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# J. M. HIGH & CO

We advertise nothing but BARGAINS, and furnish everything just as advertised, We are reducing our stock and offer goods at prices, which we are satisfied will move them. TOMORROW:

10,000 yards American printed Challies, Monday only, at 3c a yard. 200 dozen Ladies' ribbed Vests, worth 20c, special at 5c each.

We offer in our Ladies' Suit Department tomorrow a lot of Ladies' readymade China Silk Dresses, nicely made, black and colors, have been selling at \$25; to close them at once they go at the low price of \$10.90 a suit.

Ladies' Muslin Mother Hubbard Gowns, worth \$1; special at 50c each. 1 lot Ladies' Muslin Skirts with flounces of embroidery or deep ruffle of Cambric with tucks, 75c each.

97 Ladies' Eaton Suits, made of all-wool Flannel, black and colors, at \$2.25, reduced from \$7.50.

Another lot of those \$2.50 black Satine Skirts, colored embroidery trimmed, to go at \$1.39 each.

75 all-wool serge Eton Suits at \$5, their real value is \$12.50.

1 lot Gents' fine hand-welt Calf Shoes, congress and bals, worth \$4; special at \$2.50 a pair.

1 lot of J. B. Corsets, in sizes above 23, regular \$1 grade, we sell at 75c. All fine French Satines that have been selling at 35c and 40c a yard, Monday 25c a yard.

200 dozen Gents' Balbriggan Half-hose, tans, modes and slates, worth 25c; yours now at 15c a pair. 100 dozen Ladies' pure white ribbed Vests, never sold by anybody for

less than 25c; special at 121/c each. 1 lot fine Cambric Mull and Hamburg Embroideries, worth from 30c to 65c a yard; special at 19c Monday.

10 pieces black silk-finish Henriettas, worth \$1.15; special at 75c a yard. 2,000 yards English Percales to go at 9c a yard.

Lonsdale 4-4 Bleaching, Monday only, at 7 1-2c a yard. TUESDAY WILL BE REMNANT DAY. Every department in the house will furnish some remnants or odd lots which we will close out at 25c on the dollar.

200 pairs Ladies' Cloth Slippers at 50c a pair. 1 lot Ladies' French Percale and Madras Cloth. Shirt Waists at 50c each,

not one worth less than \$1. 1,000 pairs Ladies' Oxfords in Shoe Department tomorrow at 75c a pair, 1 lot Ladies' white linen lawn Shirt Waists, with embroidery and ruffled front, marked down from \$1.65 to 75c each.

500 pairs Ladies' tan Oxfords, to go Monday at \$1.35 a pair; well worth \$2.

15c-We have added 2,000 new

200 artistic Hats and Bonnets; no

reasonable offer refused. \$3 and \$4 Hats at 98c.

\$6 Hats at \$2.

\$8 Hats at \$3.

\$10 to \$20 Hats at \$5.

6c-Several thousand yards of Silk Ribbons at 6c.

from \$1 to \$2, choice 15c.

19c sale of Flowers and Dragon of material. Wings for sailors.

10c sale Navy and Black Sailors. 49c sacrifice sale of Stamped See our London Round Hats for Linens to while away the summer the beautiful; all to be closed out

Brainard & Armstrong Art Silk; fine chip Leghorn and Fancy Straw 41/4c skein.

New imported Zephyrs at 5c. Hats to our 15c counters; worth 1,000 infants and children's Dresses to be closed out, white and colored, from 22 1/2c to \$9; just cost

town. See our \$5 Carriage.

Art Department-Filled with quickly.

5,000 yard Pine Apple Tissues, very sheer and pretty, worth 121/2c Monday 71/2c a yard.

We have made up a big lot of Fancy Parasols, some worth \$4.50, \$5, \$6.50 and \$7.50, and none worth less than \$3.50, which we offer choice of clothes tomorrow at \$1.98.

200 pieces very fine Figured Lawns, new patterns, only 10c a yard. One lot gents' French Balbriggan Shirts, usually sold at 90c, now at 45c. 100 dozen gents' Scarfs, Tecks and Four-in-Hands, silk, satin and wash-

able, worth 50c, now to go at 21c each. 50 dozen ladies' fast black Hose, worth 40c, to go at 25c a pair. One lot gents' colored Pique-bosom Shirts, worth \$1, yours now at 39c each. One lot fine figured and colored Swisses, Dimities, Organdies, etc., former-

ly have been 40 and 45c, now to go at 29c a yard.

10 pieces all-wool navy blue and black Hop Sacking, easily worth 85c,

5,000 yds. half-wool Pacific Challies, sold everywhere for 25c, at 14c yard. "4711" Rose Glycerine Toilet Soap at 15c cake. Buttermilk Complexion Soap at 8c a cake.

5,000 yards good Check Nainsook, bookfolds. We have offered a much cheaper article at 71-2c; they go Monday at 33-4c a yard.

2,000 yards imported Crepe Fancies, a lovely wash fabric, worth 20c yd., 2,500 yards genuine Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, were 35c, Monday and

until they are all sold; they are yours at 12 1-2c a yard. 1 lot figured China Silks, light and dark grounds. Others have had the

same at 50c. Tomorrow they are yours at 15c a yard. 100 dozen extra large size Satin Damask, tied fringe, open work end Towels, truly 50c value; now we sell at 23c each.

Carpets.

We would impress you with the fact that no house in the south can give you lower prices on Carpets and Draperies than we can. Next week we offer:

40 rolls best Moquette Carpets, rade and put down at \$1.25 a yard. 40 rolls, best Body Brussels Carpets, made and put down, at \$1. Best all-wool Ingrain Carpets at

65c; made and laid. Art Squares and Made Rugs at less than 50c on the dollar.

### Portieres.

\$15 Portieres now \$7.90. \$12.50 Portieres now \$6.75. \$10 Portieres now \$5.90. \$7.50 Portieres now \$4.20.

Lace Curtains. \$25.00 fine Brussels Nett and

Irish Point Curtains to go now at Bargains in odd lots of I to 3 pairs Lace Curtains at just one-half

290 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at 50c a pair.

### Mosquito Nets.

Any style you want, from \$1.50 to \$10, made and put up on short notice.

### Awnings.

Do you need one? We can supply your wants in this line cheaper than anybody. Give us acall.

### Mattings.

at 20c a yard,

100 rolls China Mattings Monday at 15c yard.
50 rolls Jointless Matting, special

# M. RICH & BRO

ON ACCOUNT of the immense variety of short lengths and broken lots of goods on sale this week, a few quotations and short descriptions must

.: ODDS AND ENDS useful in every household.

### WE ARE CLOSING FURNITURE Out All of Our

FANCY SILKS In dress lengths and Remnants formerly sold at \$2.50 to \$6 per

\$1.50 per yard.

Two thousand pieces of Worsted Dress Goods,

Batistes, Organdies, Ginghams, White Goods, Linens, Etc.,

In dress lengths and less gathered ing. Surplus stock of from all over the house will be sacrificed this week.

# CHILDREN'S HATS---SPECIAL

White Mull and Lawn Embroidered Hats for Children, marked 60c to 75c, we offer at 30c each to

All Hats marked \$1 to \$1.25 at Soc each to close. All Hats marked \$2 to \$2.25 at ir each to close.

BALANCE of Ladies' Silk Waists go at half price to close. Great values all over

Squares, Rugs, etc.,

MADE OF CARPET REMNANTS At less than ever offered in Atlanta. An estimate of the elegant line of Parlor Furniture we carry can be had by a look at our Show Window containing the most important productions of the season. Types of the most modern furnish.

# **Bed Room Suits** -AND-

FOLDING BEDS Get prices. We are going to close them this week.

# CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.

New coloring effects, only received last week, and new prices enable us to satisfy the most exacting buyers.

AWNINGS put up at short notice. Get estimates. MOSQUITO NETS by the SILK GLOVES

# hundred ready to deliver.

54 and 56 Whitehall and 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 East Hunter Street.

TULY 1st, we will sell any suit or pair of pants in our house at 33 1-3 discount. Our Baby Cabs have taken the In other words, 1-3 off of regular prices.

Any and every man can afford to have his

Our assertment of styles is hardly broken. We must resort to desperate means to reduce stock before invoice.

Are bound to bring buyers.



WE HAVE suits and thirty or forty pairs of pants made up, uncalled-for garments. If we can fit you it's a rare chance for a bargain.

The Leading Tailors, NHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Unparalleled Bargains!

Some "Good Things" for tomorrow that are sure to interest the closest buyers.

### Read! Read!

TRIMMED HATS.

175 Trimmed Hats, true value \$5.50 to \$8, at \$2.98. It will pay you to make the trip to our store to see this, one item alone; but READ ON. for you are sure to find figures that will interest you.

Our 35e Hats at 15e. Our 48c Hats at 1 c. Our 75c, 89c and \$1 Hats, 50 styles, at 25c. Our \$1, \$1.25, \$1.48 and \$1.75 Hats, at 48c. SPECIAL.

75 dozen white, blue, black and tan Chip Sailors—sold elsewhere at 89c, our price 39c. We show the largest and most complete stock of Sailors in the city from 10c to \$3 each.

# FLOWERS.

500 bunches 13c Flowers at 5c.
500 bunches 17c Flowers at 9c.
500 French Sprays, worth 25c, at 13c.
Another lot French Sprays, 35c value, at 19c.
A big lot of 48c Flowers at 24c.
cur \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 French Flowers to go

### RIBBONS.

15e satin-striped Ribbons at 5c, 18e ali-silk Ribbons at 9c, 23e heavy S lk Ribbons at 13c, 35e Bibbons, my width or color, 17c, Our 48 and 65c Ribbons reduced to 25c.

In order to close out the remainder of our stock in this department we will selt:
All of our \$1.75 Wasis at 80c.
All the \$2 and \$2.25 Waists in one lot at \$1.09.

Wishing to continue the large sales we have had in this department the past week, we offer

you:
Our 23e Mull Caps at 12c.
15 dozen embroidered Mull Caps at 19c.
15 dozen regular 45c Caps at 23c.
The 65c Caps have been marked down to 29c.
Only 10 dozen left of those beautiful silk Tam
O'Shauters to go at 73c: They would be good
value at \$1.25.
The cream of the stock in Silk Hats and Caps
marked down to one-third their value. It whi
pay you to see them before purchasing.

# FANS.

Palmetto Fans, 1c each.
Highest grade Palms, 3 for 10c.
Parchment Folding Fans, 3 for 5c.
Fancy designs Parchment Fans at 8c.
Our regular 30 and 35c Fans at 15c.
Our best Parchment Fans reduced to 25c.
Only a few black Gauze Fans left, the \$1.25 and \$1.48 quality at 48c.

We sell a good black Silk Mittat 17c.
Black Silk Mitts, stitched back, 35c grade, at 25c
Better grades at 35, 46, 50, 60 and 75c.
Black Silk Gloves at 45, 50, 60 and 75c.
Black Kid Gloves, Foster hook, at 76c.
Bargains in Umbrellas.
Bargains in Hosiery.
Bargains in Corsets.
Bargains in Boys' Hats.
Bargains in Boys' Hats.
Bargains in Windsor Ties.

JUST RECEIVED-New lot of white and black

REGENSTEIN, WHITEHALL ST.



High-grade English Wheel

> Fully Guaranteed

# Price Cut

Quick sales Short profits Big run

# "Densmore"

The world's Greatest Typewriter

# Geo. M. Folger.

71 N. Pryor St. WEST END TAX NOTICE!

Two per cent discount will be allowed on 1893 taxes if paid before 1st July next. Tax fi. fas. issued August and col-lections will be enforced. By order of Mayor and

Council. J. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.



WHERE AND HOW HE LIVES.

Sketch of His Early Li'e-Beginnings of Literary Success-Methods of Study and Composition,

Paris, June 15 .- "The great regret of my

As the old man said this his head drooped and a ring of sadness sounded in the cheerful and hearty voice.

"Je ne compte pas dans la litterature Fran-

caise," he repeated. Who was it who spoke thus, with drooping head and with a ring of sadness in his cheerful voice? Some writer of cheap, but popular feuilletons for the halfpenny press, some man of letters who has never made a scruple of stating

the halfpenny press, some man of letters who has never made a scruple of stating that he looks upon his pen as a money-getting implement and who has always preferred to glory and honor a large account at the cash office of the Society of French Men of Letters. No, strange, monstrous as it will appear, it was none other than Jules Verne, Yes, Jules Verne, the Jules Verne, your Jules Verne and mine, who has delighted us all the world over for so many years and who will delight the world for generations and generations to come.

It was in the cool withdrawing room of the Societe Industrielle at Amiens that the master said these words, and I shall never forget the tone of sadness in which he said them. It was like the confession of a wasted life, the sigh of an old man over what can never be recalled. It was to me a poignant sorrow to hear him speak thus, and all that I could do was to say, with no unfeigned enthusiasm, what he was to me and millions like me, a great master, the subject of our unqualified admiration and respect, the novelist who delights many of us most of all the novelists that have ever taken pen in hand. But he only shook his gray head and said: "I do not count in French literature."

Sixty-six, and but for his limp, still hale and hearty, with much in his face that reminds one of Victor Hugo, like a-fine old sea captain, ruddy of face and full of life. One eyelid slightly droops, but the gaze is firm and clear and from his whole person emanates an aroma of goodness and kindness of heart, which have ever been the characteristic of the man of whom Hector Malot, writing many years ago, said: "He

emanates an aroma of geomess an aromases of heart, which have ever been the characteristic of the man of whom Heetor Malot, writing many years ago, said: "He is the best of best fellows," of the man whom the frigid and reserved Alexander Dumas loves like a brother, and who has not and never has had, in spite of his brilliant success, a single real enemy. His health troubles him unfortunately. Of late his eyes have weakened, so that at times he is unable to guide his pen, and there are days when gastralga martyrizes him. But he is as valiant as ever.

"I have written sixty-six volumes," he said, "and if God grants me life, I shall finish eighty."

Jules Verne lives on the Boulevard Longueville, at Amiens, lat the corner of

Jules Verne lives on the Boulevard Longueville, at Amiens, lat the corner of the Rue Charles Dubois, in a fine spacious house, which he rents. It is a house of three stories, with three rows of five win-dows on the Boulevard Longueville and three windows at the corner and three more on the Rue Charles Dubois. The carriage and other entrance are in this street. The windows on the Boulevard Longueville command a magnificent view of the pic-turesque if misty town of Amiens, with its old cathedral and other mediaeval buildits old cathedral and other mediaeval buildings. Right in front of the house, on the other side of the boulevard, is a railway cutting, which is just opposite Verne's study window, disappears into a pleasure ground, where there is a large music kiosk, which during the fifte weather the regimental band plays. This combination is to my thinking a very emblem of the work of the great writer, the rushing train, with all the romance of the music. And is it not by a combination of science, and industrialism with all that is most romantic in life, that Verne's novels possess an originality which can be found in the works of no other living writer, not even amongst those of the men who count most in French literature.

The Residence of the Novelist.

high wall skirts the Rue Charles Du bois and hides the courtyard and garden of Verne's house from the passer-by. When one has kung at the little side entrance and, in response to a great peal, the door has been opened, one finds himself in a paved courtyard. Opposite are the kitchen and offices, to the left may be seen a pleasant garden, well stocked with trees, and to the right is the house, to which a row of broad steps extending the whole length of broad steps extending the whole length of the facade lead up. A conservatory, filled with flowers and paims, forms the entrance room and passing through this the visitor enters the drawing room. This is a richly furnished room, with marbles and bronzes, warm rich hangings and the most comfortable of easy chairs, the room of a man of means and leisure, but without any characteristic features about it. It looks like a room which is little used, and this is the fact. Both Monsieur and Madame Verne are very simple people, who care nothing for show and all for quiet and comfort. The adjoining large dining room is rarely used, except when dinner parties are given or a family fete dinner parties and the novelist and his wife take is held and the novelist and his wife take their simple meals in a little breakfast room, which adjoins the kitchen. From the courtyard the visitor notices in the far corner of the house a lefty tower. The winding staircase which leads to the upper tories is in this tower, and at the very dinner parties are given or a family fete is held and the novelist and his wife take stories is in this fower, and at the very top of the staircase is M. Verne's private domain. A passage carpeted with red stuff,



JULES VERNE'S HOME.

like the staircase, leads past maps and like the staircase, leads past maps and charts to a little corner room, which is furnished with a plain camp bedstead. Against a bay window stands a small table on which manuscript paper, very neatly cut, may be seen. On the mantelpiece of the tiny fireplace stands two statuettes, one of Moliere and the other of Shakespeare, and above them hangs a water-color painting representing a yacht steaming into the bay of Naples. It is in this room that Verne works. Adjoining it is a large room with well-filled bookcases reaching from ceiling to carpet.

of which I will speak anon, and my delight in the fine arts, which has taken me to every museum and picture gallery; yes, I may say every picture gallery of any im-portance in Europe. This Indret factory, our excursions on the Loire and my scribbling of verses were the three de-lights and occupations of my youth. large room with well-filled bookcases reaching from ceiling to carpet.

Speaking about his methods of work, Mr. Verne said: "I rise overy morning before 5 o'clock—a little later perhaps in winter—and at 5 o'clock am at my desk, remaining at work till 11 o'clock. I work very slowly and with the greatest care, writing and rewriting until each sentence takes the form that I desire. I have already at least ten novels in my head in advance, subjects and plots thought out, so that, you see, if I am spared, I shall have no difficulty in completing the eighty novels which I spoke of. But it is over my proofs that I spend most time. I am never satisfied with less than seven or eight proofs, and correct and correct again, until it may be safely said the last proof bears hardly any traces of the original sansecript. This means a great sacrifice How He Was Educated.

"I was educated at the Lycee of Nantes, where I remained till I had finished my rhetoric classes, when I was sent to Paris to study law. My favorite study had always been geography, but at the time that I went to Paris I was entirely taken up with literary projects. I was greatly under the influence of Victor Hugo, indeed very excited by reading and re-reading of his work. At that time I could have recited by heart whole pages of 'Notre Dame de Paris.' but it was his dramatic work that most influenced me, and it was under this influence that at the age of seventeen I wrote a num-

of pocket, as well as of time, but I have always tried my best for form and style, though people have never done me justice in this respect.

we sat together in the room of the Societe Industrielle. On one, side of Mr. Verne was a pile of proofs, "the sixth set," he said, and on the other a long manuscript, which I had looked at with interest, "but which," said the novelist with his genial smile, "is merely a report which I am addressing to the municipal council of Amieus, of which I am a member. I take great interest in the affairs of the town."

the town."

I had asked Mr. Verne to tell me of his life and work, and he said that he would tell me of things that had never been told before. My first question was about his youth and home, and this is what he said:

"I was horn in Nantes, on the 8th of

about his youth and home, and this is what he said:

"I was born in Nantes on the 8th of February, 1828, so that I am today in my sixty-sixth year, and it should be rather on my impressions of old age than on my souvenirs of childhood that I should be asked to speak. We were a happy family. Our father, who was an admirable man, was a Parisian by birth, or rather by education, for he was born in Brie, but was educated in Paris, where the passed his university career and took his degree as a barrister. My mother was a Bas-Bretonne, from Morloix, so that I am a mixture of Breton and Parisian blood."

These particulars are interesting from These particulars are interesting from



JULES VERNE.

a psychological point of view and assist one to understand the character of Jules Verne, who unites with the gaiety and savoit-vivre, and joy of life, of the boule-vardier—Charetie wrote about him. vardier—Charetie wrote about him, 
"he is a boulevardier to the tips of his 
fingers"—the love of solitude, the religiousness and adoration of the sea of the Breton. "I had a very happy youth. My father was a solicitor and barrister at Nantes and in a good position of fortune. He was a man of great culture, and of great lit-

erary taste. He wrote songs at time when songs were still written in France, that is to say, between 1830 and 1840. But he was a man of no ambition and though he might have distinguished himself in letters had he chosen to put himself forward he avoided all publicity. His songs were saug in the family, very few of them ever got into print. I may remark that none of us have ever been

and to do our work quietly. died in 1871, aged 73. You se

have said: 'I was two years old when this century was born,' in distinction Victor III

thirty-two grandchildren, and, if one counts

thirty-two grandchildren, and, if one counts the cousins and cousins-german, ninety-seven descendants. All the children lived, that is to say death has not removed any one of the five children. There were two buys and three girls, and they are all alive today. Men and women are of solid build in Brittany. My brother Paul was and is my dearest friend. Yes, I may say, that he is not only my brother but my most intimate friend. And our friendship dates

intimate friend. And our friendship dates from the first day that I can remember. What excursions we used to take together

What excursions we used to take together in leaky boats on the Loire. At the age of fifteen there was not a nook or corner on the Loire right down to the sea that we had not explored. What dreadful boats they were and what risks we no doubt ran. Sometimes I was captain, sometimes it was Paul. But Paul was the better of the two, You know that afferwards he entered the navy and might have become a very distinguished officer had he not been a Verne, that is to say, had he had any ambition.

that is to say, had be had any ambition "I began to write at the age of twelve. It was all poetry then, and dreadful poetry too. Still I remember that an address which I composed for my father's birth-

day, what we call a 'compliment' in France, was thought very good and I was so complimented that I felt quite proud. I remember that even at that time I used to

spend a long time over my writings, copy-ing and correcting and never really satis-fied with what I had done. "I suppose that one may see in my love

for adventure and the water, what was

to be the bent of my mind in later years, Certainly the method of work which I had then has clung to me all through my life. I don't think I have ever done a piece of sloventy work.

slovenly, work

slovenly, work.

"No, I cannot say that I was particularly taken with science. Indeed, I never have been; that is to say, I have never practically studied or experimented in science. But whilst I was quite a lad I used to adore watching machines at work. My father had a country house at Chantenay, at the mouth of Loire, and near there is the government machine factory of Indret. I never went to Chantenay without entering the factory and standing for hours fogether watching the machines at work. This taste has remained with me all my life.

watching the machines at work. This taste has remained with me all my life, and today still I have as much pleasure in watching a steam easine or a fine locomotive at work as I have in contemplating a picture by Raphael or Corregio. My interest in human industries has always been a marked trait of my character, as marked indeed as my taste for literature of, which I will speak anon, and my delight in the fine arts, which has taken we to

How He Was Educated.

ber of tragedies and comedies, not to mention novels. Thus I wrote a five-act tragedy in verse, entitled, 'Alexander VI,' which was the tragedy in verse, written at that time, was 'The Gunpowder Plot,' with Guy Fawkes as hero. 'A Drama Under Louis XV' was another tragedy in verse, and for comedy there was one in five acts and verse called 'Les Henreux du Jour.' All this work was done with the greatest care and with the constant preoccupation after style before me. I have always sought after style, but people have never given me credit for this.

"I came to Paris as a student just about the time when the grisette and all that she meant was disappearing from the Latin quarter. I cannot say that I frequented many of my fellow students' rooms, for we Bretons, you know, are a clannish people and nearly all my friends were school mates from Nantes, who had come up to the Paris university with me. My friends were nearly all musicians and at that period of my life I was a musician myself. I understood harmony, and I think that I may say that if I had taken to a musical career I should have had less difficulty than many in succeeding. Victor Masse was a friend of mine as a student and so was Delibes, with whom I was very intimate. We used to say 'thon' to each other. These were friends I made in Paris. Amengst my Breton friends was Ariside Hignard, a musician, who, although lie won a second Prix de Rome, never emerged from the crowd. We used to coliaborate together. I wrote the words and he fee music., We produced the words and he the music. We produced one or two operates which were played and some songs.

"One of these songs, entitled "Los Goand some songs.
"One of these songs, entitled 'Les Gabiers,' which used to be sung by the bari-

tone, Charles Bataille, was very popular at the time. The chorus, I remember, was: Alerte, Alerte, enfants, alerte, Le ciel est bleu la mer est verte, Alerte, alerte.

"Another friend whose acquaintance I "Another friend whose acquaintance I made as a student, and who has remained my friend ever since, is Leroy, the present deputy for Morbihan. But the friend to whom I owe the deepest debt of gratifude and affection is Alexander Dumas, the younger, whom I met first at the age of twenty-one. We became chums almost at once. He was the first to encourage me. I may say that he was my first protector. I never see him now, but as long as I live L shall never forget his kindness to me nor the debt that I owe him. He introduced me to his father, he worked with me in collaboration. We wrote together a play called 'Pailles Rompues,' which was performed at the Gymnase, and a conjecty which was performed at the Gymnase, and a conjecty which was performed at the Gymnase, and a conjecty, which was performed at the Westerland theory. I was living then on a comedy in three acts entitled 'Onze Jours de Siege,' which was performed at the Vandeville theater. I was living then on a small pension allowed me by my father, and had dreams of wealth which led me into one or two speculations at the bourse which did not realize my dreams, I may add. But I derived some benefit from my

add. But I derived some benefit from my frequentation of the coulisses of the bourse, for it was there that I got to know the romance of commerce, the fever of business, which I have often described and used in my novels.

"Whilst speculating at the bourse and collaborating with Hignard in operette and chanson, and with Alexander Dumas in comedy. I contributed short stories to the magazines. My first work appeared in the Musee des Familles, where you can find a story of mine about a madman in a balloon, which is the first indication of the line of novel that I was destined to follow. I was then secretary of the Lyric theater, and afterwards secretary to Mr. Perrin.



JULES VERNE'S STUDY.

ambitious, we have tried to enjoy our lives I adored the stage and all connected with and to do our work quietly. My father it, and the work that I have enjoyed the

The Beginning of Literary Success. "I was twenty-five when I wrote my first ientific nevel. That was 'Five Weeks in "I was twenty-nee when I wrote may first scientific nevel. That was 'Five Weeks in a Bafloon.' It was published by Hetzel, in 1861, and was a great success at once.' I here interrupted Mr. Verne, and said: "I want you to tell me how you wrote that novel and why, and what preparation you made for it. Had you any knowledge of ballooning, any experience?"

"None whatever," replied Mr. Verne. "I wrote 'Five Weeks in a Balloon," not as a story about ballooning, but as a story."

"I wrote 'Five Weeks in a Balloon,' not as a story about ballooning, but as a story about Africa. I always was greatly interested in geography and travel, and I wanted to give a romantic description of Africa. Now, there was no means of taking my, travelers through 'Africa otherwise than in a balloon, and that is why a balloon is introduced. At that time, I had never made an ascent. Indeed, I have only once traveled in a balloon in my life. That was at Amions long after my novel was once traveled in a balloon in my life. That was at Amiens, long after my novel was published. It was only three-quarters of an hour in a balloon, for we had a mishap in starting. Godard, the aeronaut, was kissing his liftle boy just as the balloon rose, and we had to take the lad with us, and the balloon was so weighted that it could not go far. We sailed as far as Longeau, the junction you passed on your way here. I may say that at the time I wrote that novel, as now, I had no faith in the possibility of ever steering balloons, except in absolute stagmant atmosphere, as in this room for instance. How can a balloon be made to face currents running at six, seven or eight meters to the second? It is a mere dream, though I believe that at six, seven or eight meters to the second? It is a mere dream, though I believe that if the question is ever to be solved, it will be with a machine which will be heavier than the air, following the principle of the bird, which fly though it is heavier than the air which it displaces."

"Then, you had no scientific studies to go upon?"

"None whatever. I may say that I have never studied science theore, it has a been at the contract of the seven in the s

"None whatever. I may say that I have never studied science, though in the course of my reading I have picked up a great many odds and ends which have become useful. I may tell you that I am a great reader and that I always read with the neucil in the hand. I always carry a notebook about with me and immediately jet down, like that person in Dickens, anything that interests me or may appear to be of possible use in my books. To give you an idea of my reading, I come here every day after lunch and immediately set to work to read through fifteen different papers, always the same fifteen, and I can tell you that yery little in any of them escapes my attention. When I see anything of interest down it goes. Then I read the reviews, such as the Revue Bleue, the Revue Rose, the Revue des Deux Mondes, Cosmos, Tissandier's La Xature, Flammarion's L'Astronomie, I also read through the bulletins of the scientific societies, and especially those of the Society of Geography, for mark, geography is my passion and my study. I have all Reclus's works—I have a great admiration for Elisee Reclus—and the whole of Argay I also I have a great admiration for Elisee Reclus—and the whole of Arago. I also read and reread, for I am a most careful reader, the collection known as "Le Tour de Monde," which is a series of stories of travel. I have thus amassed many thousands of notes on all subjects and today at home layer at least 20 000 retay which

yet unused. Some of these notes were taken after conversations with people. I love to hear people talk, provided they talk on subjects with which they are acquainted."

How could you do what you have done without scientific study of any kind?"

"I had the good fortune to enter the

at home have at least 20,000 notes, which

can be turned to advantage in my work, as yet unused. Some of these notes were

world at a time when there were dictionaries on every possible subject. I had just to turn up in my dictionary the subject I wanted information upon and there it was. Of course, in my reading. I picked up a quantity of information and, as I said, I have a great number of scientific odds and ends in my head. It was thus that, when one day in a Paris cafe I read in The Ciecle that a man could travel round the world in eighty days, it immediately struck me that I could profit by a difference of meridian and make my traveler gain or lose a day in his journey. There was my denouement ready found. The stony was not written until long after. I carry ideas in my head for years, ten or fifteen years, sometimes before given them form.

"My object has been to depict the earth, and not the earth alone, but the universe, for I have sometimes taken my mediate."

and not the earth alone, but the universe, for I have sometimes taken my readers away from the earth in the novel. And I have tried at the same time to realize a very high ideal of beauty of style. It is said that here can't be any style in a novel of ad-centure, but that isn't true; though I admit that it is very much more difficult to write such a novel in a good literary form than the studies of character, which are so in vogue today. And let me say"—here Jules Verne slightly raised his broad shoulders—"that I am no very great admirer of the psychological novel so-called, because I don't see what a noval has to do with newsbelow. see what a novel has to do with psychology, and I can't say that I admire the so-called and I cau't say that I admire the so-called psychological novelists. I except, however, Daudet and De Maupassant! For De Maupassant I have the very highest-admiration. He is a man of genius who has seccived from heaven the gift of writing everything and who produces as naturally and easily as an apple tree produces apples. My favorite author, however, is, and always has been, Dickens. I don't know more than a hundred words of English, and so have had to read him in translation. But I declare to you, sir"—Verne laid his sand upon the table with emphasis—"that I have read the whole of Dickens at least ten times over. I cannot say that I prefer him to over. I cannot say that I prefer him to Manpassant, because there is no comparison possible between the two. But-4 love him interestly and in my forthcoming novel, 'P' it Bonhomme,' the proof of this is given and acknowledgement of my debt is made. F am also and naye always been a great I am also and have always been a freat admirer of Cooper's novels. There are fif-teen of these which I consider immortal."

The Self-Dissatisfaction of Genius. The self-Dissatisfaction of centus.

Then, speaking as though musing aloud, Verne added: "Dumas used to say to me when I complained that my place in French literature was not recognized, You ought to have been an American or an English author. Then your books, translated into French, would have gained you enormous Gambarity in France, and you would have popularity in France, and you would have been considered by your countrymen as one of the greatest masters of fiction. But, as it is, I am considered of no account in as it is, I am confisienced of no account in French literature. Fifteen years ago Dumas proposed my name for the academy, and as that time I had several friends in the academy, Labiche, Sandoz and others, there seemed a chance of my election and the formal recognition of my work. But it was never carried through, and today when I get letters from América addressed to Mr. Jules Verne, of the French Academy, I have a little smile to myself. Since the I have a little smile to myself. Since the day when my name was proposed no less day when my name was proposed no less than forty-two elections have occurred at the French academy, which, so to speak, has entirely renovated itself since then. But I am passed over."

It was then that the master said these words which, for the pregnancy of their import, I have placed at the head of this account.

account.

To change the subject, I asked the mas ter to speak of his travels and he said:
"I have yachted for my pleasure, but always
with an eye to getting information for my
books. This has been my constant preoccupation, and every one of my novels has benefitted by my voyages. Thus in Le Billet de Loterie is to be found the narra-tive of personal experiences and observa-tions in a tour in Scotland and to Iona and tive of personal experiences and observations in a tour in Scotland and to Iona and
Staffa, as also of a journey in Norway in
1862, when we traveled from Stockholm to
Christiana by canal, mounting ninety-seven
locks, an extraordinary voyage of three
days and three hights in a steamer, and
when we took carringe to that wildest
part of Norway, the Tolemark, and visited
the Gosta falls, 900 feet high. In Les
Indes Noires' is the relation of my tour
in England and my visit to the Scotch
lakes. Une Ville Flottante' came from my
voyage to America in 1867, on the Great
Eastern, when I sailed for New York, visited Albany and Niagara and had the great
good fortune to see Niagara icebound. It
was on April 14th, and there were torrents of water pouring into the open jaws
of ice. 'Mathias Sandorff' comes from a
tour from Tangiers to Malta on my yacht
the Saint Michel, called after my son
Michel, who accompanied me, with his
mother and my brother Paul, on the voyage. In 1878 Lhad a very instructive and
most places of the second mother and my brother Paul, on the voy-age. In 1878 I had a very instructive and most pleasant yachting tour with Raoul Duval, Hetsel the younger, and my brother in the Mediterranean, 'Traveling was the pleasure of my life, and it was with great regret that in 1886 I was forced to give it up in consequence of my accident. You know the sad story of how a nephew of mine, who adored he and of whom I was mine, who addred me and of whom I was also very fond, came to see me at Amiens one day and after muttering something wildly drew a revolver and fired at me, wounding me in the left leg and laming wounding me in the left leg and laiming me for life. The wound has never closed, and the bullet has never been removed. The poor lad was out of his mind and said that he had done this in order to draw attention to my claims to a seat in the French Academy. He is now in an asylum, and I fear that he will never be cired. The great that this causes me is chiafty. great regret that this causes me is chiefly that I shall never be able to see America that I shall never be able to see America again. I should so have liked to have gone to Chicago this year, but in the state of my health and with this ever open wound it is quite impossible. I do so love America and the Americans. As you are writing for America be sure to tell them that if they love me, as I know they do, for I receive thousands of letters every year from the states, that I request their year from the states, that I return the

year from the states, that I return their affection with all my heart. Oh, if I could only go and see them all, it would be the great joy of my life. "Though most of the geography in my nevels is taken from personal observation I sometimes have had to rely on my reading for my descriptions. Thus, in the novel which I spake about. This Bouldman, which is considered. novel which I spoke about. P'tit Bon-homme, which is coming out, I describe the adventures of a lad in Ireland. I take him from the age of two and give his life up to the age of fifteen, when he makes his fortune and that of all his friends, which is a novel denomement, is it not? He travels all round Ireland, and as I have never visited Ireland, my description of the scenery and localities have been taken from my note books.

note books.

"I have books ahead for years. The next novel, that is to say the one that will be published next year, is entitled 'Les Adventures Mirifiques de 'Maitre Antifer,' and is entirely terminated. It is a story of treasure seeking and finding, and the plot turns on a very curious geometrical problem. I am now yeked to the novel which will appear in 1895, but I can't say anything about it, as it is not yet in any kind of shape. Between times I write short stories. Thus, in the next Christmas number of The Figuro, there will be published a tale of mine entitled

DE PRICE'S Flavoring **Extracts** NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS. Of perfect purity-

Of great strength-Economy in their use Flavor as delicately ously as the fresh fruit

Monsieur Redliez et Mademoiselle Mibemol, (Redliez and Mibemol, as you know, are exactly the same notes on a piano). You see the drift? There my musical knowledge came in play. Nothing that one has learned is ever wasted.

"People often ask me, as you have done, why I reside in Amiens, I who am so thoroughly Parisian in my instincts. Well, because, as I have told you, I have Breton blood in ine and love calm and quiet, and could never be happier than in a cloister. A quiet life of study and work is my delight. I came to Amiers first in 1857, where I met the lady who is now my wife, and who at that time—her name was Madame de Vianne—was a widow with two little daughters. Family ties and the quiet of the place have bound me to Amiers ever since. It is a good thing for, as Hejzel said to me the other day, if I had lived in Paris I should have written at least ten novels less than I have done. I enjoy my life here very much. I have told you how I work in the mornings and how I read in the afternoons. I take as much exercise as I can. That has been the secret of health and strength. And I contiane very fond of the theater, and whenever there is a play at the little theater here you may be sure to find Madame Jules Verne and her husband in their box. On those days we dine at the Hotel ame Jules Verne and her husband in their box. On those days we dine at the Hotel Continental, so as to have a little outing and to give our servants a rest. Our only child, Michel, lives in Paris, where he is married and has children. He writes ably on scientific subjects. I have only one pet; you have his portrait in the photograph my house; it is Follet, my dear old dog." An Underpaid Writer.

I then asked Mr. Verne a question which, I then asked Mr. Verne a question which, thousa indiscreet, seemed necessary. I had heard that the income received by him from his wonderful books has been less than that earned by an ordinary journalist. I had heard it stated on the very best authority that Jules Verne, taking an average, had never earned more than \$5,000 a year. Mr. Verne said: "I would rather say nothing about that. It is true that my fiest books, including my most successful ones, were sold for a tithe of their value, but after 1875, that is to say, after 'Michael Strogoff,' my arrangements were altered Strogoff.' my arrangements were altered and gave me a fair share of the profits of my novels. But I have no complaints to make. All the better if my publisher has made money, too. Certainly I might regret that I didn't make better arrangements for my productions. Thus 'Le Tour du Monde' has in France alone produced 10,-00,000 of francs and 'Michael Stregoff' 7,000,000, of which I have had very much less than my share. But I am not and never have been a money-getting man. I am a man of letters and an artist, liv-



CARICATURE OF JULES VERNE, BY AND. GILL.

ing in the pursuft of the ideal, running wild over an idea, and glowing with en-thusiasm over my work, and when my work is done, putting it aside and for-getting all about it so completely that I often sit down in my study and pick up a novel by Jules Verne and read it with en-ioyment. A little more instice to me from novel by Jules Verne and read it with enjoyment. A little more justice to me from my countrymen would have been prized by me 1,000,000 times more than the thousands of dollars which my books should have given me more than they did give me each year. That is what I regret and always shall regret."

I glanced at the red rosette of officer of the Legion of Honor in the buttonhole of the master's easy blue jacket.

"Yes," he said, "that is some recognition." Then with a smile, "I was the last man decorated by the empire. Two hours after my decree was signed the empirehad ceased to be. My promotion to officer was signed in July of last year. But it is not decorations that I hanker after any

not decorations that I hanker after any more than gold. It is that people should see what I have done or tried to do, and should not overlook the artist in the tale. teller. I am an artist," repeated Jules Verne, drawing himself and setting his foot

sturdily down on the carpet.
"I am an artist," said Jules Verne.
America, as long as she reads, shall echo ong as she reads, shall ech ROBERT H. SHERARD.

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ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND RISK. After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Max. Annie Gaes, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.
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Mayor Tillbrook of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physican lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parent whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by

# The Kidneys.

pains in my side and chest, and settling on my kidneys, causing a severe backing cough, which greatly disturbed my rest. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I resorted to STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU which made a perfect cure.

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I have been a great sufferer from catarrh of the bladder. I was advised by a physician to try STUART'S GIN AND BU-CHU, which I did with happiest results. I have not been troubled since using this remedy. I think it one of the very best remedies for kidney and bladder. Yours truly.

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For kidney and bladder and other urinary troubles STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU is a safe, pleasant and reliable remedy. Doctors prescribe it. A trial will convince you Sold by all druggists.

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centrally located, hotel in the ed on the European plan, at ices. Recently enlarged by a Isome addition that doubles its ity. The new Dining Room is est specimens of colonial decorporate. WILLIAM TAYLOR

# A NIGGARDLY POLICY

Congress Has Always Begrudged Money for Public Building .

AT THE CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIO.

The First Building Used by the Postoffice Department Was a Hotel Remodeled for Government Use, Etc.

Washington, June 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—Universal execration has been poured out on congress since the collapse of Ford's theatre and the killing of nearly twenty-five government employes. While public opinion holds the officials of the war department immediately responsible for the accident, it traces its causes back to another and a greater power—one that answers directly to the people—the congress of the United States. Will the indignation last long enough to do any material good? Will the effect of it remain until congress assembles in September? There have been other popular movements which have lost their extraordic with a recition. their strength with waiting. Will the slaughter of Ainesworth's clerks cry aloud in September? It must be a pretty loud cry to be heard in the halls of congress. For it is the same old congress that has been meeting at intervals for a hundred years, dilly-dallying with public questions, higgling over expense (except where personal or political interests were to be served) and putting off until the next session what it should do today. Its policy is the same in all things. Again and again the engineers in charge of river improvements have urged that if appropriations were made for certain work they should be made large enough to carry the work to a point near completion. But the aggregate appropriations always exceed what congress thinks it safe to give; and there is no lopping off of Mud creek and Hog-Wallow branch. There is a horizontal reduction of all the appropriations. Against the protests of the engineers the important work is carried forward to the point where the appropriation gives out and then is left to rot until congress two or three years later shall make another appropriation. When the new appropriation is available, the work has slipped back five steps of the ten which it advanced—one-half of the work must be done over again.

So it is in the appropriation of money for public buildings. Do the estimates call for \$2,000,000? Cut the appropriation down to \$1,500,000. Is space needed for 500 clerks of one of the bureaus at Washington? Rent a small building that will accommodate 250 rot until congress two or three years later

a small building that will accommodate 250 the others will squeeze in some how. Is -the others will squeeze in some how. Is a new building needed because the old one is badly lighted, poorly ventilated, unsafe? Get along with the old one until next year—and then until the next and the lext and the next. Somehow the work is done and that is all that congress ought to bother its head about. Congress is not a philasthyropic institution. philanthropic institution.

Will congress hear from the people next

Beptember? Will the pressure be strong enough to remedy even the worst of the abuses? There are many. The public departments today are paying nearly \$175,-000 a year for the rental of private buildings, many of them old and inasecure. That would pay the interest on \$7,000,000 of bonds at 21-2 per cent, the sale of which would furnish money enough to construct a safe, substantial building that would hold all of these vagrant bureaus. The treasury department building cost less than \$7,000, 000. This is no new argument. Half a

be. One was L'Enfant, who laid out the city on the plan which alone has made possible the title "City of Magnificent Distances." The other was Alex Shepherd, one time governor of the district, who projected the magnificent improvement of the northwest section. No congressman ever sees beyond the end of his nose when legislation for Washington is under consideration. Even the carifol, the finest building in the United States and one of the most important in the world, is too small for the needs of congress and always has been. Its extension has never anticipated the demands for space. Before the senate and house wings were complaining that they needed more space. A magnificent and roomy terrace was planned, and two years ago was completed. It was honeycombed with committee rooms. The senators moved into their committee rooms and found that still they had not space enough. They grumbled a good deal about the supreme court, which meets in the old senate chamber and threatened to remove it from the capitol. But they thought better of that and instead they went across the street and bought a private hotel for \$138,000. In the meantime the house had been using Ben Butler's gray stone building for committee rooms and higgling over the price he asked for it. But eventually it was purchased for \$275,000 and the property adjoining for \$155,000. But the coast and geological survey and the marine hos-

It was purchased for \$275.000 and the property adjoining for \$155.000. But the coast and geological survey and the marine hospital bureau came along just then looking for homes and dropped into the Butler building. So the house committee are still short of committee rooms.

The white house is too small for the president of the United States and his family. It would make a very nice office building for the president, or a very nice dwelling—either, but not both. It would have been big enough for both seventy-five years ago, but it was not completed then. Mrs. Adams used the east parlor as a drying room. but it was not completed then. Mrs. Adams used the east parlor as a drying room. By the time congress had furnished it it was too small. For twenty-five years efforts have been made in congress to get an appropriation to enlarge it, and Mrs. Harrison drew plans for an annex. But congress simply appropriated enough for some sanitary plumbing and some new furniture. When the great side, war and navy department was completed a few years ago people thought that it ought to accommodate all of the employes of the government. But when the state, war and navy departments moved in they found that they would

BOMETHING TO REMEMBER, if you're a weak or ailing woman: —that there's only one medicine so sure to help you that it can be guaranteed. It's Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In building up overworked, feeble, delicate women or one medicine so

delicate women, or in any "female complaint" or weakness, if it ever falls to benefit or cure, you have your money back. It's, an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a safe and certain remedy for woman's ills and ailments. It regulates and pro-motes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

Nothing else can be as cheap. With this, you pay only for the good you get. weakness, if it ever fails to benefit or

still have to keep outside quarters for some of their bureques.

When General Meigs's great brick barn, the pension building, was planned, if was intended that the tile-paved court around which the shell of the building was built should be left open. When the building was completed and the pension bureau moved in it was necessary to store all the file cases in the open court. They fill it completely.

moved in it was necessary to store all the file cases in the open court. They fill it completely.

There is only one of the great departments which does not rent buildings or parts of buildings from private persons for office use. That one is the department of justice, which has a force of seventy officers and employes. But the building occupied by the department of justice was put up by private capital for a bank building.

The war department pays \$1,200 a year for an old building at Eighteenth and G streets, formerly used as a boarding house, now the office of rebellion records; \$1,000 for an old house at 1814 G street, used as a medical dispensary; \$1,900 for the offices of the signal bureau at 1415 G street, and \$2,400 for a 1. Jiding for the use of the record and pension office division on Seventeenth street, just opposite the department building. The department owns and occupies also the Winder building on Seventeenth street, which has been in government use for half a century, and the clerks who go up its rickety stairs in the morning often wonder how they will come down.

The navy department occupies two shaky old buildings on New York avenue, near the department, one as the naval dispensary and museum of hygiene, rent \$2,400, and the other as the hydrographic office, rent \$900. It pays \$1,500 for five rooms at Fifteenth street, used by the nautical almanac office.

The state department pays \$1,800 for a

Mine rooms at Pennsylvada avenue and Nineteenth street, used by the nautical almanac office.

The state department pays \$1.800 for a house at 1016 Vermont avenue, used by the continental railway commission; \$3,000 for the old residence on LaFayette square, used by the bureau of American republics, and \$600 for stables on Seventeenth street.

The treasury department pays rent on only two private buildings—one at 1333 F street, used by the bureau of statistics, \$3,320, and the other at 1423 E street, used as stables, \$650. But that does not mean that the big building on Fifteenth street holds all of Secretary Carlisle's subordinates. The bureau of engraving and printing has a big building all by itself over beyond the monument—a substantial modern building erected by the government at a cost of more than \$400,000. The second auditor and his clerks are in the old Winder building, the coast survey and the marine hospital are in the Butler buildings on Capitol hill, and the sixth auditor is in the Busch building on E street. The sixth auditor's office is accounted a part of the postoffice department.

The interior department pays \$61.500

auditor's office is accounted a part of the postoffice department.

The interior department pays \$61,500 every year for the rental of buildings from private owners. The census bureau alone occupies four buildings at an aggregate rental of more than \$27,000. Two of these buildings are on Ninth street, near F; one is on Third street, between G and H, and the fourth is on North Capitol street. The other buildings which the interior department rents are one at Eighth and G streets, occupied by the education bureau; a build-

ment rents are one at Eighth and G streets, occupied by the education bureau; a building opposite, occupied by the general land the geological survey; two floors of a building on F, between Ninth and Tenth streets, occupied by the Indian bureau, and some smaller buildings.

The postoffice department has a branch just across Tenth street which is used by the money order office. This building is connected with the main building by an iron bridge. The government pays \$\$,000 a year for this building. There was a great deal of talk a few years ago about buying up all the property in the square in which this building stands and extending the postoffice building so that it should be of the same size as the interior department building, which is just across F street. A commission was appointed and negotiations of the same size as the interior department building, which is just across F street. A commission was appointed and negotiations were opened with property owners, but the whole thing, ended there. The postoffice department also rents for the use of the sixth auditor the Busch building, which is just across E street, for which a rental of \$11,000 is paid. This building was recently declared unsafe, though it is new, and the clerks were furloughed while the floors of the building were strengthened. The postoffice department also pays \$4,000 a year for a supply building on E street, between Sixth and Seventh: \$3,000 for an old building on C street, which is used in the repair of mail bags, and \$1,500 for two floors of a building on Ninth street, used by the topographical office. Then there are \$18.750 paid for buildings for the city postoffice. century ago a committee of congress reported that the amount paid for the rental of private property then would be a handsome interest on an investment by the government in buildings which would provide amply for the needs of the departments at that time. And congress did nothing then, as it will probably do nothing now.

It is a singular fact that congress has never foreseen the needs of the government even for the near future. There have been two men in its history who have understood what the national capital was to be. One was L'Enfant, who laid out the city on the plan which alone has made possible the title "City of Magnificent Distant" The labor bureau pays \$5.500 for quarters in a new building on New York avenue and

\$2,100 for them.

The labor bureau pays \$5,500 for quarters in a new building on New York avenue and Fifteenth street. The interstate commerce commission pays \$11,480 for quarters in a building on F street, near Fourteenth. The District of Columbia rents buildings for executive use and for the use of schools and militia, at an aggregate annual cost of \$28,302.

It has been the policy of the covernment.

It has been the policy of the government almost from the beginning to rent or purchase old buildings rather than to construct new ones. The first building for the post-office department was Blodgett's hotel which was purchased in 1812, and remodeled to make the post-office department. for meet the requirements of the department. From that time to this congress has gone about looking for chean buildings and has found a great many. It is yet to be seen whether the outery which has followed the recent disaster will result in any change of policy.

policy. GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

The guaranteed cure for all headaches is Bromo-Seltzer-Trial bottle 10c.

From The Chicago Figaro.
Literary Georgia, which has within its fold such men as Joel Chandler Harris and Frank I. Stanton, is to receive back to its bosom again a writer who for a year or so has been with us here in Chicago and by us—the few that he would let know him-beloved

Were it not for this my paragraph, I doubt whether Georgia would know that he had come back. For ne works and walks quietly and glare and blare of the camp that rolls logs and makes shoddy reputations is nauseous to him.

I. who have been privileged to philosophize on diseachantment with Robert Yulea Toombs, realize that in his departure Chicago loses a clever man. The Cosmopolitan and Belford's have published some of his stories, and I hope there may be more coming. From among the watermelons and the peanuts I shall expect Mr. Toombs to lift up his voice occasionally for the enrichment of

our literature.

A Surprised Farmer. From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.
"I can see where great good can be done in imparting correct information about the banking business to people who are not in it, said T. S. Plumb, of Talladega, Ala. "We have had considerable experience in our state have had considerable experience in our state with pecple who have mistaken ideas about banks. The word 'bank' is worse to them than a red rag to a bull. They believe the banks are the curse of the country. It is simply because they do not understand the business. An old farmer came into my office not long ago, and sat down. I was putting my signature to some bank bilis received in my signature to some bank bilis received in sheets, the usual form, you know, from the treasury department. The old farmer watched me for a few moments and asked:

"Thanded him one of the sheets. He looked at the blank bills, and said: "This is money?"
"Yes,' I said.

"'Is that the way you make it?' he asked. "Yes,' said I.
"My godlemity!' he said, and walked out without another word."

Why He Left Early.

From Saint Botolph.
"You didn't stay laje tonight," said Triv-

"You didn't stay laje tonight," said Trivvet to Dicer, as his roommate returned early from a call on Miss Fosdick.
"No," replied Dicer, gloomily.
"What was the trouble?"
"I casually asked where Mr. Fosdick was and she said he was down in the celiar watching the gas meter."

THE PARITY OF MONEY.

Judge Amos Steck, of Colorado, Discusses Editor Constitution.—So much has been

said and written upon the subject of pre-serving the parity of the various kinds of money in this country, and so many theories have been advanced and antagonized, that the average public mind seems to be unset-tled and confused as to the right thing to be done to extricate the country from the ad-mitted perplexing dilemma.

The whole civilized world is of one mind,

that money is a necessity to make the exchanges of all commodities and to do its business, and it is universally agreed that in all its forms money should be equal in all functions, if possible, at all times and in all

places.

There is no natural money. It is wholly artificial, and, therefore, arbitrary. Because gold and silver are found only by persistent, natient and expensive prospecting, and, when found, extracted from the mines at much expensive productions. pense for labor and machinery, and with much difficulty are separated from the earthy

much difficulty are separated from the earthy and rocky matrices in which they are found, their indestructibility by fire, by the common acids, generally, by corrosion, and because of their siow wearing away when in extremely an expect the common acids, generally, by corrosion, and because of their siow wearing away when in extremely acid to the control of their interest of the world, from the dawn of civilization, had, up to the present century, as a greed ratios of value, as the most exact measures of the world of rocky and all services and all commodities.

The life of January, 1816, Great Britain found her public war debt to be over nine hundred millions of coliars. Besides this great debt, her money loaners held millions of the funded debts of the countries allied with her in suppressing by force of arms the ambition of the greatest disturber of the repose of Europe which the world ever saw. It occurred to the indicates of the usurers at that time that the sum of the sum

count.

In 1869 Mr. Sherman, then in the house, introduced and caused to be passed an act to strengthen the public credit. It provided for paying our funded debt, principal and interest in gold. There never was the least necessity for this law, except to augment the interest of the maney loaners who held the bonds. for this law, except to augment the Interest of the money loaners who held the bonds. The nation had paid off much of the public debt at that time, and we were no longer borrowers in the money markets of the world. This act would appear to have been in the closest sympathy with that of the demonetization of silver in 1873. Its effect was, avowedly, to enhance the value of all the existing funded bonds in the interest of the usurers of the world.

In the Bland act of 1878 the silver dollar was made a legal tender for all debts, public

funded bonds in the interest of the usurers of the world.

In the Bland act of 1878 the silver dollar was made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." The like provision was incorporated in the Sherman act of 1890, respecting the silver certificates, called treasury notes. The disparagement of the silver dollar and treasury note was a direct blow at their full money functions. It was legislation wholly in the interest of loaners of money. Denial of their money function made it possible for the money loaners, by contract, taking advantage of the sorely pressed necessities of the unhappy borrowers, to entirely destroy one use or function of those two kinds of money, by limiting and thus diminishing their debt-paying power. All legislation, which makes limited functional money for the poor or for borrowers, and better money for the lender, is a criminal abuse of the highest function of the sovereign money-making power.

Gold has, for nearly fifty years, been rated for all purposes everywhere throughout the world at \$20.67, in round numbers, per ounce, no more, no less. Being universally of that value for minting into money, its commodity value is the same. But it is a flat value, nevertheless, arbitrarily fixed by the commonsent of all civilized nations. The production of gold in 1852 was, in round numbers, one hundred and thirty millions. Silver at its commercial value, about the same. No matter how much gold is produced. Its valua per ounce is nominally, \$20.67. If a thousand millions be produced in any year beyond the ordinary supply its nominal value is the same. It is not, therefore, governed in its nominal money value by the laws of supply and demand. As money, its value is always, everywhere, \$20.67 per ounce. It is its flat value and nothing else. If deprived of its money function and only used in the arts it is a question if it would be worth \$5 an ounce, because its uses in the arts would be very limited—much more so than silver. It

ounce, because its uses in the arts would be very limited—much more so than silver. It is, perhaps, in the average, about sixteen times as expensive to get as silver. Silver being deprived by three of the greatest commercial nations of the world of its money functions, while gold is deprived of no money functions, while gold is deprived of no money functions whatever, the wonder is that silver rates as a commodity at S5 cents an ounce. Gold, if demonetized, would fall, berhaps 80 per cent. Silver has fallen 45 per cent only. Silver can be given a uniform flat value if the nations of the world would agree to it. But this the usurers will not allow, and hence all our perplexing money troubles.

It is plain to be seen that the several acts of congress beginning with a denial of two money functions to the greenbacks—the act to strengthen the public credit, making all bonds of the government payable, principal and interest, in gold; clandestine demonetization of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the money function of the silver doilar in 1873; the restriction of the si

lar in the land. It is a monstrous, wholesale fraud and public cheat to create dollars shorn of their full equal uses and issue them to the people as money. And it is a noteworth fact that, in the senate and house, and amongst the public functionaries are many enligatened, eminent men who bitterly denounce "cheap money" and a "dishouest dellar" which they themselves have made "cheap and dishouest" by refusing to clothe this "cheap, dishouest" by refusing to cheap, and dishouest" by refusing to cheap, and dishouest" by refusing to cheap, and the correct the control of the correct th

Denver, Col.

From Rev. G. R. Stuart.

Biltor Constitution—A copy of your last Sunday's Constitution has been forwarded to me. in which I have just read Bill Arp's wait of injured innocence as he gracefully poses as the dancing efter of the Presbyterian church and complains that he should be used as an inustration of a worldly church member because he gives dances in his home.

I have no time for newspaper controversies and no incination to wrangle, my reply

and no inclination to wrangle, my reply shall be brief.

I never went uninvited to a reception at the home of Bill Arp or any other man. I should consider mys\_(a consummate ass if I were guilty of such a breech of common politeness.

should consider mys. a consummate ass if I were guilty of suca a breech of common politeness.

I never used in public in my life the name or nom de plume of Bill Arp or any of his family. All the illustrations I use are not only based on facts, but are in harmony with the facts throughout.

I am not responsible for gobbled newspaper reports of my sermons. If Bill Arp and his friends can pick up an illustration which I use in which I do not use his name, or the name of his town, or of any of his family, and saddle it on Bill Arp the shoe must make a good fit. In my ministry I stand square on the platform erected by every Christian church and proclaim everywhere that anyman who belongs to any church and runs dancing, card-playing and wine drinking in his home is violating the best teaching of his church, bringing a reproach upon his own profession and playing the part of a decoy duck. I preach the gospel as I see it and illustrate it by what occurs around me, but never use in an offensive way the name of as clever a man as Bill Arp. And since he publishes to the world that he is my decoy duck, I shall, for the sake of the tender and delicate feelings of a pleasant home, drop my illustration on the "Georgia Presbyterian elder."

If Bill Arp can discharge all the sacred obligations of an elder in the Presbyterian church and run dancing in his home I agree with

gations of an elder in the Presbyterian church and run dancing in his home I agree with him that their "consciences are perhaps not as sensitive as those of some other people." him that their constructes on their people."
If it be true that Bill Arp, who wears the sacred badge of an official in the church of Christ, can run dancing in his home and can say that "no harm has ever come of them;" if he has not turned out a drunken son of turned in a drunken son-in-law; if he has no turned out a dude sport as umpire of basebal or horse racing; if he has run dancing in his home and given to the Presbyterian church or horse racing; if he has run dancing in his home and given to the Presbyterian church sons to bear with honor his official robes and daughters to take the place as helpers in the church of Christ, then I say he has beat most of the men whom I have known who have "closed the festivities" of a dance "after mid-nist" and said "their prayers and gone to bed."

Winchester, Va., June 14, 1893.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porcus strengthening plaster, suc as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Back ache Plasters.

SUNDAY RATES ON THE EAST TENNESSEE. Low Rates from and to Atlanta.

Hiram
Dallas
Braswell
Rockmart
Union Stock Yards
Stewart's Mill es.....ekbridge.....

Personally Conducted Excursions to the World's Fair by the E. T., V. & G. R. R. Mr. Charles N. Kight, who, for many years, was connected with this company, in the capacity of assistant general passenin the capacity of assistant general passenger agent, has kindly consented to conduct a select party to Chicago, leaving Atlanta on July 3d, for a stay of about ten days to two weeks. Mr. Kight's thorough knowledge of Chicago and the railway lines leading thereto makes him thoroughly capable of taking charge of such an excursion as the above. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Kight, so that ladies may be able to join the party.

Mrs. Kight, so that ladies may be able to join the party.

The route for the above excursion will be via Lookout mountain, over the historic and beautiful Queen and Cresceut, Chattanooga to Cincinnati, thence via the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Monon route to Chicago.

Parties desiring space should make application to Mr. E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, corner Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. til july3

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR. Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48 Wall Street.

By organizing parties of ten you can save \$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. & G. R'y.

june 23-1-m.

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# THE ONE PRICE SHOE STORE.

Are offering the largest assortment and most artistic line of

# FOOTWEAR

Ever seen in the city. Every pair guaranteed strictly as rep-

Everything New! No Old Stock!

Give them a trial. They can surely suit you. 27 WHITEHALL STREET.

All poets are not prolific, but what some

of them lack in facunity they make up in superior literary excellence.

Richard Henry Wilde wrote but little Tells How He Regained Health and and much of that is well night forgotten. His enduring fame rests upon these double stanzas, beginning, "My Life 1s Like the Summer Rose." This is only less widely read than John Howard Payne's Under the Care of Drs. Copeland, Porter

less widely read than John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home." The chances are that this cameo of the Georgia bard will outlive Bryant's "Thanatopsis" and Longfellow's "Hiawatha."
Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore" is the only poem he ever wrote that promises him immortality.
Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" is the single poem that keeps his memory fresh in the world's remembrance.
Another striking illustration of our prop-

Another striking illustration of our proposition we get from the life history of George Canning, the English premier. In

oratory and statesmanship he at times measured up to the standard of Pitt and Burke. Starting in political life a pronounced anti-Jacobin he became later on a strenuous advocate of the repeal of the corn laws and supported the Catholic emancipation act, two measures that rattled and roused

act, two measures that rattled and roused the conservatives from Berwick-on-the-Tweed to Land's End.

Like Gladstone he commenced a tory and high churchman and ended a liberalist in religion and politics. He flirted at odd times with the sacred lines, but his best poem was "The University of Gottingen."

We reproduce this rare morceau for the benefit of younger readers:

University of Gottingen. University of Gottingen

Whene'r with haggared eyes I view.
This dungeon that I'm rotting in
I think of those companions true
Who studied with me at the University of Gottingen,
niversity of Gottingen, This kerchief checked with heavenly blue
That once my love sat knitting in
Alas! Matilda, thou wasn't true
At least I thought so at the University of Gottingen,
niversity of Gottingen.

Barbs, barbs, alas, how fast you flew Her neat post-wagon trotting in. To bear Matilda from my view Forlorn I languish at the U-niversity of Gottingen, niversity of Gottingen.

This faded form, this pallid hue, This blood my veins are clotting in; My years are many—they were few When first I entered at the U-niversity of Gottingen, niversity of Gottingen.

Then, first for thee my passion grew, Sweet, sweet Matiida Pottingren, Thou was the daughter of my tu-tor law professor at the U-niversity of Gottingen, niversity of Gottingen. Sun, moon and thou vain world adien.

Sun, moon and thou vain world adlen,
That kings and priests are plotting in
Here doomed to stare on water gruel, never shall I see the University of Gottingen,
My friend Tom Birney, whom everybody
who has a relish for wit ought to know,
claims that the last stanza was written by
the younger Pitt. About this I have grave
doubts, rather preferring to believe that it doubts, rather preferring to believe that it was indited while Canning was swinging in

a cot by Gurga's Sacred Stream. Speaking of that historical river suggests speaking of that historical river suggests another poet of the class which we are considering Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta. Bishop Heber, like Henry Martyn, the Persian missionary, had the best prospects for promotion in the home church, but they had a longing for the conversion of the orientals, and both faced conversion of the orientals, and both faced conversion of the orientals, and both faced disease and death in the prosecution of their purpose. Heber was one of the minor poets. He wrote but little, but he wrote it well. His missionary hymn "From Greenland's Icy Mountain," etc., has the ring of a battle hymn. It has fired millions of hearts with a thirst for evangelical conquest. Adonta thirst for evangencal conquest. Adon-ram Judson felt its glow and inspiration as he lay stricken with pestilence in the death-house of Ava. Our own Young J. Allen caught its sacred fury when he left fortune and friends in Georgia and lifted high the standard of the cross at Shanghai. Bishop Heber wrote likewise that beautiful hymn:

"Why do we mourn departing friends?" But the poem which he addressed to his wife in England in an evening hour of sadness and loneliness on the far away banks of the Ganges has a greater charm for the heart of universal humanity. We give a few of its choicest stanzas as a fitting close to this brief study of the minor poets:

If thou, my love, wert by my side, My babies at my knees, How gally would our pennace glide O'er Gurga's surging sea.

I spread my books, my pencil try, The lingering moon to cheer, But miss\_thy kind approving eye Thy meek, attentive ear.

Then on—then on, where duty leads My course be onward still O'er broad Hindostan's sultry meads, O'er dark Almarah's hill. Thy towrs Bombay gleam bright, they say,
Across the dark blue sea,
Thy towers Bombay gleam bright, they say,
As then shall meet in thee.

W. I. S.

W. J. S. W. J. S.

For a "hot weather" medicine Hood's Sarsaparilia is unequaled. It neutralizes the depressing effect of the heat, by giving tone and
strength to the whole system, and creating an
appetite.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1890.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 25 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly,

J. H. M'KEE & BRO.

A Card.

I take pleasure in announcing to my Atlanta and other Georgia friends that I am now manager of the largest and in every respect the most desirable hotel in Chicago, where I shall be pleased to entertain all who may visit Chicago, in a manner they may expect from past experiences and at

may expect from past experiences and at a reasonable price.

The Mecca, unlike most botels that have been recently erected in Chicago, is not for world's fair accommodation only but is a permanent hotel and admirably adapted for world's fair purposes; its location being accessible to all the modes of transportation beween the world's fair grounds and the city.

I trust I may have the pleasure of entertaining my friends while visiting the greatest exposition that our generation ever witnessed. L. W. Scoville, formerly of the old and new Kimball bouse, Atlanta, Gn.

# SOME FACTS ABOUT MINOR POETS. AN OLD ATLANTIAN

Mr. Thomas J. Winn has held an hon-orable position for the last seven years in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia shops and is a prominent citizen and resident of Atlanta



MR. THOMAS J. WINN, 95 Smith street

MR. THOMAS J. WINN, 95 Smith street.

"I had catarrh about seven years and am now sixty-two years old. I would often take cold in the head and my nose would run and become stopped up, which caused me to breathe through my mouth and this affected my ears and lungs—air taken in through the mouth is not prepared for the lungs and middle ear and will set up a diseased condition in either of these organs; hence, I began to have noises in my ears and grew deaf; my lungs became involved and I had pains in the chest and between the shoulders. When I applied for treatment at the office of Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland I was entirely deaf in one ear and it was discharging an offensive matter. My throat would become dry and I would hawk up hard lumps occasionally. The unnatural socretions of the throat found its way into my stomach, from thence into the bowels and caused constipation.

"Under the treatment of Drs. Copeland.

constipation. Under the treatment of Drs. Copeland "Under the treatment of Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland I have regained my health. I eat and sleep well. My hearing is as sound and clear as it ever was and my head is all right. My stomach is all right and my throat well. I need not say any more. These physicians are all that is claimed for them."

A TYPICAL MAIL CASE.

J. A. Bodenhamer, a Prominent Newspaper Man of Dallas, Ga., Writes:

Dallas, Ga., June 15, 1893.—Copeland, Porter and Milholland: I am deeply indebted to you for the successful treatment of my case. I am entirely well of my former troubles. I have had my head stopped up and had great trouble in breathinf for about ten years and this trouble was increasing yearly. I had a drowsy, heavy and depressed feeling. I commenced your treatment and continued it for about one month and I was much improved by it when you made a personal examination of my case and took from my nose nine polypi, all very large ones, which gave me great relief, and I now breathe through my nose and my lungs are full of fresh air and I feel buoyant and elastic. I take pleasure in recommending any person who is afflicted as I was to you for treatment. Yours respectfully, J. A. BODENHAMER.

HOME TREATMENT.

Unexcelled treatment by mail. Diseases diagnosed by symptom blank. Questions about all chronic diseases cheerfully answered. Write for symptom blank.

\$5 A MONTH.

Catarrh attacks all Mucous Membranes; it affects Ears. Eyes, Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs. Cure diseases of these organs by removing the cause. \$5 a month for treatment and medicines until cured if you apply now.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh and all dis eases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases.

Office Hours-9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. W. H. COPELAND, DR. E. D. PORTER, DR. W. H. MILHOLLAND, Physiciaus. PERMANENT OFFICES IN Room 301, Kiser Build'g,

Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Take elevator.

Health, pleasure, mineral water, spring chicken, new honey, fresh milk and butter and low rates. Grand View Hotel, Tallulah, Ga. W. D. Young.

# THE "ENDEAVORERS"

The Story of One of the Greatest of Christian Organizations.

WHICH IN ONLY ABOUT A DOZEN YEARS

Has Spread Over the Whole World-The Annual Convention at Montreal on the 5th of Next Month.

New York, June 22 .- It is one of the most magnificent religious societies that was ever organized that will meet in annual con-vention at Montreal July 5th-10th. The membership of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor rivals that of the great evangelical denominations and ex-tends into every part of the United States. Indeed, it does not stop when the boundary lines of this country are reached, but crosses them into Canada and Mexico, and goes over seas into Enrope, Asia and Africa. In every civilized spot, no matter how remote, the society has taken root and

In France there are thousands of "Endeavorers." Germany was fertile soil for the seed spread broadcast from the parent church in Portland, Me. In the British isles the membership grew and is yet growing



FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D., President.

with a rapidity nevere qualed there by any other society, of whatever kind. Even in Brazil (where it is known as the "Lidadores Christaos"), in Samoa (where its na tive name is "Ole an Use Ole Feagaiga" in India, in New Guinea-inany place you may select at random from a list of countries afar off and little known, you will find the Young People's Society of Christian En-deavor. Its constitution has been translated into almost every written language in

It is as if a great train of religious fervor had been ready laid from Portland, Me-to all parts of the civilized world in the winter of 1881, waiting for Dr. Francis E. Clark to touch to it the match of concentrated zeal. This he did when, on the even ing of February 2d, he invited the young converts of a recent religious revival in the Williston church, of which he was pastor, to gather at his house. Dr. Clark, casting about for some way by which to keep those young disciples "in the way," hit upon the plan of organizing among them a society, which should have many pleasant features, but which should first, last and all the time work for the glory of Jesus Christ, and for the spread among young people of His religion. Before the meeting he made a rough draft of the scheme on which he proposed to organize the society, and drew up what he called a "constitution." These documents were the beginning of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Every one of the young people present signed the constitution when its wastically the other. constitution, which is practically the one now in force. The first name to be entered was that of W. H. Pennell, who Williston church, and who has ever since been prominent in the society's work, having been three times elected president thereof since it has grown to greatness.

Until August, 1881, the society's growth was confined to the parent city,

where it prospered amazingly. one wrote an article for a Boston religious monthly, under the heading, "How One Church Takes Care of Its Young People," and the mine was fired. Almost instantly began the organization of similar societies all over the land, the name chosen by Dr. Clark being everywhere retained. January 1, 1882, there were seven societies, with a membership of 481. The same date in 1883 are fifteein societies, with a membership of 481. The same date in 1883 saw fifty-six societies in existence, with 2,870 members. Figures for succeeding years up to the present arc:1884.156 societies, 8,905 members; 1885, 253 societies, 50,904 members; 1886, 850 societies, 50,000 members; 1887, 2,314 societies, 140,000 members; 1888, 4,879 societies, 310,000 members; 1889, 7,672 societies, 485,000 members; 1890, 11,013 societies, 660,000



JOHN WILLIS BAER, General Secretary.

members; 1891, 16,274 societies, 1,008,980 members; 1893, 18,500 societies, 1,100,100 members; 1893 (estimated) 22,000 societies,

members; 1893 (esti: 1,320,000 members. Last year's convention in the Madison Square Garden, New York city, became particularly impressive through a comparison which many people made. Within a few weeks of the meeting of this convention of young Christians, both of the great national political conventions were in session. The attendance at the Christian Endeavor convention outnumbered ten to one the attendance at either of the political gatherings, and for sustained enthusiasm the meetings at Minneapolis and Chicago did not compare with that in New York, although on the former depended the choice of candidates for the presidency of the United States, and the latter was wholly free from the element of uncertainty or sus-States, and the latter was wholly free from the element of uncertainty or suspense. It was purely an occasion for rejoicing. There was no rivalry, no wire pulling, no heartburns, no jealousy in it. I attended three of the sessions, and they will remain pictured on my memory as long as I live. The most impressive prayers I have evr heard were the short supplications of fered in concert by each of the delegations in quick succession. The most impressive singing I have ever heard was when the vast congregation united on the last day

of the convention in Cardinal Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light." The most impressive sight of any sort I have ever witnessed was the final ceremony of that convention, when the delegates consecrated themselves anew to the service of Christ. At that moment President Clark lifted his hands, trembling with emotion, raised his eyes, streaming with tears of joy, and blessed the multitude of bowed heads before him with the glorious Mizpah blessing.

"The Lord be between me and thee when we are far from each other," rang out his voice in tones that reached to the uttermost limits of the enormous amphitheater. His hands were stretched out in the attitude of benediction. He made no effort to check his weeping, and the multitude—for thirty seconds it was wrapped in a supreme silence. Then the president's hands dropped to his side, and his voice was weak as he said: "I deciare the eleventh annual international convention of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor closed." In the thirty seconds of silence that preceded those last words the greatest prayer that ever arose went up to God. As the tension of sublime emotion which had held the concourse spellbound relayed, thousands broke down and went. It was the greatest concourse spellbound relayed, thousands broke down and wept. It was the greatest single exhibition of Christian sentiment that

The result of that convention has been an almost incredible increase of member-ship. One reason for this is that a distinct effort was made at that convention to imeffort was made at that convention to impress two facts on the public maid. First, that no pledge of permanent Christianity is required of members—they must merely promise to try to follow the teachings of the Savior; second, that the society is not undenominational, but interdenominational. It is, in fact, more denominational than the churches themselves. Every member is urged to stick to his creed, to love his creed and to live up to his creed. The aim is churches themselves. Every member is urged to stick to his creed, to love his creed and to live up to his creed. The alm is not to detach young people from their churches, but to bind them to them with new and stronger ties. The organization is all constructive. It ever aims to build up, and never to pull down. It co-operates with the churches in every way, never acting separately from them. Take its missionary work, for instance, On "Founder's day," February 2d, of each year, a collection for philanthropic purposes is taken up by every society in existence. But the money collected is not spent by the Society of Christian Endeavor. Every society must turn over to the church to which it is attached the proceeds of the collection, requiring only that the money shall be divided equally between home and foreign mission. Other missionary offerings may be made only by individual societies, and even then they must be turned over to the churches without even suggestions from the society as to how they shall be used. Aside from these voluntary offerings there is no cost attached to membership, save an assessment of 5 cents a month to meet such light extached to membership, save an assessment of 5 cents a month to meet such light ex-

of 5 cents a month to meet such light ex-penses as may be found necessary.

Each society must hold a prayer meeting once a week. These prayer meetings the members are pledged to attend. They have members are pleased to attend They save been laid out with master ingenuity to hold and increase the outhusiasm of their young participants. They are never allowed to grow dreary or lag. They are wholly American in their brisk directness. There are no long speeches, no long hymns. Ev-servhize in crise and inspirating. The erything is crisp and inspirating. The me'to of the New York society is "Leu many testify to their love for God and no one 'make remarks,' " and so half-minute prayers, half-minute "testimony" and half-minute may be serioused in the serious many and half-minute from the seriouse and half-minute from the seriouse and half-minute from the seriouse from the seriouse from the seriouse from the seriouse from the serious from the ser quotations from the scripture are the rules. The prayer meetings are as care organized as are political mass meet ings. The leaders in prayer and singing are chosen beforehand. Members are selected to follow the leader with brief prayers, so



WILLIAM SHAW, Treasurer.

that there may be no slowness at the out Others are chosen whose particular duty it is to see that there are no 'cold' gaps. If there is a pause, these young men or young women must fill it. Ushers are selected beforehand. Earnest and magnetic selected beforehand. Earnest and magnetic members are chosen to sit at the rear of the halls among the timid part of the congregation, who always gather there, and encourage those who are afraid to speak. Certain members are always set aside to shake hands with all newcomers after the meetings are over, and ask them to come seein.

In planning these prayer meetings Dr.

Clark suggested the following themes as those which should have precedence:

1. Any reason for personal thanksgiving.
2. Any hindrances to the better life.
3. The religious bearings of any recent

4. Any interesting work of grace. 5. Any special answer to prayer.6. Any illustration of the wisdom of God's word.

God's word.
7. Anything observed or experienced which honors Christ, fulfills a divine promise, or indicates the leading of providence.
8. The religious point of the Sunday

Besides the weekly prayer meetings, each society must, once a month, hold a conse-cration meeting, at which each member must reconsecrate himself or herself to the work for Christ. At the consecration meet-ing every member must be present or accounted for, and every one present must participate in some way by a brief "experience," a brief prayer, or the recitation of a brief scriptural quotation. If any member is absent, then the lookout committee must investigate.

mittee must investigate.

More than three such unexcused lapses in attendance cause the culprit's name to be dropped from the books of the society.

It is no wonder that Montreal expects this society to come to that city next month with the biggest and most energetic convention that ever gathered there. month with the biggest and most energetic convention that ever gathered there. Of course, 20 such vast concourse as New York received last year can be expected, but it is estimated that at least 9,000 Christian Endeavor delegates will visit the beautiful Canadian city. And this is in the teeth of the fact that many members, unable to afford both, must choose between the convention and the world's fair, where the Christian Endeavor day of the world's congress of religions (October 9th) will be of peculiar interest.

the Christian Endeavor day of the world's congress of religions (October 9th) will be of peculiar interest.

The programme that has been arranged for the Montreal convention is an attractive one. All the officers of the united ociety will be present, and fully 1,500 clergymen are expected to be numbered in the assemblage. The Rev. Francis E. Clark, the president of the society, will deliver the opening address. General Secretary J. Willis Baer, of Boston, will lead the speechmaking on the second day, and General O. O. Howard will begin the third day's exercises. A rumor that Dr. Clark will refuse to be re-elected president has caused consternation on every hand. Dr. Clark is the idol of the society, not only because he founded it but because he has won the love of its members by untiring energy and a personality approaching as nearly to the ideal as man's way. Should failing health force him to decline to serve longer it is possible that General Secretary Baer would be chosen to his place. But the contingency is so unexpected and seems so distressing that leading Endeavorers have little to say regarding it.

Every effort has been made by the Mon-

BON-AMI

treal and adjacent societies to assure visiting delegates a hearty welcome and a pleasant experience. Reception committees have been laying careful plans for months, and the board and lodging committees have already made nearly all the necessary arrangements with hotels, boarding houses and private families for the entertainment of the guests. Many happy surprises in the way of excursions and other pastimes are being prepared for the welcome strangers whose knowledge of the beauties of the St. Lawrence river scenery is sure to be increased before they leave Mentreal behind. All this will be paid for entirely by voluntary subscriptions from members of the Montreal societies.

One of the novel features of the convention will be the prayer meetings on the excursion trains going to and from Montreal. Every train will be certain to have one or more clergymen aboard, and

have one or more clergymen aboard, and



Dr. Clark's house, Portland, M6, where the Society of Christian Endeavor was born, and the Williston, Cherch, Portland, Me, the first home of the Christian Endeavor

each train will choose from these a chap-lain. Then, every morning and evening, whether the train be speeding at fifty miles an hour or loitering excursion-like at ten, these chaplains will pass from car to eat, and lean the occupants of each one in prayer. As these excursions will run from every state and territory in the union, and from every province in British North America, hundreds of these flying prayer meetings will be held.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is a glorious organization, and its Montreal convention will be one of the most noteworthy gatherings of the year.

I. D. MARSHALL.

### MR. CLEVELAND PROMISED.

An Old Lady West Direct to the President with Her Grievance.

Washington, June 24 .- (Special.) -- Southern women are celebrated for the demand they make on the services of men, but it is seldom that one carries her troubles to the white house and appeals to the chivalry

of the president.

Mr. Cleveland has become noted for withstanding the assaults of senators, representatives, politicians and ward-bummers, and refusing to meddle in their behalf with the members of his official household. He is not a man of weak nerve or faltering backbone, but he went down like a lily of the valley before the sun, Saturday, when brought face to face with Mrs. F'llewellyn

Mrs. Smith is a Virginian, and has all the quiet dignity which belongs to the southern women of the old school. Though compelled to work for a living for over fifteen years, she possesses that hauteur, yet gentleness, which characterizes the historic emblems of the old south-

Once hostess of a southern manor, she became numbered among the impoverished at the close of the civil strife. She struggled on until she determined that the government must provide for her, inasmuch as it had been the cause of her financia downfall.

She sought President Grant one day and, in her quiet and courtly manner, asked to be given a place in one of the departments. She made her request in a way that pre-cluded the possibility of a denial, and was sent to the war department with a note to Secretary of War Belknap to make a place, if he didn't have one, for Mrs. She has been there ever since, During that time her eyes have grown

weak and her hand faltering. Secretary Lamont found her almost incapacitated for her duties. In as quiet a way as possible he made it known that she had better resign and lead a retired life.

Mrs. Smith, however, had no idea of quitting her post. Most of her contemporaries having gone, she decided to appeal to the president to

interest himself in her behalf. Never doubting her right, as she had done under Grant, she called at the white house irrespective of hours. Of course, she met with the usual answer that the presi-

dent could not see her.

Determined not to be baffled in her efforts she learned that she could see him on his reception days. So on his last reception day Mrs. Smith went to the white house again. She waited to be the last in line in order not to be hurried when her turn should come.

Finally it did. When Mr. Cleveland observed a woman with white hair and black bombazine approaching he at once thought of the long line of women who had preceded her, all asking for executive clemency for father,

sister, son or brother. On reaching the president, Mrs. Smith

on reaching the president, Mrs. Smith said in her sweet way that at once attracted the attention of the big man:
"I have called before, but you declined to see me. That was more than Mr. Grant ever did and he was a republican."
The president smiled at the reference, but remarked politely:
"I did not hear of it or..."

but remarked politely:
"I did not hear of it or—"
"Well, I am glad to hear that; I did not suppose that you did."
"What can I do for you madam?" said President Cleveland, growing a little irritated at the quiet yet impressive rebuke.

Mrs. Smith then told her mission. How she had been appointed by the enemy and now her friends were going to discharge her.

I have nothing to do with that, madam. Mr. Lamont is the one for you to see."
"Do you not know Mr. Lamont?" she asked in all simpleness.
"Certainly," with a smile.

"And are you acquainted with Senator Daniel, too?"

"Thave that honor also."
"Well, then you must see them and tell them what I want. I am too old, Mr. Cleveland, to ask such favors of these young men, so you must attend to it for me."
"But, madam—" "But, madam—"
"Never mind, you will do this I know, will you not, and tell them not to increase my duties. They are light, but heavy enough for a woman reared as I was. I will depend on you," she said with condecension as she started onward, "may I not?"

"Oh, yes-certainly-of course," said Mr. Cleveland, almost breathless with sur-

True to his word the next day the president made a personal appeal to his secretary of war, and Mrs. Smith, with lighter duties, still reigns queen of the confederate record department. record department.

Humbug.

It's sound old fashion, and expresses just what you meant, after having purchased something of no account. Now there is no humbug about Simmons Liver Regulator. Some imitition or substitute may be offered you instead, but none will give the relief from indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness like the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator. You know it by the Z on every package, and the relief it gives.

is the greatest cleanser of I

# HANDLING MILLIONS.

The Great Change in Financial Methods Since the War.

IMMENSE SUMS ARE EASILY RAISED.

The Concentration of Capital a Familian Thought-Some of the Striking Recent Examples of Financiering.

New York, June 22.-A certain banker of Wall street, who has a national repute met by appointment one day early in April a man of wealth with whom he had had frequent business dealings, and he said to "We are organizing a syndicate to rcorganize a certain railway system, and I think you ought to be one of them. "Are you going to take an active partin this work?" the capitalist asked.

"How much is the syndicate going to put

The banker repried, speaking as though he were discussing no greater matter than the purchase of a hat or an invitation to "We think we ought to have \$25, 000,000,"

Then the capitalist asked who were to compose this proposed syndicate, and the names of several men who have won respect for business and personal qualities were mentioned, and then, after a moment's silence, as though turning the matter over in his mind, the capitalist said: "I'll go in for \$500,000,"

in for \$500,000,"
"I have put you down for \$1,000,000," said the banker.
"Well, I won't go so far as that just now. If you need another \$500,000, send word to me, and perhaps I will put it up."
With this brief conversation these men who talked of millions as though they were dimes separated, and within a week the syndicate which had subscribed \$25,000,000 for the purpose the banker had in mind was organized. Ten years ago, that would have been regarded as a phenomenal transaction, and would have occasioned comment in the financial marts of the world, but so rapidly have financiers come to ment in the financial marts of the world, but so rapidly have financiers come to understand the ease with which great masses of money can be secured for business purposes that promise profit, and so skillful and marvelous have been these latter day developments of financiering, that this negotiation involving more money than the government itself wanted to borrow at the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain, occasioned mere momentary comment, and was dismissed in most of the newspapers with a brief paragraph announcing that an underwriting syndicate controlling \$25,000,000 had been made up to reorganize the railroad system.

Ease of Making and Handling Large Sums. Ease of Making and Handling Large Sums.

One of the ablest of the bankers of Wall street, in speaking of this matter to the writer, said: "Among the other lessons or results of our civil war was the training results of our civil war was the training of men so that they do not regard immense masses of capital as unwieldy, dangerous or difficult to handle profitably. The enormous expenditures of the government, the prodigious public debt and the marvelous ease and swiftness with which the greater part of it has been paid, taught our finantiers are only low to gather great sums. part of it has been paid, taught our mani-ciers not only how to gather great sums of money, even by hundreds of millions, together for a single purpose, but that in some respects the handling of these sums is easier than the management of smaller capital, while the power and the aggregate profits are very much greater.

capital, while the power and the aggregate profits are very much greater.

"The building of the Pacific railway, and I might add that masterstroke of genius by which Commodore Vanderbilt consolidated half a dozen railways into one system with a capitalization of some \$40,000,000, and then by a stroke of the pen doubling that capital, were the first of these enormous aggregations of capital of which we have seen so many in late years that the announcement of them no longer causes any great astonishment. I think, however, that we are really upon the threshold of an era of vast combinations of capital, and that in the coming century it will be found as easy to get together syndicates representeasy to get together syndicates representing two or three hundred millions of dollars as it has been in the past to organize four or five millions."

Jay Gould, Commodore Vanderbilt, Henry

Keep, E. B. Morgan, Charles Crocker, C. P. Huntington, Timothy Hopkins and a little later some of those who controlled such mines as the Big Bonanza and the Comstock of the west set the example of combining for a single purpose vast sums of money far up into the millions. Outside of railway and mining developments of this sort, the first really enormous aggregation of capital was the developed. of failway and mining developments of this sort, the first really enormous aggre-gation of capital was that developed by the genius of John D. Rockefeller, whom Jay Gould once declared had the finest construc-tive intellect of any man of modern times engaged in business. By his discretion and suggestion there was developed an organization representing \$100,000,000 of capital.

The Organization of Blind Pools. About the time that Mr. Rockefeller was developing his colossal corporation, there appeared a new form of financing. Henry Villard, once a newspaper correspondent in Washington and an associate of Whitelaw Washington and an associate of Whitelaw Reid in that work, had drifted from it in a small way into the railway business, and through the influence of some foreign owners in an American railway, became the receiver of a road in the Missouri valley. He did his work so well as to beget confidence, and he did not hesitate to propose fidence, and he did not hesitate to propose to some capitalists to put into his hands a great sum of money, the purpose of investment of which was to be known to none but himself, the security being chiefly his word of honor. It was as audacious a suggestion and as completely in violation of the conservative rules of financing as were some of Napoleon's plans of battle defiant of the rules of war. But Villard got his money, \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000, and there was great talk about this thing. got his money, \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000, and there was great talk about this thing, for that was in the day when such a combination was regarded as an astonishing thing. It was called a blind pool, and with this great sum of money Mr. Villard did certain things which made him conspicuous in the world of financiers. Later and in a smaller way Alonzo B. Cornell, after his term as governor of New York had expired, organized a similar blind pool.

Syndicates and Trusts. These combinations undoubtedly suggested to foreign capitalists those syndicating operations which have so enormously developed within the past five years, for in Great Britain they brought into one control vast capital, with which they purchased manufacturing or brewing or other commercial interests and consolidated them into one corporation, thus destroying competition. These methods of financing were taken up in the United States. Those who made sugar brought together more than \$60,000,000 of capital, and it has been said by lawyers who know that they paid one lawyer the largest fee ever paid, amounting to \$400,000, for perfecting this organization for them. The example was swiftly followed. Capital amounting to \$35,000,000 was secured in a few weeks, and with it almost all of those manufactories which produce white lead paint were purchased. Fifty million dollars of capital was secured within a few weeks to control the greater part of the electric lighting and dynamo plant of the United States. Nearly \$50,000,000 was easily procured wherewith to control all those plants in which rope or cordage is manufactured, and in the course of five years there have been financed in this way capital amounting to nearly one billion dollars, which seeks to control one plants in which reperior or cordage is manufactured, and in the course of five years there have been financed in this way capital amounting to nearly one billion dollars, which seeks to control These combinations undoubtedly

course of five years there have been financed in this way capital amounting to nearly one billion dollars, which seeks to control various commercial interests.

At the close of the war the telegraph business of the United States was in the hands of a dozen companies. Capital was furnished from time to time by which one and another of these companies were purchased and then consolidated with a parent company. Jay Gould built and equipped an entire telegraph plant, and then forced this company to buy it of him. an operation representing several millions of dollars. John O. Evans did the same thing with another. James Gordon Bennett and

John W. Mackay raised in a few weeks' time several million of dollars and organized a company which built and laid a rival to the Atlantic cable. Last winter, just after Jay Gould's denta, the telegraph company, which had for some years been bringing into its control the various systems by a vote of its directors, added \$12,000,000 to its capital stock and is now the representative of an even \$100,000,000 of capital, and that splendid financial achievment has attracted less attention than did the purchase by the company of a petty rival for less than\$3,000,000.

Remarkable Examples of Financiering. From the time that Commodore Vander-bilt, lifting his pen from a sheet of paper saw before him with the ink still wet at Cocument which had added more than \$40,-000,000 to the stock and in one sense to the wealth of the New York Central system there has been no increase until within a few months. By a vote of the directors this increase has just been made, \$12,000,000 of dollars being added to the stock, bring-ing that capitalization up to the enormous

increase has just been made, \$12.00,000 of dollars being added to the stock, bringing that capitalization up to the enormous aggregate of \$100,000,000. That is a sum four times as great as William H. Seward thought would be necessary to suppress the rebellion in 1861, and it is twice as great as the sum which Secretary Chase, coming to New York in the dark days of the war to plead with the bankers to help the government in its needs for money, asking them to loan with no other security than the failth of the government to repay the loan. Perhaps the most astonishing increase in capitalization has been that which has characterized the management of one of the railroads in which the Vanderbilts are interested—the New York and New Haven. Five years ago it had a capital of \$15,000,000, and no debt to speak of; since that time it has increased its capital by \$85,000,000, conking with the sugar trust, the Western Union, the New York Central, the Standard Oil, and being outranked by less than a dozen corporations in the world. The ease with which enormous masses of capital can be got together was illustrated by De Lesseps's experience in es of capital can be got together was illustrated by De Lesseps's experience in France, although this great sum was diverted from the uses for which it was subscribed and lost through extravagance and dishonest.

scribed and lost through extravagance and dishonesty.

A few weeks ago one or two capitalists, calling upon some of their friends in New York and proposing to create a new national bank, within six hours had secured subscriptions for \$2,000,000, and one great institution in New York, with over \$150,000,000 of assets, promised to keep \$6,000,000 of deposits in this bank. A capitalist, who recently came into an inheritance of more than \$70,000,000, was visited by a financier of high repute, who proposed to him to join a syndicate which had for its object the construction of an underground railway in New York city. He thought of the matter over night and the next day was ready to subscribe \$6,000,000 to the syndicate. Other capitalists were visited, and so readily did they respond that a subscription of \$15,000,000 was obtained in three days' time and a conditional premise three days' time and a conditional promise of \$50,000,000 more if that should be

A Great Sebeme in the Air.

But the greatest aggregation of capital for commercial purposes, it is expected, will be developed before the end of this year. Those who are negotiating this enterprise are very quiet about it, but it is understood that it is proposed to organize a company possibly with a capital of \$200, 600,600, whose object will be to control the electric railway system by which it may be possible to travel from Boston to the Mississippi river, and in fact all over the country north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river, and in fact all over the country north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, perhaps without changing cars a single time. The question of capital is not the difficult one for those who are planning this thing. They have no doubt that they can secure this enormous sum of money, either by subscription or by borrowing, or perhaps by both methods. The difficulties which are to be overcome are mechanical, political and legislative, and if these are met and conquered, it is likely than an organization will be created whose capitalization will be quite as great as that proposed for the Panama canal.

This tendency has been noticed by men in public life, the ablest of whom at least in their private conversations believe that it cannot be overcome by legislation and than nothing short of a revolution in civilization will check it. That was Mr. Blaine's view, and some of Mr. Cleveland's friends in New York, bankers, who have had part in these enormous undertakings, say that he does not believe it can be checked, does not think it would be wise to attempt to check it, and is of opinion that all legislation can do will be to prevent the creation of unjust monopolies, and to make it impossible that any class shall receive special legislative favors. A Great Scheme in the Air. But the greatest aggregation of capita,

f unjust monopolies, and to make it im sible that any class shall receive special

legislative favors.
One of the ablest bankers of Wall street One of the ablest balkers or wan street is of opinion that within the next ten years we shall see new aggregations of capital representing perhaps a billion dollars and nevertheless representing also not more than five or six corporations.

E. JAY EDWARDS.



As a disinfectant for all the sanitary atisChlorid needs of the household, Platt's Chloriderides is especially commended.

An odorless liquid. Very powhold, Platt's Chlo-

erful, very efficient, very cheap; it is just what every family needs. Its present? use may prevent much sickmess. Sold everywhere. Quart bottles only.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF ORDI-NANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER.— Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 5th day of June, 1895, an ordinance was introduced and read, pro-viding for the construction of a sewer from near Terry street along and in East Hunter street to Butler street, and from Hunter street along and in Butler to Capitol avenue.

Hunter street along and in Butler to Capitol avenue.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From sewer near Terry street to Butler street of 15-inch vitrified pipe; from Hunter street to Capitol avenue of 8 and 12-inch vitrified pipe, with brick manholes and catch basins.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of one thousand dollars.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing 30 cents per fineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer. Said ordinance will come up for final action at next regular meeting of council.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF ORDIN

June 22-12 t.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER.—Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 5th day of June, 1813, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer from Jackson street along and in North avenue to Boulevard to Linden avenue.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From Jackson street to Boulevard of 12-inch vitrified pipe; from North avenue to Linden, avenue of 12-inch vitrified pipe; from North avenue to Linden, avenue of 12-inch vitrified pipe with brick manholes and catch basins.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of nine hundred dollars.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing 50 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer. Said ordinance will come up for final sction at next regular meeting of council.

A. F. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

CENTURL MOULDED TAMES TO THE GUARANTEED FIGURE NOVELTY CORSET WORKS, BOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Mention The Constitution. feb28-13t-sun-nrm

### NOTICE.

The annual election of officers of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce will be held at the secretary's office on Monday, July 3, 1893, Polls open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 5 o'clock p. m.
RUPUS B. BULLOCK, President.
H. G. SAUNDERS, Secretary, june24 sat sun mun

SUMMER RESORTS.

### SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL Lithia Springs, Ga.

20 Miles West of Atlanta; 12 Trains Daily by Ga. acific and E. T., V. & G. R. B. direct to Hotel. Pasific and R. T., V. & G. R. R. direct to Hotel.
We are better prepared to accommodate our thousands of friends and patrons than ever brace. Every convenience. Elegant modern bath house, in which the famous Bromide-Lithia Waters are exclusively used. Competent Physicians. High standard of table and accommodations maintained. Mineral waters served fresh from springs. Oceans of flowers. Lovely lawns. Broad, cool verandas. Postal brings full information. Bowden Lithia Water for sale everywhere. E. W. MARSH & CO., Proprietors.

# WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

WEST VIRGINIA. Grand Central hotel, cottages and baths now open. Situated high up in the Alleghanies, immediately on the C. and O. railway. Accommodations first-class. Culsine up to the highest standard. For information call at all general railroad ticket offices, or send for pamphlet giving full information.

B. F. EAKLE, Superintendent.

may 25-1m

Montgomery White Sulphur Springs.

Montgomery County, Va.

GEORGE W. FAGG, PROPRIETOR. This popular resort will be open in June. A narrow gauge railroad, one and three-quarter miles connects the springs with the Norfolk and Western railroad at Montgomery station. Connections made with all trains. Send for circulars.

### HALE'S SPRINGS,

In the mountains of East Tennessee. This justly celebrated watering place will be open for guests June 1st. Chaicybeare, sulphur and freestone waters. Large ballroom and good music, lawr tennis, billiards, tennis and excellent livery. Telegraph office on grounds. Daily mail.

For further particulars, address Lee T. Shackelford, proprietor. may 15 d 2 mc

# SWEET SPRINGS.

Monroe County, West Virginia.
This popular and well known summer resort will open for visitors 15th of June. Elevation 2,000 feet above tide water. Unsurpassed climate cuisine highest standard. For further information send to. W. B. Bishop, manager.

# The Hotel Tybee

On the famous Tybee Beach, having been under its new management thoroughly renovated and improved is now.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON. The cuisine will be first-class, an unlimited supply of fish, shrimp and crabs being a special feature.

Excellent opportunity for fishing, boating and surf bathing.

Cobb's well-known orchestra has been engaged for the season.

Rates—Day, \$2.50 and \$3; week, \$12:50 and \$15; breakfast or supper, 50c; dinner, 75c.

BOHAN, COWAN & DERBY.

may26-to July 1.

# Buffalo LithiaSprings Hotel

On Atlantic and Danville Railroad, Meck-lenburg county, Virginia, now open. The in-ternal use of these valuable medicinal waters in conjunction with the hot mineral water baths has accomplished some of the most re-markable cures on record, especially in gout, rheumatic-gout and rheumatism. Facilities for hot and cold mineral water bathing.

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Facilities for hot and commission bathing.
Send for pamphlet and see what many of the leading physicians say of the value of these waters in Dyspepsia and kidney trouble, and as a nerve tonic.
Parties leaving Atlanta at 6:30 p. m. reach the springs at 11 o'clock next morning.
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THOS. F. GOODE, Propr.,
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# Lookout Mountain TENNEESES'E GREAT SUMMER RESART. 2,300 feet above sea level. LOOKOUT INN.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS, Fine orchestra, pure spring water. Cuisine unsurpassed, entirely new sanitary plumbing and draining; telegraph telephone,

For full information address David B. Plumer, manager, Lookout Inn, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. may7-2m sun tus fri

# Warm Springs, Ga.

Will be open again on June 15th, with magnificent new hotel built on best modern designs and equipped with all conveniences found in a strictly first-class hotel. Complete systems of electric lights, waterworks and sanitary sewerage. New baths, best in America, including large swimming pools 15x40 feet, all supplied by constant streams of warm mineral water from a spring flowing fourteen hundred gallons per minufe. Cures dyspepsia, rheumatism and all kidney and cutaneous troubles. Located on a spur of Pine mountain 1,200 feet above sea level, the climaate is perfect, delightfully cool, dry and invigorating. No malaria, musquitoes, mud or dust.

Recreations and amusements of all kinds. Good livery and beautiful drives.

Double Daily Mail Trains on Georgia Midland Railroad-From Columbus, one hour and twenty-five minutes; from Atlanta or Macon, three hours.

Write for circular with rates of board, etc. CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Sweet Mountain Air. 000

o o o Pure Spring Water. WEN 2.000 FEET ABOVE

HOLLAND

HALL COUNTY GEORGIA. SPRINGS SEASON OF 1893.

Opens June First. Closes October First. FAVORABLE RATES. H. A. DANIELS, Manager.

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Only a few more days left for making your State and County Tax returns. Make your return at once and avoid the rush and the penalty of being double taxed.

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will be open in June.
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THE SEASON. ty for fishing, boating pd \$3; week, \$12:50 and oper, 50c; dinner, 75c, COWAN & DERBY.

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the bot mineral waters the bot mineral water ed some of the most record, especially in gout, rheumatism, and cold mineral water nic.
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FOR 500 GUESTS, entirely new sanitary, g; telegraph telephone,

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SPRINGS OF 1893. Closes October First BLE RATES.

ANIELS, Manager.

NOTICE. e days left for making nty Tax returns. Make and avoid the rush and g double taxed. TEAD, Tax Receiver.

# HYPNOTISM TODAY.

# The Controversy Now Raging Over the Strange Influence.

CLAIMS AND METHODS OF DR. LAV.

The Admitted Danger of Hypnotism-The Application of Curative Process-Interesting Results Obtained.

Paris, June 10 .- The scientific world of Paris and London is greatly interested in the dispute between the believers in the value of hypnotic experiments for purposes of therapeutics and psychology, and those who stigmatize the wonderful results which the former claim to have obtained, as the mere outcome of delusion, by fraud or a commingling of the two.

The quarrel is not a new one. Ever since the possibility of producing phenomena by the effect of animal magnetism was estab-lished, and their medical value asserted, by Frederick Anthony Mesmer in his theoryof mesmeric cures, it has provoked the most violent hostility. Many still regard it as incomparable with the wildest hallucinations of the dark ages. Volumes of controversy sufficienty voluminous to equip a museum have been written, amongst the most ardent of the gladiators being such thinkers



DR. LUYS, OF THE CHARITE HOSPITAL,

as Stieglitz, Nees von Esenbeck, Kieser, Ennemoser, Carus and Kluge amongst the Germans, and Deleaze and Foissac among

The report made by the commission appointed by the French academy of sciences, pointed by the French academy of sciences, the principal members of which were Benjamin Franklin, Lavoisier, Bailly and Guillotin, pronounced the whole thing charlatanry, asserting the unanimous conclusion that "there is no proof of the existence of the animal magnetic fluid; that this, thuid having the existence is consequently without util. no existence, is consequently without util-ity; and that the violent effects to be ob-served are due to the manipulations, to the

served are due to the manipulations, to the excitement of the imagination, and to that sort of mechanical imitation which leads us to repeat anything which produces an impression on the senses."

The theme was agitated in all its aspects, but the result of the discussion, although it lasted over the best part of a century, was in the negative, or, in other words, hypnotism, as it is now called, for medical or other utilitarian purpose, remained an open question. The consensus of opinion among scientific experts was opposed to the soundness of the theory, but such men as Laplace, Agassiz, Hufeland, Sir William Hamilton and Dr. William Carpenter were always among its stanch supporters, at least so far as the fundamental facts were concerned.

The novel development of the subject on sharply defined lines of scientific method owes itself to J. Braid, a surgeon of Manchester, England, who first published the results of his studies in 1840. He invented the name "hypnotism" and withdrew the domain of discussion and congrigate the published the results of discussion and withdrew the domain of discussion and panished the results of ms stimes in and withdrew the domain of discussion and experiment wholly from the cloud of occultism, which has more or less veiled it since the days of Mesmer. But it was many years before his studies became widely known and had their due weight. He now shines primus inter pares among those who had shed most light on a perplexing problem. But, strange to say, just as the modern French art school built itself upon the work of the Englishman, Constable, so it took the genius and enthusiasm of such investigators as Drs. Luys and Charcot, and of Colonel Rochas D'ginu to carry on Baid's beginnings. Yet it has never entered the inds of Dr. Charcot or M. Rochas D'Aighum, all three scientists of recognized greatness, to proclaim that the secrets of hypnotism have been solved, or that its possibilities have been more than foreshadowed. On the other hand, they assert that the result; already obtained, many being practical in an eminent degree, give encouragement to pursue their investigations.

The recent discrediting attacks made in The London Times, The Pall Mall Gazette and The Nineteenth Century on the scientific verity and caution of the methods pursued by the experimentalists will add frasher interest to a rehearsal of the naked facts as they may be observed at the Charite hospital. Whatever conclusion may be deduced, the picturesque interest of the phenomena shown can be scarcely questioned, even by the skeptic.

Methods of La Charite Hospital.

Methods of La Charite Hospital. The hypnotic experiments practiced by Dr. Luys and Dr. Encausse may be roughly divided into two classes. The first are experiments of a speculative kind, that is to say, such as do not produce practical effects. The second class includes such as do produce such results. To the latter class may be assigned the researches now practiced at the Charite hospital, which both Dr. Luys and Dr. Encausse believe to be amongst the most interesting which they Dr. Luys and Dr. Encausse believe to be amongst the most interesting which they have yet pursued. These experiments are mainly the diagnosis of patients by subjects in the hypnotic state; the cure of nervous disorders by the transfer of the same from patients to subjects in the hypnotic state, and, the cure of moral and physical mala-

disorders by the transfer of the same from patients to subjects in the hymnotic state, and, the cure of moral and physical mala-\$\mathcal{C}/s\$ by the power of suggestion.

The hypnotic state is divided by Dr. Luys into five phases of intensity—somnambulism, fascination, catalepsy, lethargy and hypo-lethargy—with various intermediary phases which have not yet been tabulated. The hypnotic state in one or other of its phases is produced in the subject or patient in two ways, by word of command or by the use of the rotative mirror. The rotative mirror is used in all cases where hypnotic influence is first applied to an individual, that is to say, when a man or woman is put to sleep for the first few times. This mirror much resembles that used by bird catchers for snaring larks, It is composed of four arms at right angles to each other, overlaid with bright polished metal. The arms revolve by clockwork on a pivot, at a rapid rate of speed. The patient is seated in a high-backed chair with his back to the light, which shines full on the mirror, and is bidden to keep his eyes fixed upon it, and simultaneously to desire to be sent to sleep. The clock work sets the mirror in rotary motion with a dazzling effect. Sleep is not invariably produced. Many persons are refractory, but, as a rule, in about 20 per cent of cases the operation is successful, and after a period varying from five to twenty minutes the patient is seen to drop to sleep. "The eyes," says a writer on the subject, "are first attracted by the rays of light which flash from the wings of the mirror, then little by little, and at the end of a period which varies according to the temperament of the patient, a kind of fascination is produced, the lids get tired and imperceptibly close, the head falls back and the patient sleeps a sleep which seems

enforce their commands with certain gestures of the hands and influence of the eye.

The person in this artificially induced trance, however affected, is, according to the hypnotic school, apt to receive suggestion. Though apparently asleep, his mind is intensely receptive and can understand and remember commands which, received in this state, he will consider so imperative as to strain every atom of his will power to execute, either at once or at the exact time at which the command was to take action. The person in the hypnotic state is endowed with a vastly increased power of perception, that is to say, he hears, feels and sees much better than in his ordinary state; but, at the same time, his will power and even his intelligence are totally surrendered to the operator, both for the period during which he is in the trance, and, to a certain extent, also after the hypnotic influence has passed away.

Danger of Hypnotism.

certain extent, also after the hypnotic influence has passed away.

Danger of Hypnotism.

The exact words of Dr. Luys in regard to this, as expressed in one of his lectures, are as follows:

"From the social point of view, these new states of instantaneous loss of consciousness into which hypnotic or merely fascinated subjects may be made to pass deserve to be considered with lively interest. As I shall have to explain to you later, the individual in these novel conditions no longer belongs to himself; he is surrendered, an inert being, to the enterprise of those who surround him. At one moment in the passive stage of his condition of lethargy or catalepsy, he is absolutely defenseless and exposed to any criminal attempt on the part of those who surround him. He can be poisoned and mutilated. Where a woman is concerned, she may be subjected to cruel or even criminal treatment without having the smallest recollection of what she passed after she was awakened. Sometimes, in the active condition of what has passed after she was even in the condition of spleet may be exposed to the influence directing his actions. He may be induced to become a homicide, an incendiary or a suicide, and all these impulses the subject may be exposed to the influence directing his actions. He may be induced to become a homicide, an incendiary or a suicide, and all these impulses deposited in his brain during sleep become forces stored up silently, which will burst forth at a given moment with the precision, accuracy of performance and automatic impetuosity of acts performed by the really insane. Gentlemen, bear this well in mind; all these acts, all these phenomena unconsciously accomplished, are no more vague apprehensions and vain suppositions; they are real facts which you may meet with this very day in ordinary life. They are apt to develop, and to appear around you and before you, in the most inexplicable manner."

This is indeed one of the most dangerous features of hypnotism, that a being, apparently in perfect possession of himself, may be forced to do things by the potency of a command given to him in a trance condition, a fatal edict which he does not in the least remember, but is constrained mechanically to obey. No remedy has been

natural, but which is really one of the first phases of hypnotism." In other cases, that is to say, in the case of patients who are more predisposed, a slight shock is manifested during the state of fascination, due no doubt, to the sudden contraction of some muscle or system of muscles, and the patient falls into a deep sleep, breathing hard. He is the completely insensible, and appt for the reception of suggestion. He is in the deepers phase of hypnotism. In most cases, however, the simple word of command, without passes or gestures of any kind suffices, at least where the doctor has to do with subjects who have often been hypnotic state who has to do with subjects who have often been hypnotic state of greater or lesser profundity. Dr. Luys is, however, the sole professor of hypnotics who has his power, and both Chareot and Encausse, as well as Colonel Rachas, are oblized to enforce their commands with certain gestures of the hands and influence of the ery.

The person in this artificially induced trance, however affected, is, according to the hypnotic scale of the phases of the hands and influence of the ery.

The person in this artificially induced trance, however affected, is, according to the hypnotic scale of the patient was formed by the patient have the patient and error of the hypnotic scale of the phases of the hypnotic scale of the phases of the hands and influence of the ery long one, it will eventually succeed, the sound of its natural color. It is believed by Dr. Lays, however, and both Charcet and Encausse, as well as Colonel Rachas, are oblized to enforce their commands with certain gestures of the hands and influence of the ery long one, it will eventually succeed trance, however affected, is, according to the hypnotic school, apt to receive suggestion. Though apparently asbeen, his mind is intensible and colonel provided the patient was been administered, but have the patient was the manufacture of the magnet enabations of a beta colonel by one of the practical results obtained by large the p



Influence of the presentation to a hypnotized subject of various substances, enclosed in glass tubes, from instantaneous photographs: 1, Effect of pepper at left side; 2, Effect of pepper at right side; 3, Effect of Thyme; 4, Effect of Frankincense; 5, Effect of Hellotrope.

glass tubes, from instantaneous photographs: 1, Effect of pepper at right side; 3, Effect of Hellotrope.

in other cases, as an anaesthetic; as for instance, the case of a gird who came to the hospital maddened with toothache and who, once in the hypnotic state, into which she was thrown by the influence of the revolving mirror, allowed two molar teeth which till then had caused her the most exeruciating agony, to be removed without a sign of discomfort; or the case of the woman who passed the travail of an exceedingly, dangerous confinement without a sign of discomfort; or the case of the woman who passed the travail of an exceedingly, dangerous confinement without suffering and with a greatly increased muscular power, thanks to the state in which she has been placed and the commands of the dectors.

The second class of cures are, however, by far the most interesting and the most wonderful. These are what are known as cures by transfer. This is the method used. One of the subjects attached to Dr. Luys's clinic—such subjects tattached to Dr. Luys's clinic—such subjects being persons who have proved themselves very susceptible—is sent to sleep by a word of command from the doctor, and in this sate grasps the hand of the person who desires to be cured. In some cases the lands of the subject are laid upon the patient's to the declaration of such subjects hand. The subject is now described as "tapping" the patient of the nervous lisorder that affects him. During the process of the transfer an assistant passes a magnetized iron but over the arms and bodies of bot? patient and subject. The transfer leastly lasts about three minntes. Duling this period both patient and subject retain absolute lucidity of spirit; but with this difference, that the subject of the person in the hypnotic state assumes the individuality of the patient of the nervous disorder that affects him. During the process of the patient of the nervous disorder that affects him. During the process of bot? patient and subject retain absolute lucidity o small stream to do things by the patency of a command given to him in a transe condition, a fatal edict which he does not in the least remember, but is constrained mechanically to shoy. No remely has been suggested for this, other than a person has no more need to allow himself to be hypothese and the subject are held upon the patient's head. The subject is now described as no more need to allow himself to be hypothese transers and bodies of the control of the control of the patient of the subject are an assistant passes a magnetized iron ber over the arms and bodies of the transfer an assistant passes a magnetized iron ber over the arms and bodies of the slavery of the patient of the professor at the Charlie hospital, In certain cases, he workers the more of the patient of the professor, the moral power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of does the suggestion of the person under whose influence he is acting, and a violent stransfer is generally ends in convulsion.

Fortunately for the science of hypothese than the same energy towards useful acts can be professor; the similated, and it is just this sent the subject will answer. In the cases whether the same energy towards useful acts can be professor, the moral power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the patient seems to get the better of the power of the pati

Effect of the opposite poles of the magnet on three hypnotized subjects, from instanta-neous photographs: 1, Attractive action of North Pole of Magnet; 2, Repulsive action

These cures may be divided into two classes, the first effected by auto-suggestion, that is to say, by inspiring the patient with the determination to get the better of his disorder, and those effected by the transfer of the disorder from the patient in his ordinary state into a subject in the hypnocistate. Examples of both can be observed at Dr. Luys's consulting rooms at the Charite hospital at present.

In the first class, for instance, may be mentioned the extraordinary case of a girl



of three months by two different subjects, who, according to Dr. Luys, had had no means of inter-communication, as emitting a green light from the injured organ. The

of ague, tic nerveux, neuralgia and analogous disorders, have been cured by repeated by enjoining the patient while in the hypnotic state, to conquer his trouble. In their simplicity, the hypnotic cures are as extraordinary as the miracles described in scripture, if less rapid of execution.

How Curative Processes Are Pusued.

These cures may be divided into two classes, the first effected by auto-suggestion, that is to say, by inspiring the patient with the determination to get the better of his

Hignest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Val Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

on his red as on his blue side. Thyme presented to one patient produces terrifying hallucinations, in another it called forth an expression of calm delight. Singularly, in the application of the thymological effect also on the thynoid glands of the throat the size of the neck being increased from thirty to thirty-three centimeters, or somewhat more than an inch. Morphine in one patient bred fancies of an evidently terrifying nature, in another in intense drowsiness. The effect of frankineense, presented to the left of the neck, was an emotion of terror; while the lieliotrope held in the hand resulted in preoccupation and in the hand resulted in preoccupation and inquietude. Some water in a tube, held near the left side of the hypnotic subject's head, causes a series of spasms resembling

head, causes a series of spasms resembling those usually to patients suffering from hydrophobia.

The doctor maintains that in each case the patient was in total ignorance of the contents of the tube. That the effect is actual, not simulated, is patent to anyone who has either witnessed the experiments or has carefully examined the remarkable series of photographs which Dr. Luys has collected, and which represent his subjects under the various influences of substances in tubes. It is not easy to believe that the intense emotions portrayed on the faces of the subject could be pretended, surpassing as they do the histrionic lifelikeness of the performances of the foremost actors.

of the performances of the foremost actors.

In Conclusion may be asked the everlasting question, "cui bono?" The question has to some extent been answered by the description given of the various cures already effected. In the opinion of Dr. Lays and his collaborators, only the first steps have been taken on a road which may lead to the discoverey of the most amazing scientific truths that have yet been revealed to humanity. Nobody can deny that there exists in nature forces of which mankind has at present no knowledge, but the existence of which he is forced to postulate. There is much reason for suspectthe existence of which he is forced to post-ulate. There is much reason for suspect-ing that hypnotism may assist science by serving as an instrument of investigation in this most fascinating and important field; and, when discovery is made, may help to subjugate unknown forces to the profit of the human race. ROBERT H. SHERARD.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING AT THE FAIR. The Beautiful Work of Adornment of the Grounds of the Exposition

Chicago, June 20.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Columbian exposition, as one takes a superficial view of it, displays architecture in landscape as well as in proud edifices. The mammoth size of the fair buildings would have made parking impossible except in some very extensive area like the site they occurv.

some very extensive area like the site they occupy.

When Jackson park, a low, swampy stretch of some 500 acres, was selected for the seat of the great enterprise, the uninstructed could imagine no result except failure, but to the landscape architect it was an opportunity to prove the practical triumph of his art. A year since, but a small portion of this low-lying area shad been improved. It was a waste, consisting of hammock and sand-dunes dotted with schubby oaks, and the whole honey-combed with marsifiand, and was utterly without promise. But the landscape artist and \$5,000,000 have done a titanic work, and the aforetime morass is now a scene of terraqueous beauty, hardly less surprising than the vast White City, which by a species of enchantment has been made to spring up within it. The ample location is now terra firms with paved streets and winding reads interspersed with pellucid pools and enticing lawns and groves. A beautiful sheet of water has been drawn from the lake into an artificial basin prepared for it, and, with that appropriateness which marks all true art; there has resulted a combination of isless and promontories, lakelets and, bayous, rarely pleturesque. Near the center of the area is a wooded island, which is surrounded by clear blue water from the lake, and on the breadth of the opposite shores most of the principal structures rise in stately grandure: There is a remarkable appearance of long existence about the streets and the lawns through which they ramify. The eyes of the passing world are regaled with the verdant freshness and velvetness of superfine grass. It has been a transplantation of such perfect naturalness as to stand as the unquestioned work of nature.

The lagoous give forth the most harmonlous adumbrations. Willows wave above the water's edge, tall grasses fringe its banks and dwarf sunflowers and other shrubs and blossoms dear to its watery heart are mirrored upon its placid surface. Upon the banks are to be seen the happy effects of forficulture, for here and there ar

who, according to Dr. Luys, had had no means of inter-communication, as emitting a green light from the injured organ. The same ascertainments have, moreover, been made when photographs have been presented to the hypotoic subjects, who however, fail to see the colors shining from the pictures of human beings and drawn from life. Thus Dr. Luys will present a plate of fashion drawings to a subject, who will at once ascert that he can be the colors of human beings and drawn from life. The same answer has invariably been made by the subjects when they it very been asked to examine a dead body, which, according to their reports, emilts none of these colored emanations. It is made to be a colored emanation has been verified. The value of this diameter, it is a most in the way of diameter.

If it can be established that certain diseases produce in these suffering from them a variation in the color of the emanations, which are perceptible to the hypotic subject, the existence and nature of disease will be certified by the sufficiency spapers Dr. Luys, who, it may be repeated, is a hoan of the highest scientification may be mentioned such as sinvolve the presentation to subjects in the hypotote state of various substances and medicines contained in tubes, or other receptibles. The mainlestations, according as the tube is presented on the right or the left side of the subject, indicate emotions of a diametrically opposite nature. Thus when a tube containing ordinary red pepper was offered to the left, or as the doctor calls it, the blue side of a girl subject, in the hypotote state, symptoms of keen pleasure were discernible, which changed subdently to an expression of violent dissuss when the tube was carried to the red or right side. According to the dector, the luman being is double and does not feel the same

Mounies fountain. This fountain is indeed what its designer intended it should be an apotheosis of modern liberty. Heralding the barge is the figure of fame, forever to be the embassador of the proud nation whose feet press the soil of Columbia; and the figure of time, whose office is to guide the parque, has its best suggestion in the fact that the time, patience and perseverance which Americans are so splendfully using will accomplish for them the grandest national triumph of all the ages. And the tractile substance out of which these imposing figures were produced is a foreeful reminder of the American capacity whereby princyal forest, virgin soil and savage resistance have been merged into a pilantness out of which the Columbian nation was boilly east.

Of all the groupes of statuary the great Quadrian is the most imposing. It surmounts the gateway of the peristyle called the Discoverer's Gate. Typifying the spirit of discovery in his century, Columbus stands erect in a Roman charlot. Each of the two pairs of horses is led by a graceful maiden, and on either side a youth in mediaeval costume acts as outrider. The whole aspect is noble and effective. On the pylon above the grand archway the Quadriga stands the artistic climax of the entire group of buildings about the great court. Through the archway the water rushes as if to bear the immortal navigator on until he reaches the firm shore. Behind the triumphan, chariot the waters of the great lake in unceasing roil and swell murmur a gentle song of the sea—the trackless deep across whose restless face the caravel of the discoverer has found its way. And a night, when all the grand structures are belted with brightest incandescence, and the eight orifianmer along its north side leap and shift in unconfined flame, the barge of the fountialers take our action—all conspiring to emphasize the seen of flory and of triumph.

CEORGE M. NAPIER.

### THE DUKE DE VERAGUA'S REVENGE.

How He "Got Even" with an Impertinent

How He "Got Even" with an Impertinent Youth.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

A dark, handsome gentleman, with side-whiskers and a foreign air, stepped into the telegraph office on the Columbian fair grounds at Chi ago and asked courteously:

"Is this the officeof the telegraph, senor?"

"It ain't anything else," carelessly replied the operator, one of those choice essences of Chicago whose only perfume is crudity.

"I would send a telegram, said the stränger, quietly.

quietly.
"Would you?" drawled the operator; "well

"Would you?" drawled the operator; "well why don't you send it?"

The visitor's heavy eyebrows raised, but he said quietly: "How many of the words have I permit to send for twenty-five of the cents?"

"Ten," snapped the operator, shortly, "Only so few as ten?" asked the stranger. "They gave twelve to twenty abroad, senor."

"Ten words for a quarter, or she don't go," snarled the operator. "How much do you want for 25 cents?"

The visitor's dark eyes gleamed depressed.

The visitor's dark eyes gleamed dangerously and his firm lips closed.
"I send but ten of the words for that noney, then senor?"

"Yes,"
"And the name, does it go free, senor?".

"Yes."

A strange smile chased itself around the corners of the haughty mouth, and picking up a ven the stranger quietly wrote:

His Honor, the Mayor of Columbus, O.: I will visit your city en route to New York.

De Toledo y Larreatagui, de la Corda Ramirez, de Baquedana y Gante, Vice Admiral Aidelantado, Mayor de las Indias, Marquis de Jamaica, Duke de Veragua y de la Vega, Grandee de la Spain, Senatorio de la Kingdom, Caballero de la Insigne Orden del Teison de Oro, Grand Cruz de Carios III, Grand Cruz de la Concepcion de Villaviclosa, Gentil Hombre de Camara de King Alfonso XIII.

The operator took one wild look at the message—then he fainted dead away.

The stranger was the Duke de Veragua.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonio. For billousness, constipation and mala

For indigestion, sick and nervous head-

ache.
For sleeplessness, nervousness and hear)

diseases.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

At the Capital.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys, the Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney, 1225 F Street, Washington, D. C. From Cuthbert, Ga.

From Cuthbert, Ga.

This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would have gladly have paid \$500 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.

H. A. BEALL,

Clerk Superior court, Randolph county.

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigention, biliousness and constipation (of which I have been a great sufferer) I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief and Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

J. P. SAWTELL, Griffin, Ga.
Publisher Morning Call.



There's that \$10.00 Suit. sale of ours, for instance Suits which were splendid values at \$13, \$15, \$16 and \$18 are yours now for \$10, only cash, however.

You'll have cause for regret if you buy a Suit now without first seeing what we have to offer.

ROSENFELD | WHITEHALL OF COURSE, JALABAMA ST



THE PRETTY NEW BLACK SATINES,

And Costumes of Point d'Esprit-|The Thin Black Gown-Other Fashion News for the Ladies.

New York, June 25 .- The woman in black

will be the summer heroine. It stood to reason that the maelstroms of wild coloring that outgypsied the gypsies would nauseate the eyes and tastes of re-fined women. It has. There is a revolt against the erratic and ignorant applications and combinations of gaudy shades. And the woman in black leads it. It will not completely crush the life out of the color carnival, but it will make people who are wedded to colors more careful. The woman in black is welcomed with outstretched arms, and those fair creatures who know when to attach themselves to a new style are hunting dry goods counters and wor-rying the souls out of dressmakers for their black dresses. Aside from this there are hosts of women who want their dresses for street wear, but hate to show themselves in thin white gowns, which always exaggerate every eccentricity of the woman's form. These women will be happy at several new materials in black which are to be worn principally for the street and on which manufacturers have been experimenting for several years. ing for several years.

The New Black Satines.

I had the pleasure of seeing some of them made up. Black satins have not always been satisfactory in wearing qualities, and here is one of the happy surprises for women who like satines. The gown that interested me first was very simple, yet looked very rich. The material was a high-priced satine with a high luster, which the dressmaker assured me will retain its present maker assured me will retain its present glery for a long time. The charm lay in the dainty figures of a leaf about as big as a quarter, which was self-woven in and was scattered over the cloth in distinct

This peculiar dress was made with a tailor-cut umbrella skirt on a substantial lining and the plaits laid in the back to fold toward the hips, leaving a big box plait

In view.

The waist was a jacket with a full umbrella effect on its skirt, which was longet than the average blazer jacket and come more than a foot below the waist line. collar was round and narrow across the back but in front was quite broad and notched The buttons were black pearl ones, square in shape, and any woman would have liked the gown for the buttons if nothing

else. The skirt gore seams, the four in front,



were stitched down in welt fashion to withn a foot or fifteen inches of the bottom.

where the breadths had been cut much wider and extra cloth plaited in. ... The coat seams were welt finished and the sleeves were only moderately full. the sleeves were only moderately full. The vest was unexpected with the general cut of the gown, but so quaint and simple that madame sighed with contentment as she looked at the simple black point despet, of which there must have been quite three yards, just gathered at the throat into a high collar of the same and also at the waist, where it stopped confined by a jet belt and buckle. The net was fulled so much that it seemed like black foam.

black foam. The whole suit looked so simple, yet was such donsummate art that any woman would congratulate herself if she could get one like it even without the welt scams.

It was allogether a dressier gown that a young woman could wear during or for a garden party, has most clever touches, yet isn't a ruffle combination. Oh, we American women grow to dress more and more like a regiment in uniform and mistake collective individuality for personal destinction.

These satines have substance enough

when well-backed to take tailor-cut, or without lining to drape and shirr well. And the designs are all very good and in-

# Gown of Point d'Esprit.

It was in the same "gorvnery," as the English are trying to call it, that I met what ought to settle the fate of any girl, who wore it. It consisted of a skirt of fine black peint d'esprit which was made extremely full over a black silk foundation. Around the foot were three ruffles, very narrow and overlapping. Above these and lapping upon them was a wider ruffle, its top shirted into a heading. The result was a chrysanthemum effect about the feet.

top surred into a heading. The result was 2 chrysanthenium effect about the feet.

There was a coat, some Louis or other—hard to say which, because the long coat-tails with the seam in each half and narrowing to a point almost where they guet the median on the delicement. the ruching on the skirt were from one Louis (I think) XIII., while the reversed of the double-breasted front (cut off short at the waist) were broad jabots reaching nearly across the sleeves, and belonging to

some other Louis.

But the coat was made of the prettiest But the coat was made of the prettiest piece of narrow satin striped moire silk. It made one think of the Tuilleries. Then there were frills jaboted on the plastron, and all this was of point d'esprit. Instend of buttons there were choux of the point on the front of the coat.

All black? Yes: every bit, not a shimmer of anything else about it.

The young lady who will wear it on Bellevue avenue will carry a voluminously-draped point d'esprit san shade, although another consisting of alternate bands of the net and moire silk is ordered for it.

La Tosca Costumes.

La Tosca Costumes.

Solid overdresses are made of the new heavy silk meshed dotted or plain La Tosca net. One of these will serve for a model. skirt is full, with black ribbon

The skirt is full, with black ribbon ruffling very narrow and ciosely put on almost to the knee.

For young women the sleeves are made full and left to fall loosely over the sleeve of the silk guimp worn with the waist.

The low neck has wide frills of the net and a high-necked silk guimpe finished with a double ruching of lace or a wide band of Bourdonne insertion for a collar.

This Bourdonne insertion is also the motive in other La Tosca net dresses where the rich full flounce has one or two rows, according to the size of the owner's allowance, set in about the ruffle, two rows, according to the size of the owner's allowance, set in about the ruffle,

and the full sleeves and bodice frill are treated the same way. This is a very elegant black utility dress, for fashion decrees that illuminated and stadow and shaded silk slips are to be worn out under it, if the field of clear black is left behind. Gowns of Black Dotted Swiss.

But for daily wear there are less costly gowns and the one thing the black party has been energetically seeking is black

dotted Swiss muslin.

All' the manufacturers made plain dotted Swiss in rainbow colors for the very first time this year. They condescended to make a very few pieces of black for special trade and there is where the manufacturers lost a chance to make money. There has been a perfect furore for it and retailers have given until not special as many can't get a given up in despair, as many can't get a yard. If there is a dress pattern of fast black dotted Swiss muslin in sight buy it, for it will make the prettiest gown of the

People who are daft on the ruffle question



Point d'Esprit and Striped Satin.

up to the waist. But others who put silk row ribbon-regular lace ribbon. The wide ruffle has a couple of two-inch wide ruffles on the lower edge, these being treated with the lace ribbon. The wide frill about the arm size and top of bodice can't help but

spopular.
Still there are many ways of escaping the frills of which people are a little tirel. A silk foundation can be covered very full with the dotted Swiss to meet a ribbon collar and a silver or fold or black silk

If the ribbon is stretched on at regular intervals extending from neck to waist line one of the latest effects is secured.

Another way had a slightly full back.

The front has black chautily lace used as

insertion to form a yoke. A slight fullness is made in the arm size to increase the size across the bust and the waist fasteus to one side of the front. This gives a very slight ruffled effect and the edge of this has dearly chantilly lace inserted between the muslingedge and the ribbon finish. On the should ders the front is brought down upon the sleeve to make the shoulder seam appear longer, and two little muslin donkey ears increase that effect. Other Thin Black Fabrics.

Then there are sheer linen and cotton lawns very wide and extremely reasonable in price. Lace jaconets in blue-black and in price. Lace jaconets in bl black-black cotton moussiline bengaline are new thin fabrics that are com-ing under the scissors of the cutter in fashionable houses

The Grenadines

Everybody has laid in a black grinadine gown. The designs are exquisite. Some are mere shadowy, dreamy weaves in which freathers seem to be falling in clouds; dainty flowers look like skeleton blossoms and all the gaucheries of the grenadine have been glorified into beauties. But there's a temptation that is almost irresistible to make up black grenadines over colored lining. All elderly women are devoted to black lace grenadines and they are a real luxury to women of more than forty-five years. women of more than forty-five years.

Somehow, although young women stumble into them sometimes, grenadines are peculiarly the property of the matron's ward-role sayd are best left to that

MRS. MGUIRK.

CURIOS IN JEWELRY. Rings Made to Order-Twin Lockets-Inter-



b YOU have many for making enga

pensive notion and unless the designer understands such things it is not apt to be satisfactory."

Nevertheless there is a pleasure, in having odd jewelry, and for the cost of a diamond it is possible to procure an odd ring which shall be a delight atl one's life and a valuable heirloom for one's children. I know of two such; one an engagement ring and the other the symbol of renunciation; a foregoue engagement.

The first is of Etrustan gold, the ring formed of three strands of rope and across the back is laid a tiny anchor on either side of which is a pearl. It was the fancy of a young girl who rure her lover.

the suggestion that diamonds should be sui stituted for the pearls, she replied, "No; pearls are more appropriate, for they are of the sea."

the sea."

The other ring is a golden serpent whose head is caught beneath a cross. Shall I tell the story? It was of a true love thwarted by a conscientious difference of creed.

"The girl is living, unmarried, 'tis said, Perhaps she is single, for his dear sake."

Perhaps she is single, for his dear sake."

"The cross triumphed, you see," she said, with a said, sweet smile when she showed me the ring.

These special rings remind me of a pretty cusiom that was fashionable in, England some score of years ago, and may be still, for aucht I know. It was for a jeweler to have designs made for a locket, only two of which were manufactured and then the design was destroyed. These two lockets were soid, one for a boy baby, the other for a girl, and—well, you may weave any little romance you choose about the idea. I have a strong suspicion myself that some marriages may have resulted from the discovery of the ownership of twin lockets—those hetween cousins, for instance, might have taken place without the jewels. Or nerhaps foresight on the part of relatives aided the wooling. In short, as Mr. Micawber might say, there are cases of "assisted fate."

Speaking of lockets reminds me of one

Speaking of lockets reminds me of one designed for an international love token. It was formed of two coins, the reverse of a St. George sovereign and an American S5 piece, which were set in a wheel the spokes of which were diamonds. It made a charming pendant for a watch chain.

MARGARET COMPTON.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Littile Nerve Pilis, aided by Carter's Littile Liver Pilis. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums and allays all pain. 25 cents.

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may16—3m tues thur sun.

# SUMMER SHOES.

What Kind to Wear and How to Take Care of Them.

FOOT COVERING FOR THE WOMEN.

The Latest Styles in Shoes-How to Make Selections-And Valuable Suggestions for Their Preservation.

New York, June 22.-If a woman is going to the mountains this summer and has plenty of money she will get in the way of additional footgenr a pair of English calfskin walking shoes, a pair of russet "low quarters" and cloth gaiters to go with

If she is going to the seashere instead, she will want in this line a pair of sand shoes, a pair of russet shoes and a pair of white canvas low quarters,

And the woman going to the country farmhouse will find necessary a pair of bluckers, a pair of black kid "low quarters" and shoes.

How to Select Walking Shoes.

In getting walking shoes for the mountains she wants them of English calf, because they last and stand rough usage. She wants them laced up, because the buttons wants them faced up, because the battons wen't always be coming off, and they must have flat welt heels, so that her foot may spread its length comfortably on the ground. The most necessary of all shees to select with care are those for walking. Nothing rests the whole body and invigorates the nerve force like easy footgear, and these English shoes fill all the requirements for walking.

walking.
The leather must never have polish put to it, but be "blacked" like men's shoes. They are round at the toes and have long vamps and a band going round from the ball of the foot to the heel. These bands are of the foot to the heel. These bands are not often put on a woman's shoe. A woman's vamp, too, is usually curved down to the sole, and shoemakers ask \$1.50 extra to put the band on, as it has to be cut from a whole piece of leather. Women have liked the curving vamp because it seemingly shortens the length of the foot and makes the instep appear higher.

But while the unbroken band detracts from the conventional shapeliness of the foot it strengthens the shoe and holds it in form.

A little neatsfoot oil must be used on calfskin shoes occasionally for within

calfskin shees occasionally, for walking shoes, to be thoroughly comfortable, should ave no stiffness.

Speaking of comfort, I suppose all womer are not organized so sensitively that shoes have the power to irritate. I have known



1, White Canvas Sand Shoe; 2, Russet Walk-

Selecting the Russet Walking Shoes.

In getting her russet low quarters a wo nan ought to know that nothing in foot gear grows so easily out of shape and col or as the common russet shoe. Russian or as the common russet shoe. Russian calf is used to make the best shoes, and this is easily detected by its rich brown color and flexibility. Cheap russets never regain their color if they get wet, and even under favorable circumstances they quickly turn an ugly spotted shade of brown. So Russian calf ought to be the quality, the soles quite thick and extending out to the color. such can could be the quanty, the soles quite thick and extending out around the vamps to protect the foot from dampness enabling the shoe to stretch.

With these russet low quarters a woman ought to buy a pair of knee leggings,

or gaiters, of brown or tan. This allows a very short skirt, and they stand mud and bramble excellently. Many women prefer low puarters and gaiters for mountain low puarters and gaiters for mountain climbing; they say it gives more freedom to the ankle. If shoes get slippery, as they are apt to do where there is any pine straw, a faint coating of tar has to be put on the soles to prevent accidents.

To keep russets in good condition and the right color, cut a lemon in half and rub the juice in with the fingers, being careful to use a separate half on each shoe, or one will be brighter than the ether. When it is the color with the color will be stricker than the ether.

will be brighter than the other.

whisk-broom.

With russets, as with all walking shoes "trees" should be slipped in them when "trees" snown be supped they are taken off. These "trees" are made of wood the shape These "trees" are be bought at any shoe These "trees" are made of wood the s of the foot, and can be bought at any store, and are invaluable for keepi

are invaluable for keeping a shoe in good form

# The Sand Shoes.

When the seashore woman selects her When the seashore woman selects her sand shoes she wrints to see that the canvas of which they are made is stiong and that the soies are well stitched on. Else she will have the side of the shee parting company with the sole very quickly, for that gritty sand cuts and years away stitches. Sand, shoes are generally low crt and are far ahead of other shoes for the seashore, because they are perfectly flexible to the foot and do not slip and slide as the average shoe does on sand; besides they can be drenching wet and a few moments in the sun restores them to their natural conthe sun restores them to their natural con

dition.

This white canvas shoe should have two or three bands of white leather stitched across the toes to keep the canvas taut; they bind it better to the sele and also give a touch of ornament. The beels are left off, unles a woman can't walk in a neelless shoe; then she can have a heel put on that is very low.

Seashore Russets.

The russet shoes for ceashere should quite high and laced, and made of the be quite high and laced, and made of the best Ryssian calfskin, with round toes and

In all kinds of shoes for walking flat heels In all kinds of shoes for walking flat heels and round or square toes are necessary. When women staid in the house a good bit or drove when they went out in the air, pointed toes and high heels were accepted But when women began to walk, to know that spins of miles in the air gave them fresh skins and strong nerves, they found their shoes not suitable, and the dealers had for sale presently a shoe called "common sense."

on sense."
The scientific reasons for the comfort of The scientific reasons for the comfort of this shoe is because a boot is never so comfortable as when it is flat on the ground. Each part of the foot then does its share of supporting the body. One always wants a pair of white canvas Oxford ties for evenings on the seashore. These should have the long, pointed vamps to be stylish, with a small dressed kid tip on the toes.

Some good.

Solded. And although turpentine is said to clean satin slippers, the best thing to do with them when they are soiled is to throw them away, for they are the "children of a day that is done."

HARRY DELE HALLMARK.

These can be kept clean by putting a a stiff brush. thick coating of magnesia on, leting it re-main for an hour, then brushing it off with

Walking : hoe for Country Fields.

For long walks in the country fields.

For long walks in the country the English calf shoes are too heavy.

In their place comes the lighter and yet serviceable blueher.

The sides of the shoe lap over the long vamp and lace up, and have also the strengthening band.

Patter leather yamps are sometimes well.

strengthening band. Patent leather vamps are sometimes made for these bluchers, but it is well to understand that they are not "wearable" in the country. In the first place, it is hard to keep a vamp of this leather from cracking across the toes. Every woman has to contend with this, while men rarely do. The patent leather used to make a woman's shoe is taken from the neck of the calf, where the skin is thinnest, while for a where the skin is thinnest, while for a man's it is taken from the sides, where it grows thickest.

Another reason for the undesirability

of patent leather on a walking shoe for the



1, White Brocade for Evening Wear; 2, Cloth and Patent Leather "Blucher;" 3, Laced Shoe, Side in Two Pieces; 4, A Mule."

country is that in strolling through fields the grass scratches and cuts the polish in a hopeless fashion, and if any gravel has to be walked through, the result is it

To obviate the heaviness of bluchers many of them have basket cloth tops. An objection to this is that in much walking the ankle bone wears the cloth thin and ends by splitting it, and for this wear there is no remedy, as you can't patch cloth. In buying any kind of walking shoes buy them large enough.

I heard a clever woman say that a tight shoe warped her intellect, and no gyonam ever yet possessed an aching, smarting foot

ever yet possessed an aching, smarting foot and a screne mind at one and the game time. I know women who put up with more act-nal suffering from their feet than from any

ual suffering from their feet than from any other source.

Even for beauty's sake, a walking shoe shoe should hold the foot firm, but not pressit; the prettiest feet are those that are left to themselves. The very prettiest feet I have ever seen were among a class of ignorant people on the western coast of Florida, where the children rarely had on a shoe. True, their feet naight have looked awkward in a shoe, but bare they were shapely in outline; no bruises to disfigure no in-growing nails, each toe distinct and just touching the next, one, and showing firmness and strength and a five flexibility almost equaling that of the fingers.

Care of Kid Patent Leather.

Care of Kid Patent Leather. If the bluchers are made of soft kid care-will prevent their turning purple. The least bit of vascline rubbed on them will keen them from this to a great extent, but when a speck of purple does show, mix a little ink with cream and use that on the

If the toe has a patent leather tip it can amosthly with the bal of the thumb—that is the best oil for patent leather. Once a week a little sweet oil may be rubbed in

Outside the list of summer enting shees are a host of others that women take ev-erywhere with them-whether seashore er mountain.

The plain buttoned kid shees and the ack kid Oxford ties, even if they are not retty," are reliable, and a weman should "pretty." are reliable, and a weman should hav shoe so that she can change them every time—she comes in from a walk. Nothing irritates the foot so much as to

be held to one position. House Shees and Slippers.

The great make up of shoes a weman usually has includes many varieties of slippers. Chief among them are chose that come into wear when a woman is in her own reom; donning her negligee she easily makes haste to slip her feet into her "nules" or some her elastic, heelless, rest-producing slip

Always remember whenever you have the chance to give your heel the gratification of resting flat on the floor; 'tis worth the trouble of changing if only for fifteen min-



Only two varieties of bedroom slip pers are now much used-the "mules, which, having no backband, slip off to

easily, and the pretty Japanese articles, which sells for 59 cents a pair and lasts until you are tired of the sight of them. Among the best for fine house wear are the dressed kid Oxford ties in color to match the gown, although white ones are more economical to try, for they can be worn with any gown. When ornamentation wern with any gown. When ornament is needed silver or jeweled clamps are

for the strings.

Toe slippers of satin are made for general evening wear, although I saw a superb pair of evening shoes last week made from a piece of the white brocade of the gown to be worn.

It was a high-heeled buttoned boot, with

It was a night-accret buttoned book, with no trimmings except the small pearl buttons used in fastening it. Many women now order shoes made of the cloth of any handsome gown. These satin shoes are rather too expensive to be popular, as they can only be worn a few times without looking

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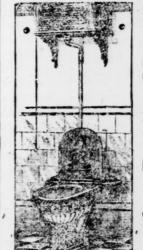
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# TRAINING BEASTS.

A Private Rehersal in Hamburg of the . Show Karl Hagenbeck

WILL HAVE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ness Coolness and Firmness His Motto-By Raymond Blathwayt.

(Copyrighted, 1893, by Raymond Blathwayt.) Hamburg, June 17.—It is told of the mad king of Bavaria that he used frequently to command great theatrical entertainments at which he himself was the only spectator. A similar experience befell me when I was visiting Hamburg. For Karl Hagenbeck, the great animal trainer, at my special request and with great good nature gave which, like the mad Bavarian monarch, I was the only spectator.

In the first performance only very young

animals took part, but as they had been working since last January year they were pretty well up to all the little tricks they had been taught. My readers will imagine a great circle carefully railed off from the outside world by iron bars. Round this circle, upon a number of little stands, sat the performing animals, waiting to take their respective "turns," as they say in the music halls. In the midst of the circle sat myself with a beautiful little baby lion on my knee, which amused itself by playing with my watch chain and kandkerchief. Two little tigers got tired of sitting still and suddenly jumped down from their perches and ran up to play with me and the baby lion. A young lion on another perch yawned so loud that we all, animals and men, looked up to see what was the matter. Mr. Hagenback walked around the circle stroking the animals, most of shich affectionately kissed him as he outside world by iron bars. Round this cle stroking the animals, most of affectionately kissed him as he

one of the finest wild beast trainers in the world, entered the circle with his whip in his hand, which, as he entered, he cracked smartly, causing the animals to spring sharply to attention upon their little seats.

Karl Hagenbeck introduced me to Mr. Mellermann, who is indeed his own brother-in-law as well as his trainer.

"What is your rule of training, Mr. Mel-lermann?" said I.

"Kindness and coolness and firmness," he replied, "as you will see in this performance. Come on, pussies," he continued; "show this gentleman how you can run round the circle." The pussies, as he called them, fairly big tigers as I should have considered them, mwillingly crept off their seats growling not a little. Mr. Mellermann cracked his whip smartly, but did not hit them. The animals then began to run very prettily round and round the circle. So well did they do their little tricks that Mr. Mellermann said: "Now you shall have some sugar; you have been very good." He placed in my hands a few lumps of sugar which I myself gave to them, greatly to their pleasure. "Kindness and coolness and firmness,"

Then a pyramid was formed by some young tigers, some lions, a couple of ponies and four young goats. The pyramid itself consisted of a small double ladder upon the steps of which the animals somewhat nervously took their places, and upon which they stood gazing quietly down upon us, until they were told they might go back to their places.

After awhile, when school was over, the

After awhile, when school was over, the goats and ponies left the arena, and then the door of a big case, which gave entrance toon the circle, was thrown wide open. It was pretty to see the little lions and tigers running home after school, for all the world like an infant school dismissed to play. The pretty creatures gamboled about for a short time while in their cage and then lay down to rest

'And now," said Mr. Hagenbeck, "the

time while in their cage and then lay down to rest.

"And now," said Mr. Hagenbeck, "the older animals are coming in to do their performance." Several attendants entered the building as he spoke, for to handle a large number of fully grown wild animals is no light matter. The first animals to come rushing into the arena were a number of huge German boarhounds; great, affectionate beasts they were, too. As I patied one of their as it passed me he reared himself on his hind legs, threw his forenaws round my neck and delightedly covered my face with kisses. Each boarhound in entering the circle went to his own as ted place with all the sense of a human being.

A few moments afterwards a door was thrown open and in walked the lions and tigers. Splendid beasts these last were. Some looked very good tempered, although it is to be acknowledged that one tiger had evidently got out of bed on the wrong side, whilst the dion that had arrived comparatively recently from Nubia evinced now and again a strong disposition to rebel against the novel circumstances in which he found himself placed. Three bears then walked in—a polar bear, a sloth bear and a black bear, the latter causing much amusement by quietly entering on its hind legs. Then came a couple of elephants, a camel, four ponies, several goats, and last of all a big, sleepy sheep, which seemed to be on particularly intimate terms with one of the lions, thereby anticipating the scriptural millenium, and literally fulfilling the words of the Bible, in which we are told that so great a peace shall descend upon the world that not only will the antagonism between man and the brute creation have come to an end forever, but even animals shall be reconciled one with another, and the lamb and the

pence shall descend upon the world that not only will the antagonism between man and the brute creation have come to an end forever; but even animals shall be reconciled one with another, and the lamb and the lion shall lie down together in one fold.

One of the most remarkable things that I noticed in Karl Hagenbeck's menagerie is the marvelous unity and loving kindness which is brought to pass amongst his animals. They are fondling and playing with each other the whole day long.

Like the younger animals the other ones took their seats upon the rickety pedestals which are provided for them. It was a wonder to me how such huge beatsts were able to balance themselves so easily and comfortably as they did upon such small and slender supports. One of them, however, came to grief in a most amusing mander. The human beings were standing talking together in the middle of the circle, when suddenly a loud crash and an indignant howl was heard. We all turned to look what was the matter, as did also the wild beasts themselves; one of the lions had suddenly tumbled down off his perchor rather the perch had fallen with him, and there he lay, more startled than hur, wondering what, had happened. It was partly his own fault, poor/dear fellow, for he had fallen asleep whilst waiting for the performance to begin, and so lost his balance. But his look of indignant surprise was so ludicrously human that none of us could help laughing. However, both he and his pedestal were speedily reinstated in their former position, and a lump of sugar soon restored him to his usual tranquillity of spirit.

"And will the animals be arranged round the Chicago circus like this, Mr. Hagenbech?" said I.

"Everything will be exactly as you see it today," he replied. "Perhaps, if anything, on a bigger scale." At this moment the band struck up a stirring tune, on hearing which the animals delightedly pricked their ears, and all became life and animation at once. "My animals love music." said Mr. Hagenbeck, "and they perform twice as well with a band

twice as well with a band as they do without."

The first thing that took place was the tiding round the circus on a pony by a full grown iton. Round and round they went. The pony spiritedly enough, the lion, it must be confessed, looking, as wild beasts generally do when engaged in such performances, rather a fool. "The ponies and dogs were at first dreadfully afraid of the lions and tigers." explained Mr. Hagenbeck, "but they soon got over it. These two animals were the rage of all Paris when I was performing there a few round the properties of the properties. The properties of t

frequently very plucky and sometimes attack the lions."

The next feature in the programme was that a tiger should ride round the circus on a trieycle. A man rolled in the tricycle, the tiger was called by name to come down from his perch, which he did slowly and unwillingly enough. "For," said Mr. Hagenbeck, "he always hates this ride of his." Then the tiger sullenly mounted the tricycle, growling frequently the whole time; two of the boar hounds walked behind as footmen, the boar hounds walked behind as footmen, the band struck up a slow tune, the tiger set the tricycle in motion, and slowly and solemnly enough the little procession passed round the circus.

"Now," said the chief trainer, "I'll show you how a tiger can roll a ball along standing upon it the whole time:" Some trestles were brought in, piaced at equal distances from each other, and a long plank was laid across them, and then there was placed upon it a huge wooden ball. "Come on, Caesar." cried Mr. Mellermann, "It's your turn now." To our surprise a beautiful lion jumped down from his pedestal and ran gaily up to Mr. Mellermann. "No, no, no, you dear old stupid," said, the trainer, leading him back to his perch. "I want Caesar, not you." But all our persuasion couldn't get Ceasar, the tiger, to come down, so Mr. Mellermann went boildy up to him and gently flickered him with his whip. Caesar got slowly down, snarling and growling the whole time. "Come on, there's a good fellow," said Mr. Mellermann and after awhile Caesar was persuaded to balance himself on the ball which he rolled slowly along the plank. Having done it once or twice, forward and backward, he was allowed to return to his seat, which he did with joy and satisfaction. Mr. Mellermann then went up to him, told him he had been a good fellow, and gave him a special bit of meat all to himself. "I always do that," said he, coming back to where I was standing, "when an animal has shown an unwillingness to perform his tricks, for there is nothing that encourages them like kindness."

"Whel

perform his tricks, for there is nothing that encourages them like kindness."

"Which animal shows the most intelligence?" said I.

"Well," replied Mr. Mellermann, "I don't think there is much of, a difference between them; lions and tigers, males and fernales, are equally clever, and," continued Mr. Mellermann, "I think it is all rubbish to say that tigers are not so affectionate or so easily tamed as lions. Why, look here," he continued, going up to a splendid royal Bengal tiger which greeted him with a most extravagant affection as he threw his arms round his neck and drew his head down on a level with his own; "you couldn't get a more affectionate beast than this is, I am sure." On this particular morning the animals seemed to be a little flighty, which Karl Hagenbeck explained to me was owing to the fact that the young animals were so close by, and the old ones wanted to play with "them.

Next, one of the bears was led forth to walk on the tight rope, the tight rope being a long, narrow plank. Very cleverly it halanced itself on its hind legs and walked, first forward and then backward, with wonderful skill and ease. The trainer walked beside him, encouraging him now and again with the words, "Steady, John, steady," treating him, indeed, exactly as he would treat a boy at school. In the middle of his performance a loud snarling and growling was suddenly heard, a tiger and a leopard had begun quarreling, and, as the leopard had been behaving very badly the whole morning and distracting the attention of the school, he was sent back to his den in disgrace. Meanwhile the bear retired to his pedestal and sat down upon it with a graceful and self-satisfied air.

"That bear very much pleased the emperor of Austria and the king of Bavaria when they came here some years ago," said Mr. Hagenbeck, and then he took a beautiful sliver cigar case not of his pocket from which he offered me a very fine weed. The cigar case he told me had been given him on that memorable occasion by the king of Bavaria himself.

Then a see

gally started a game of leap frog with the wild beasts, who seemed to enjoy it to the wild beasts, who seemed to enjoy it to the full as much as they did.

After they had finished their performance some enormous double ladders were brought in. The great polar bear was persuaded to take his piace at the very top; next to him on either side, on the next rung of the ladder, was a beautiful boarhound; then came two royal Bengal tigers and then a couple of the finest lious I ever saw. Hound about the base of the pyramid were grouped in picturesque profusion lious, tigers, leopards and degs. There they stood perfectly still and uturing not a single sound, until, very suddenly, Mr. Mellermann cracked his whip, when the aufmals joyfully quifted their strained not not read to me, "no living human being can imagine what it means to get those animals to do that. I'll never do it again after the Chicago exposition. Life is too short for such a strain. I wouldn't take any money for those animals now that they are trained, although I was offered only the other day upwards of \$60,000 for them."

And now came the piece de resistance of the whole affair. A large Boman charlet was rolled into the circus; two huge tigers were led forth, and growling much, they were harnessed to it, and then there was ushered into the charlot, with no little state, a noble and stately lion, a robe of royal crimson was fustened round his neck, a gleaming crown was piaced upon is head, the reins

roiled into the circus; two huge tigers were ted forth, and growling much, they were harnessed to it, and then there was ushered into the charlet, with no little state, a noble and stately lion, a robe of royal crimson was fustened round his neck, a gleaning crown was placed upon his head, the reins were thrown over his shoulders, two boar hounds took their position as footnuch in the rear of the charlet, Mr. Mellermann cracked his while, and the royal charlot drawn by the tigers rolled selenally round the circus.

After this a curious thing happened. The entertainment was at an end, the band quitted the building, and the animals were allowed to play about all jumbled together. They seemed perfectly happy, gamboling with pure pleasure round Mr. Mellermann and his assistants, between whom and the animals the strengest affection most evidently exists. After they had played about for a few minutes, the order was given that they should retire to their cells, which they did by devious ways and by paths, the last glympse I caucht of them being that of a theory playfully sparring with a tawy African lion.

I can assure the visitors to the world's fair that it will be impossible for thou to find anything more interesting or more healify wonderful than the absolute pirch of perfection to which Karl Hagenbeck has brought the PEOPLE NOT SiCK,

PEOPLE NOT SICK,

But Miserable, Weak, Nervous, Tired, Das-

peptic, Sleepless and Melancholy. Perhaps it is a tired housewife with a large family and house to take care of. She is not actually sisk abed, but manages to drag herself around wearily through her daily tasks. She is subject to backache, bearingdown sensations in the lower part of the down sensitions in the lower part of the abdomen; perhaps nervous headache and poor digestion. Such a person would be benefitted beyond description by taking a table spoonful of Peru-na every three hours. Or perhaps it is a business man who is confined to the office most of the day with little or no physical exercise. His appetite is poor and changable. He may be billious or constipated, nervous and irritable and stomach continually out of order.
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No city in America offers so many attractions to tourists as St. Louis, the financial, commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the west and southwest. Visitors, to the world's fair should arrange to spend a few days in that great city before returning to their homes. In its unique development and splendid prosperity, St. Louis is a type of American progress and success, and should be visited by every seeker after knowledge and entertainment.

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old, Smith's Worm Oli and the following day 23 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.

# SARGE PLUNKETT.

Thanks The Constitution and the Good People of the Country,

WHO HELFED THE STORM SUFFERERS.

His Appeal Has Received a Generous land Substantial Response, and the Old Man Is Pleased.

I wish to "brag" on the old Constitution and in the same connection I wish to thank all who have responded to my appeal for the storm sufferers. There is no farming. I am not given to

that, but in simple justice I wish to notice the many kindly acts, together with the great movements for public good which has emanated from. The Constitution management. Of course I could have done nothing in this matter of aiding these stormsufferers without the co-operation of the great paper. They could have suffered the whole thing or have entered into it with such coolness that it would have fell flat, but not so, the letter was "leaded," and put in a good place and, besides, I know personally that The Constitution wished in their hearts for a good return. This is no small matter, as it indicates the goodness of heart that can be mixed along with "business," and preserves the paper's character of being the south's best champion and the people's truest friend.

All Georgians feel this—all the south

should, for The Constitution is peculiarly southern. I speak thus for the reason that a great northern newspaper has been among us with its agents frying to enter among us with its agents trying to enter this territory. It can't do it; it only seems to stir those who have been a little miffed or have been negligent of renewals to be stir themselves for their dear old friend. The Constitution is their friend, like unto a good neighbor or one of the household it seems, for so long it has paid them its regular visits. A generation of grownup folks now in the south read it in their childhood, watched for its coming and learned to cherish it, and will not now leave it for all the New York papers you can bring down here. Besides this sentileave it for all the New York papers you can bring down here. Besides this sentiment in favor of The Constitution, every one feels that there is not so good a paper anywhere to be had, and I agree. We know each other, help each other and love one another is the way my settlement folks speak of The Constitution when these new agents come among them.

The other day I met a south Georgia farmer and he mentioned the great good his section was receiving at this time from fast freights. If The Constitution had never done anything but this, for it was

never done anything but this, for it was that paper which first suggested and work-ed for its accomplishment, it would be the that paper which first suggested and worked for its accomplishment, it would be the
greatest among the south Georgians, is the
way this friend of mine speaks, and as I
talked to him a gentleman from Troup
county, George Truitt, spoke to the same
effect about some good having been done
his section of the state. If my friend,
Truitt, could have been kept from talking
about a breed of short-legged goats that
he has stocked his farm with I don't
know what all he would have said
favorable to this great southern raper,
but he has this goat question on the brain,
and nothing can keep him off the subject—
not even cotton seed. So, all over the
south in her politics and in her industries,
does The Constitution have a right to stand
foremost, and it is without price or the
hope of reward I speak it.

To those who have sent donations for
the storm sufferers, I wish to say for Mr.
Hemphill that it would be too great a task
to acknowledge the receipts by letter. He
mentioned to me that his should be done,
and I cut him off by remarking that every
one would be satisfied with whatever he
did in the premises. To these donators I
wish to return my heartfelt thanks, and
to all who have requested it, and sent
the 2-cent postage, a picture of myself
will be forwarded in a "aw days.

Now, this picture business may smack of
a little self praise—I see where it might—
but there is nothing of the sort in it. A
very familiar friend of mine asked me,
"Who in the h—II wants your picture?"
But, never mind, the picture goes, and it
is dressed up, and it is nothing more than
right that I should tell you how I shall
come by it.

The Censtitution's artist, Mr. Ernest
Wilkinson, draws the picture for me, All

right that I should tell you how I shall come by it.

The Censtitution's artist, Mr. Ernest Wilkinson, draws the picture for me. All readers of the paper know of his proficiency in this line—I only thank bim, praise is out of place.

Mr. Joe Wrigley, foreman of The Constitution's stereotype department, makes the picture ready for the pressroom, and one of the best pressmen of Adanta, Mr. James T. Leak, will work it off.

You see that these good people have did as much as I in getting up this donation for the storm sufferers, for not a cent do they get or wish for their respective parts of the work.

Strive ye to place it:

work.

If there's help in a hand,
If there's good in the land,
What more could grace it.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Our Rapid, Transitory Existence,
Prief as it is at the longest, is liable to be
materially curtailed by our own indiscretions.
The dyspepties cat what they should not,
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draughts, get wet feet and remain in damp
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became so. To persons with a tendency to
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We have 350 Flat-Top Drummers' Trunks to close at \$3.00.

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Somebody will get a plum. This offer holds good for 30 days only. See us before you buy.

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# HOW THE CONSTITUTION MET THEM.

The Terrible Odds Against Which It Entered the Arena in the Name of an Oppressed People.

Austin, Tex., June 20.-(Special Correspondence.)—Last Sunday's Constitution, with its magnificent feast of Georgia history, all comprised in the wonderful growth

of the paper, is before me.

It suggests an interesting theme, the story of one of the liveliest epochs in the history of the state, and one in which The Consti-

tution took a most active part.

I refer to "The Radical Regime"—the epoch of military rule and partisan despot-

If some fellow having an immgination afficted with elephantiasis should ever write a book on "The Grotsqueries of Govern-ment," he will find at the conclusion of the task that he has performed a work of su-

pererogation.

The cold, unprejudiced historian of fac's who, one of these days, will embody in veracious chronicles the "Acts of the Apostles of Reconstruction" in these southern states, after the civil war, will outstrip in his sequences of absurd episodes the most, fanciful constructions of the romancer.

Not even, we venture, in the time of Herod, Pilate, and their Roman coparceners "reconstruction era" of Jerusalem and Judea, were more travesties under law, equity, honesty and humanity perpetrated than were performed by the allied carpetbaggers and scalawags of the southern epoch from 1865 to varying dates between 1870

It was a period of triumphant ignorance. intolerance and infamy. It was an orgy; it was a pillage; it was a sack of the south; it was a rape of liberty.

Mythology, classic history, even Jewish tribulations, have been exhausted by those who have sought to cite striking examples of the situations, sufferings and sorrows of the south during the regime of the "reconstructionist"—so called. But in vain will any eye turn to mythology for antetypes of southern spoliations. Tantalus, Andromeda, Vinctis, Niobe, Loacoon, all are insignificant sufferers in comparison with the robbed and outraged south of those days. The orgies of Omar at Alexandria, the rape of the Sabines, the atrocities of Atilla the Hun-these may have had their accentuations, but not the continuing abominatuations, but not the continuing abominations of the radical usurpation. Eve
lamenting her trangression and mourning
Abel, David bewailing Absalom. Samson
Agonstes and the mourners with Fzekiel
by the banks of Ch-bar—these had their
claims: tpon sympathy, but the south, bereft of her strong men, beset by lewd and
looting mobs in every public place, had
the indignant sympathies of the just and
honest men of the world.

To a young man who got his first learnings of government, of civil procedures,
of social forces and of the just equilibrations of a democratic form of government

tions of a democratic form of government during that anomalous, not to say an-achronistic period, the review of those days and deeds is even yet a recreation of honest rage and an inducement to in-

dignant philipies.

The memory of them will never be effaced. The wrongs which marked them were too many and monumental to elude history and escape eternal infamy. The darkness that covered Egypt, by the will of God, doubtless brought confusion to the government of Pharaoh, but that darkness was not to be compared with the eclipse of nineteenth century justice, law and humanitz, by this Church in the compared with the eclipse of nineteenth century justice, law

and humanity by this Cimmerian epoch of rampant radicalism and partisan hate.

It would be easy to coin fearful phrases and furious phillipies against the evil workers of that period, but this is not the place for them. Ours is a cooler,

# The War Arbitrament.

It is not hard for the honest student of the causes and issues of the civil war to determine what the real "irrepressible question" was. Since the war closed, one of its indicates of its incidents and accidents—the emanel-pation of the slaves—has been made to assume the dignity of the cause, rather than the effect, of the war. Military pride and morbid philanthropy have combined to make that effect corner linem of the con-flict, but in due time history will relegate fliet, but in due time history will relegate the event to its real place as a mere war necessity—a means to an end—maugre the tremendous social and industrial effects that have since grown out of it.

But the absolute gravamen of the conflict rested upon the question: "Had the southern states, or any one of them, sufficient cause to secode from the compact of the constitution of the union?"

And that was the issue that the war, in the world-wide view of the affair, settled.

the world-wide view of the affair, settled. The question of the right of secession itself, upon sufficient cause, was never settled definitely in the negative and there is no where today in the constitution an inhibition of such secession. Granted that the American people have popularly so accepted the cituation and relation of the states to the union, the understanding is lex non scripta altogether.

It is not the promise of this article to deal

with the issues or the events of the war except incidentally, as they affected the subequent proceedings of the readjustment of the union. For it was in those measures which congress enacted to reconstruct thes which congress effected to reconstruct these southern states that the real and unconsti-tutional revolution was raised and fough; on to the final discomfiture of the revolu-

# "Restoration" or "Reconstruction

"Restoration" or "Reconstruction."

After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidential office, there came to the front at once the question of dealing with the surrendered southern states.

Mr. Johnson, following, as he claimed, the idea that Mr. Lincoln had entertained and declared would dominate his own policy, held that the southern states had never

held that the southern states had never constitutionally severed their connection with the union; that the original compact remained unbroken; that the states had only been in rebellion and, the rebellion having been crushed, they could not be regarded as ever having been "out of the union." Hence they now only needed to be "restored to their former standing and rights upon accepting the accomplished results of the

On the other hand, the rampant republicans of the north saw their opportunity to take out old and rankling revenges upon he southern people and the political harlequins, jobbers and speculators who had crept into congress while better and braver men were in battle, saw their charge to lord it over the fallen, to lash their helplessness, to loot their remaining treasures and to lay upon their hated fellows the hu-miliations of subjugation and semi-barbaric tyranny. So they concocted in their secret cabals the eternally infamous scheme of

# What Was Reconstruction?

It was held by the congressional con-spirators that the union had been disrupted; that the southern states had seceded and that the southern states had seceded and all governmental relations between them and the remaining union dissolved; that the war had been fought for the conquest of the south and, as a result of that victory, the north held the south as conquored territory, as absolutely as Caesar held Gaul; that it was for congress composed of the northern representatives alone to dictate terms upon which the southern states should be "a second time" and as if "ab initio" admitted into the union. Meanwhile this congress would provide for the holling of the states in subjection as war prizes provide for the "reconstruction" of their ter-

ritory and people into "states" again, for the eligibility to citizenship and surrage and admit the states to participation in the general government only when they came with such new constitutions, officials and representatives as the congressional caprice might approve.

The Self Despised Schemers. After the passage of rearly two decades from the worst days of that regime, the people of America have come, in large part, to recognize the enormity of the crime then committed against every canon of interior to a committed against every canon of interior to a committed against every canon crime then committed against every canon of justice, good government and civil liberty. Even those who were chief actors in the infamy, and who still survive, are self-despised for the part they piayed in that epoch, and scarcely one of them can be found today to raise his voice in assumed pride or earnest vindication of the acts then accomplished. The onl, one who can be said to have retained the courage of his criminality is one Judge Tourgee, who still fulminates against "the rebels" for The Sunday Inter Ocean, of Chicago, or The Sunday Inter Ocean, of Chicago, for The Sanday Inter Ocean, of Chicago, at a beggarly stipend that keeps him from the lazar house to which he tried to degrade the whole people of the south.

But in honorable discussions of the problems of the past and present—for all problems of the past and present—of an the issues of that anomalous era are not even yet settled—the publicists of the north, in every forum, seek only to palliate the alleged necessitated legislation of those times, and are forced to admit that it was in the main obnoxious to all the denuncia

# tions it has received from the people of the civilized world.

It Baffles Chronicling. It has taken hundreds of ponderous vol-umes from the government printing presses to describe the operations of the four years of war, but to adequately set down and value the disgraceful doings of the governments and legislatures of a dozen southern states for the ten years of reconstruction anarchy would employ an army corps of writers for a generation and swathe the

planet in manuscript.

Perhaps it is well that the riotous record shall never be fully written. If peace, concord and general patriotism is to obtain among the peoples of the union for times in the future, then it is better that our in the future, then it is better that our children should grow up in ignorance of the crimes of their countrymen on the one hand, and the travesties of government that their fathers suffered on the other

Just now, we are only concerned to make Just now, we are only concerned to make a rapid review of those perilous days as The Constitution was related to them in the capacity of a public prosecutor and voice of the oppressed people.

The Constitution's Advent. The Johnson policy had a ready been turned down, and the Wade-Stevens-Butler programme of reconstruction was in full play when The Atlanta Constitution came into the arena to take up the cause of the people.

people.
It came bright and crisp from the press on the 16th of June, 1868. Its advent was watched for with cynical interest by the entrenched legions of the unwashed and unwhitewashed tramps and tools of the reconstructing army. They were perched all about Atlanta and Georgia awaiting the full delivery of the handcuffed common-wealth to their tempestuous ravishment The senators and representatives of true Georgia had been refused recognition and Georgia had been refused recognition and their pleas for the rights of their people jeered to a proverb among the rabbie. The military power was riding supreme in the state and a federal general was officiating in the seat of Milledge, Troup, Clark, Johnson and Jenkins. The best and bravest men of the state—those choice spirits of brain and heart whose chivalry on every field was pledged that they would be as loyal to save the things which remained by the labors of peace and loyalty as they had been rendy to peril all things for their been ready to peril all things for their faith and purposes in war, were disfran-chised and tabooed as traitors and ticket-ofleave men. The common people were toiling with a patience and heroism nakaown to all previously written history to redeem their fortunes, to make bread from their ash-strewn fields and to have at least the sufference of honest government from just aliens, if not friendly administration, by fraternal bands. Never before in the history of this or any other state was there a riper time for a public journal, panoplied with a just cause, to take the field against the gog and magog of militarism and Ma

# The Reconstructed State.

The constitutional convention of 1868 had completed its labors, conducted with so much confusion and crudity, and its work the maladroit instrument of 1868, had been adopted at an election held on the 20th to the 24th of April and was now of full force. An.election for state officials had been held at the same time and had resulted, through the "sharp and quick" methods of Hulburt, in declaring Rufus B. Bullock elected gov-ernor over the gailant John B. Gordon. ernor over the galant John B. Gordon. But it appeared that a legislature with a democratic house of representatives had been chosen; and this one fact had crused a large hope to spring up in the breasts of Georgians that the radicals anaconda would be successfully scotched at the outset of his venomous and crushing assault set of his venomous and crushing assault upon the vitality of the commonwealth. The first presidential election following the war was already being heralded and prepared for. Andrew Johnson had hoped to aid the southern states to a full rehabilitation and political autonomy before that event, and in its results realize the ambiguited of the life to be decaded president of the United States in his own right by the the United States in his own right by the popular suffrages of the whole restored union. But his purpose had been thwarted, as we have seen, by the congressional cabal. Now, he desired to retaliate upon those who would have impeached him falsely, to crats, and to be elected by them. The democrats, and to be elected by them. The demo-crats, and to be elected by thm. The demo-cratic national convention had been called to assemble at Tammany hall, in New York city, on the 4th of July, 1868.

# Ready for the Fray.

The projectors of The Constitution, in view of the approaching presidential con-flict and because the new Georgia legislaflict and because the new Georgia legisla-ture had been summoned to convene on July 4th also, conceived it wise to get their paper in motion a sufficient time ahead of that date to have a reasonable constituency when it should fly out the names of the national nominees and take up the work of championing democratic resistance in the coming legislature. up the work of championing democratic resistance in the coming legislature.

So the paper appeared on the 16th of June, with its columns all ablaze with democratic doctrine and breathing the spirit of the true Georgians who had resolved in their souls to resist all tyranny and stand by the lares and penates of the state until the last fee was vanquished, or they themselves by dead upon their loval shields.

# Against Tremendous Odds.

The fight which fell at once upon The Constitution was full of desperate odds and required a daily courage and a constant faith that few of the journalists of this more halycon-like era have to face.

The people upon whom it must depend support were poor in purse and limited the means of commercial enterprise, Advertising patronage was meager and ill-paid, and the chiefest incomes of prosperpaid, and the emergest incomes of prosper-ous papers in the south were those favors that came as a sort of transparent bribery, from the usurpers of public treasures, or were levied by shrewd newspaper sharpers as flagrant blackmail upon the public

inderers. It was a day of trial and endurance-testing for honest journalism, but The Consti-tution came to the great conflict white-banded and open-breasted to lead the people to victory

# The Bullock Regime.

Governor Bullock was inaugurated on the 22d of July, 1868, when The Constitution was a little more than a month old. It at once became the mission of the paper to once became the mission of the paper to keep a faithful eye upon the republican executive and make public all the devices and deeds of the radical state regime.

Colonel Carey W. Styles, that fiery and thunderous son of the south, sat upon the tripod as a veritable Jupiter Tocous, and began to launch thence the bolts of sareasm, criticism, denunciation and revelation that forewarned the governor and his clans.

that forewarned the governor and his clans that forewarded the governor and his clans that they need not hope to work in the dark and that, in fact, Nehemiah working on the walls of Jerusalem with sword in one hand and trowel in the other, had a picnic job compared with that which they had undertaken in Georgia. Thenceforth, from the day he took his oath, The Constitution was a loing angry, restless thorn in his otherwise sleek and salubrious side.

otherwise sleek and salubrious side.

To the credit of the paper and its conductors it can be truly said, and has been said even by those who were then its chosen victims, its oppositions were not incoherent and capricious. It had a well-defined and and capricious of and a west-defined and declared policy to urge and it opposed Bullock and his followers consistently and conscientiously because they represented a diametrically opposed policy, and because their aims and acts were for the ruin rather than the regeneration, of Georgia, Styles was aggressive, acrid and unappeas-able in his wrath against those who had obtained, by bayonets and frauds, the usufruct of the people's authority and offi-cial system. He did not brook for a mo-ment the revolutionary claims of republican authority to reorganize and control the southern states. He looked upon Bul-lock and his coparceners as the rankest in-terlopers and felt it his bounden duty to obstruct their works, nullify their power and drive them from office as speedily as that work might be done.

A Change of Editors. When The Constitution was about four months old, Colonel Styles retired and was succeeded for a few months by Colonel J. R. Barrick, a brilliant writer and poet,

J. R. Barrick, a brilliant writer and poet, who kept up the repute of the paper as a fearless democratic champion and fierce opponent of all radical rule and rulers. In May, 1869, the editorship passed to Colorel Isaac W. Avery, a cultured, chivalrue ex-confederate cavalryman, who brought to the sanctum the same courage and dignified carriage that he had shown in the saddle on many a bloody field of war. But here, behind the columbiads of The Constitution, he found fighting suited to his hand and brain. It will find no dispute anywhere that his editorial conduct of this paper during that strange and stormy period of state history had no equal anywhere in the south, and per consequence, is without a rivalry in all the annals of journalism. It called for a man of marvelous versatility to meet the editorial demands of that pe-riod. If he would hold the vantage of his position between the predatory hordes and the people and fight his battle to a victori-ous finish, he needed to have more than Napoleonic omnipresence, more resource-fulness than Richelien, the detective in-stinct of Vidoca and the blunt integrity of Cato. The editor of The Constitution then occupied the salient of the popular cause and was the signal-sounder to all the other journals and voices of the party from end to end of the state. Upon him pivoted the integrity of the defense of the people's rights. To him the multitude of his fellow citizens leaned for the truth, for the wise coursel, for the "forward march"

### event of that changeful conflict that was to end with their freedom. Avery's Brilliant Administration

That Colonel Avery held this serious and

That Colonel Avery held this serious and significant post for five years, unacquainted personally with many of the smooth and seductive schemers of the opposite regame, holding himself unspotted from any of the intrigues that filled the months and years of trial, showing himself one of that rare complexion of souls that "— will not flatter Neptune for his trident, Nor Jove for his power to thander," is of itself a tribute to his purity, patriotism and personal integrity that needs not the emphasis of a monument or the accentuation of a public statue. While Georgia lives and her sons can read the affinals of her degradation and redemption, the double-starred names of The Constitution and Avery will shine as Castor and Pollux in the constellation of that heroic era fixed in the heavens of the state's history. As he still lives, may God prolong his years and honors among the people he served so splendidly. served so splendidly. The Legislative Cabals.

The Legislative Cabals.

In the long and dangerous days that came with the organization of the legislature, when the despicable devices to convert a democratic body into a republican rump-parliament were being operated. The Constitution kept every detail of the ridications and rascally usurpation before the world It coached, encouraged and applauded the democratic stalwarts in the body, an kept them stimulated in their work of fighting and obstructing the programmes of the conspirators. It sopened its batteries mercilessly upon the carpet bag and scalaway gentry who assumed

its batteries mercilessly upon the carpet bag and scalawag gentry who assumed to speak for the culture, property and true patriotism of the state. It exposed their schemes, ferreted out their rascali-ties, uncarthed their records, uncovered the criminal brands upon many of their fore-heads, and drove some of them in dis-grace from the capitol and the state.

It caricatured and photographed the semi-barbarie and compile force presequings of barbaric and comedy-farce proceedings of the ex-slave citizency that radicalism was employing in legislative roles to humiliate, degrade, disgrace and plunder the state. it made the antics of the one th laughter of the world, it made the entel laughter of the world, it made the entel ingenuity and robber rapacity of the real engineers of the scheme odious to all generations. Many of those who used these black freaks of fortune as the tools of their black freaks of fortune as the tools of their own infamies are yet living—living, but despised—living, but dead to all decent re-gard and all part in public affairs. Most of them have fallen back into the ignoble ranks from which they were conscripted by ms.ignant partisanship, or have fallen victims to their own unholy practices, or have paid the penalty of life in deaths that were unwept, unhonored 'and un-sung.

# sung. For White Supremacy.

It was during that reconstruction period that the question of mixed government first became an inflamed issue. The Constitution promptly took position that the south could never be at peace in herself or with the rest of mankind without absolute "white supremacy." It was the first news white supremacy." It was the first news to use the phrase as the ultimatum of south to use the phrase as the ultimatum of south-ern policy and effort, constitutions, con-gresses and stratocracies notwithstanding. It served notice on Bullock, Meade, Grant, congress and civilization at large that the white men of intelligence, property and Anglo-Saxon instincts intended to recover and rule the south, and that purpose and prophecy The Constitution labored day and night to accomplish until every southern state was in the control of white demogratic element and tood impregnable from Delaware to the Del Norte.

# Georgia's Early Redemption.

It was largely due to the work of The Constitution, leading the Georgia press and holding up the hands of Georgia's statesmen, that the state was early released from mili-tary rule and then delivered from the hila-rious harlequinism of Fatty Harris and the recurrent reconstructing endeavors of Rufus B. Bullock. She was one of the earliest to be received in congress by her chosen representatives, and it was in 1872 that Bul lock, having been forced to resign and seel a retreat in sight of Canada, that the ne interim incumbency of Benjamin Conley came to an end through the triumphant elec-tion of Hon. James Milton Smith, of Muscogee, to the governorship and the choosing of a legislature thoroughly democratic that soon put an end to every re-movable vestige of the anarchistic radical

### isurpation. A Watch Dog of the Treasury.

It is one of the glories of The Constitu-tion that during that strange and loose period in Georgia affairs it never received patronage from the state government until a democratic governor and legislature were in control. No taint of the vast funds dispensed to the presses of the state by Governor Bullock was permitted to touch The Constitution's ledgers, and the people have rewarded the then poverty intergrity of the paper with prosperity unparalleled, in southern newspaper history. It was The Constitution which stood guard over the treasury of the people, and exposed the lootings that were practiced upon it. It cried out against and spared not those jugglers of finance who used the state's credit as gamblers use counters, and to the fashion of its exposures that subsequent patronage from the state government unti fashion of its exposures that subsequents legislation was conformed which forever wiped out the fraudulent burdens that were intended to oppress unborn generations of Georgians with onerous taxation.

The State Still Lives. And now that the grand old commonwealth has been growing, and prospering for twenty years under popular democratic and white supremacy, it is not amiss to call attention thus cursorily to the part The Constitution played in making these two decades both possible and illustrious. That the people of Georgia have been grateful for the services so unselfishly rendered in the supreme emergency may be read all over this issue of the paper. That the triumph of the state's cause was That the triumph of the state's cause was the victory of the paper's policy is evident from the place it holds in the people's affections, and the power it still exerts in every movement for the political, social, intellectual and industrial improvement of Georgia. May they continue to live, labor and triumph together! S. W. S.

# WORTH A GUINEA A BOX." BEECHAMS (Tasteless-Effectual.) BILICUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Such as Sick Headache. Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushmeals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chilis, Filish-ings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurry, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Ir-regularities Incidental to Ladies. Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

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Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agent, No. 28 Peachtree St.

# Special Bargains.

In a piece of property on Mag-nolia street renting for \$24 per mouth. Belgian block, sidewalk and sewer all down and paid for. Call for price.

\$2,150 BUYS new 4-room, front and back veranda, gas and excellent well of water; lot 50x98, on Martin st; 1-3 cash, balance to suit purchaser. A chance to secure a home, \$2,500 BUYS 4-room house, lot 50x202 1-2 to 20-foot alley, on Woodward avenue; \$1,000 cash, balance easy. cash, balance easy.

\$1,700 BUYS 5-room house, lot 49x100, on
Garden st.; easy terms.

CHEAP place, cor. of County Line road and
E. Fair st. 50x217, with little house.

\$1,000 BUYS 44x125 to alley on Linden

CHEAPEST corner on Edgewood ave., close CHEAPEST corner on Edgewood ave., close in; owner very anxious to sell, needs momey. 100x160 TO alley, cor. of Atlanta and Madison avenues, fronting Grant park; cheap. S1,300 BUYS 40x197 on Foundry st., near Haynes st., belgian block, sidewalk and sewer down and paid for. \$1,250 TO loan quick. ISAAC LIEISMAN, 28 Peachtree st. J. C. Hendrix. Lawrence flarrison.

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# G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate,

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# Kimball House,

To a reliable party, who thoroughly understands the art of conducting a first-class bearding house or hotel, and whose means will permit them to properly equip such an establishment, I am ready to lease the MITCHELL BUILDING

on Whitenall street, one of the most desirable houses in the city, with every attraction and convenience to make it a most profitable institution. It is new, clean and handsome; has been built and fitted up especially for a No. 1 boarding house, with halls, closets, dressing rooms, verandas, etc., and is situated in the heart of the city. G. W. ADAIR.

# ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate Real Estate

83,500 for a nice two-story house of 8 rooms, with fine lot, on electric line and nice street. South side.

\$4,000—Ellis street. 7-room house; close in; a special bargain.

\$1,800—Nice new 5-room cottage and lot 40x150, close to electric line on north side; \$200 cash and balance \$20 per month. Can't be beat.

\$1,000—For nice 5-room cottage with good lot and on good street on south side of city. Easy terms.

\$1,000—For the best piece of well improved central property on the market. North

Easy terms.
\$11,000-For the best piece of well improved central property on the market. North side and close in.
\$3,000-For the avenue, beautiful lot 50x150.
\$3,500-Courtland avenue, lot 50x140.
WANTED.
We have bona fide-customers for the following kinds of property, and can sell if can get good bargains, viz:
A nice 5 to 7-room cottage on north side of city on good street, \$5,000 to \$5,000.
A nice 8 to 12-room house on one of the principal streets, north side.
A good cheap lot near Whitehall street.
Can also sell some good cottage homes on south side of city if can get them cheap.
DECATUR.
The prettiest residence lot on the Georgia rathroad, over an acre, beautifully shaded, with 150 fect front on the railroad. Not far from Agnes Scott institute. Special bargain.
\$1,800-Pretty new 5-room cottage fronting the dummy line with fine lot. Easy terms. Also several other nice, cheap cottages and pienty of pretty lots.
Offlice, 12 E. Alabama St. 'Phone, 363.

# Humphreys Castleman 13 East Alabama Street. (With Atlanta National Bank.)

# BONDS, STOCKS,

Win-Winkle-Collins place, most desirable suburban residence. Large lot, large house in splendid order, containing eight rooms with closets and bathrooms, wine room, good cellars, private gas and water supply, paved street. Electric railroad passes in front. Sta-bles and outhouses. Located just beyond Ex-position mills on Marietta street. Terms easy. Here is your chance for a splendid suburban home. In the country and yet in town. Call and see me or write.

# George Ware,

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode. Albert L. Beck.

# Goode & Beck,

REAL ESTATE OFFERS. Cot. Peachtree and Marietta Sts. EDGEWOOD-New 5-r. cottage, neat and nice, lot 100x140 feet, level, shady, \$2,700, nice, lot 100x140 feet, level, shady, \$2,700, on very easy terms.

EDGEWOOD PARK—Lots on and near new electric car line, large, high, level, chaded, \$500 to \$750; easy payments; choice for homes; cars to and from city every '20 minutes.

ORMEWOOD PARK lots on very easy lorges.

terms.

HOMES arranged for on Edgewood and Orme-wood park lots on liberal terms.

ANGIER AVE, corner lot 55x200 feet, one block from Boulevard, at a sacrifice as owner wishes to leave city. Submit your offer at once. owner wishes to leave city. Submit youroffer at once.

ALEXANDER ST., 4-r. cottage, neat and
nice, on lot 50x150 feet to alley, \$2,200;
easy payments.

GOOD purchase money notes for sale at libcral discount.

CURRAN ST., new 5-r. cottage, let 25x100
feet, for \$750 this week; easy terms.

HILL ST. between Fair and Woodward ave.,
neat, new, 7-rs., fine lot, \$6,000.

E. HINTER, cor. Hill st., 5-rs., 47x70 feet,
\$2,500.

neat, new, 7-rs., fine lot, \$6,000.

E. HENTER, cor. Hill st., 5-rs., 47x70 feet, \$2,500.

WOODWARD AVE., 10-r., two-story, neat residence, lot 50x200 feet, near Capitol ave., \$5,000.

BOULEVARD, 4-r. cottage between Houston and Irwin sts., east front, lot 50x150 feet; only \$3,000.

JACKSON ST., 2-story, 6-r. residence, lot 50x150 feet; only \$5,000.

FOREST AVE., 6 rs., neat, nice, 50x150 feet; only \$5,000.

MERRITTS AVE., 5 rs., corner lot, corner Pledmont ave., \$3,700.

E. PINF ST., between Courtland and Piedmont, 6 rs., 45x160 feet, corner lot, \$4,000.

IRWIN ST., 4-r. cottage, lot 38x163 feet with alley, water, level, 40 feet from car line, high, \$2,000; on easy terms.

SPIRING ST., 8 rs., 2 stories, new, water, gas, corner lot, choice, one block from North aye., \$7,500.

KIMBALL ST., choice home, complete with all modern conveniences, barns and stables, double servants' house; will be sold at a low price and terms made to suit; corner lot 120x200 feet.

WEST END lots, the most beautiful in the place, large, high, sodded and very liberal terms.

"HONNIBRAE" cottages and lots on easy histallments.

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Place your property for sale or exchange

Place your property for sale or exchange with us.

Cor. Peachtree and Marietta sis.

Wm. I. Woodward. WOODWARD & WILLIAMS, WOODWARD & WILLIAMS, 14 S. BROAD STREET.
\$8,000—8-r in, Cooper street, near Whitehall.
\$7,000—7-r. h., Boulevard, corner lot.
\$7,000—8-r in, Garnett street, near Forsyth.
\$7,000—8-r. h., Forest avenue; close in.
\$3,500—7-r. h., MorrIson avenue; large lot.
\$2,500—4-r. h., Stonewall street; large lot.
\$1,900—3-r. h., Fortress street.
\$1,700—3-r. h., and store and a 3-r cottage, Mc-Daniel street.

81.700—3-r. F., and store and a set of the Daniel street.

\$300—3-r. h., and 2-r. h., Stonewall street.

\$300—3-r. h., and 2-r. h., Stonewall street.

\$2.000 each for 3 beautiful lots, Washington Heights.

Also, 105 feet front on Marietta street, over 200 feet deep, with several small houses; can be bought cheap, as owner intends, leaving Athema.

can be bought enemp, as one near Ating Atlanta.
Also, several farms for sale, some near Atlanta and some in the fruit section of Griffin and Fort Valley.
Also, Texas stock farms. Real estate loans
negotiated on fiberal terms.

WOODWARD & WILLIAMS.

# S. B. TURMAN.

Successor to Welch & Turman. \$5,000 will buy twenty lots 50x150 feet on Pryor and Fortress avenue, one block from etty limits, two paved streets, near car works, etc.

\$10,500 will buy 12-r house opposite Y. M. C. A., near corner of Wheat and Pryor sts.; rents for \$780 per year; cheap at price; terms easy.

\$1,700 for the cheapest and most desirable lot on Washington street; must be sold.

\$1,800 FOR NEW 4-room house, nice lot with

two fronts, close in on Magnolia street, terms easy; will exchange for good notes, stock or vacant lots.

\$1,200 for cheapest lot on Loyd street.

\$2, B. TURMAN,

Thone 164.

8 Kimball House.

# Real Estate, 18 Wall Street, Kimball House

\$5.500—To effect an immediate sale, am authorized by the owner to offer for a few days, at the above phenomenally low figure, a most excellently situated and thoroughly well built two-story, seven-room residence, on the north side, with large grounds 65x250, facing two streets. The house is papered throughout and has all modern conveniences, such as gas, water and sewer; electric line within 460 feet, neighborhood unsurpassable. If more than you care to pay, can reduce to \$4,250 by cutting off 100 feet of iot. Terms cast.

\$7.70—One of the prettiest lots on West archtree, 67x205, shaded and elevated; heap. \$300 And upward, 50-foot lots on Decatur dummy line opposite Inman park; easy pay ments; just the thing for small speculators. If I do not advertise what you want, ask for it. I have it somewhere on my line. G. McD. NATHAN, 18 Wall st.

# A GEM, SIX ACRES

# EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE with 67 feet of 11 and 19 feet veranda.

One mile northeast of Inman Park. The most desirable section near Atlanta, Ga Convenient to electric and steam cars. Just tonvenient to electric and steam ears. Just the place for elegant summer home or ideal country residence. For sale or exhange for Atlanta property. Will pay eash or take difference to suit. Owner's time required elsewhere is only reason for offer. Address Box 415, Atlanta, Ga.

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EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA 12Y From Jacks'vile... 6 15 am To Chicago...... 6 35 am
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No. 35. No. 14. Eastern Time, No. 117. No. 41. Daily. Daily. Except Atlanta. Daily. Daily 6 30 am 5 05 pm Lv... Atlanta ... Ar 7 30 am 6 45 pm 6 30 am 5 05 pm Lv., Atlanta .Ar 7 30 am 6 45 pm V. Depot, Clyp"co.
10 05 am 8 13 pm Lv., Atlanta .Ar 6 16 am 5 05 pm 11 13 am 9 11 pm Ar., Elbecton ..Lv 6 22 am 4 05 pm 12 15 pm 10 00 pm Ar Abbettille Lv 4 27 am 3 06 pm 12 45 pm 10 25 pm Ar Greenwood Lv 4 02 am 2 41 pm 10 00 pm Ar., Clinton ..Lv 1 3 17 am 1 45 pm 3 32 pm 12 21 am Ar., Clinton ..Lv 1 3 17 am 1 45 pm 3 06 pm 1 1 53 am Ar., Monroe ..Lv 12 50 am 10 18 am 6 06 pm 1 1 53 am Ar., Monroe ..Lv 12 50 am 10 18 am 6 15 am Ar. Rateigh Liv 8 30 pm
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9 00 am Ar. Weddon Liv 5 50 pm
11 63 am Ar Petersburg Liv 4 00 pm
11 45 am Ar Richmond Liv 3 25 pm
4 07 pm Ar Wash'gbog Liv 10 57 am
5 24 pm Ar Baltinore Liv 9 42 am
7 49 pm Ar Path'dasp'la Liv 7 20 am
10 35 pm Ar New York Liv 12 15 am

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Ar Sumter	Lv		
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Lv Atlanta Ar Ar Lawr'ne'v'e Lv Ar Jug Tavern Lv Ar Athens Lv Ar Elberton Lv 

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SOUTH No. 80. No. 52. Daily. Daily. Lv Atlanta... 4 10 p m ii 15 p m Ar Newnan.... 6 17 p m 12 56 s m Ar Lacirango... 6 25 p m 2 11 am Ar W Point... 6 22 p m 3 34 am Ar Opelika... 4 33 p m 3 36 a m Ar Columbus . 9 45 pm 12 15 pm Ar Motgoinry 9 20 pm 5 00 am Ar Pensacota 5 15 am 1 10 pm Ar Motie. 3 15 am 1 10 pm Ar Moties. 3 15 am 1 15 pm Ar Moties 5 45 pm 7 07 am Ar Moteans 5 45 pm 7 07 am Lv Atlanta.... NORTH BOUND. No. 81. No. 83. Daily. Daily. 

Lv Ooiumbus 7.5 am 7.05 am 1. v Opelita 1.5 am 8.12 am 1. v Opelita 1.5 am 8.12 am 1.5 \*Hally except Sunday.
Train No. 50 carries Pulliam vestibule sleepor from Ney York to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from New York to Mont-

tibule dining car from New York to Salar gomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pulliam vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to New York.

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R-LINE. SCHEDULE JUNE 18, 1893. SOUTHBOUND.

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NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE. 57 POINT BAILROAD CO. in best rouse to Montgomery c the Southwest, life in educt May 28th, 1893 10 02 a m 10 29 a m 2 00 pm

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# **BOOKS AND AUTHORS**

Some Resent Volumes from the Publishing Houses.

SUMMER VOLUMES OF SHORT STORIES.

A Dissertation on the English Sparrow. The Loves of Paul Fenly-An Imitation of Lucile.

STORIES OF THE RAILWAY. Stories

be a sketch or a school history, is scarcely a desirable book, particularly when the outline takes the form of a volume of five hundred or more pages, in which the rise and fall of nations or of movements can be only treated in a sentence or a paragraph. Aside from its romantic interest, the value of a history is in its lessons for present or future guidance, which are not apt to be taught by condensed statements of allusions. Mr. Pchlams history will not serve as a textbook. To thoroughly understand its brief comments and allusions the reader must be familiar with a more detailed story of the Roman people. It is a flight above the school, and there are other works which are far more excellent for the adult student. It attempts to fill a want that is not felt, and while doubtless accurate enough in its historic data there is really very little apparent reason

why any one should read it when there are other works on the same theme that might be much more profiably studied.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW IN NORTH America, by Walter B. Barrows, Government printing office, Washington. This bulletin of the department of agriculture is a most imposind pamphlet of over 400 pages, devoted to the ubiquitous passers domesticus, more familiarly known as the English sparrow, an almost unmitigated nuisance which with more than Angio-Saxon tenacity and courage has taken bodily possession of North America in the last thirty years, and in many sections all but totally ousted the native birds by his persistent and unrelenting pugnacity. In all seriousness, the sparrow question has come to be a weighty question with the agricultural interests, not only of this country but of other lands. Never did an army of vandals so rapidly possess a country as THE ENGLISH SPARROW IN NORTH

has come to be a weighty question with the agricultural interests, not only of this country but of other lands. Never did an army of vandals so rapidly possess a country as has the English sparrow taken possession of the United States. The average sparrow, if he had time and inclination and a certain amount of ancestral pride, could trace back his family tree to one of not more than a few hundred of his race who were brought to this country from across the water in the past thirty years. The rapidity with which they have spread and multiplied is astounding, and so far they have discovered no tendency to let up in their tendency to multiply their species. The question is serious now. It bids fair to become alarming.

The government pamphlet is made up of a vast array of evidence for and against the sparrow, but mostly against it. There are very few uses to which it can be put, though one gentleman, in speaking of it as an article of food, assures us that the young ones are tender and palatable. Those who are disposed to verify the statement have abundant opportunity to do so. Its value as a bird for trap shooting is urged by one sportsman. But the general verdict is that it should be exterminated and many methods of accomplishing this result are given. It is not likely, however, that the passer domesticus will be much discomforted by these measures, however, as it has developed an ability in the past to take care of itself under any and all circumstances which the schemes of the enraged farmer and fruit grower are not likely to diminish. The government bureau officially recommends that all legal protection be taken away from the sparrow. The small boy is urged to exercise his natural bird nesting proclivities to his herat's content against this particular bird, and harass him to his heart's content. Italian methods are suggested in the shape of all sorts of deadly mixtures which hare to be secretely introduced into its little inside, to use the words of the mikado, by mixing it with grain spread before him under

A LITERARY COURTSHIP, by Anna Fuller. G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers. At J. F. Lester's. \$1.

"A Literary Courtship" is a very well told little story, written in a light vein of humor and sentiment. John Brunt, the hero, who is an obstinate man at carrying his point, writes a wonderfully successful novel over a feminine nom de plume, to prove to the Pow-wow Club his theory that the public accepts n book, on its merits without reference to whether it was written by man or woman. By chance he lights on a pen name which is the rightful name of a girl in Colorado. This girl reads the novel, and is enraptured with it, as girls have been with novels since the memory of man knows not the contrary. So down she sits and writes to the supposed feminine author, claiming kin with her. Matters then develop very naturally, and this Colorado girl succeeds in establishing a relationship

with the real author of the novel much more to intimate than that at first contemplated, and after that everything rolls on happily, of course.

THE LOVES OF PAUL FENLY, by Anna M. Fitch. G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers. At J. F. Lester's.

"The Loves of Paul Fenly" is a cheam imitation of "Lucile." The writer shows a certain smoothness and measured cadence in the verse which is identically the same meter as that in Lucile, but there is little in it which is more than cleverness. It is a society story, told in rhyme, and an effort is made throughout to spice it with sage aphorisms and reflections on the foibles of the society world, with but little marked success, though some of the best couplets as good as some of the worst in "Lucile." Taken as a whole, it is a very clever imitation. The author is capable of better things.

Taken as a whole, it is a very clever initation. The author is capable of better things. The most attractive little summer volumes of the year are these stories from Scribners, bound in paper, cloth or half morocco. They are stories taken from Scribner's Magazine and classified under different heads. These two are the first volumes of a series of eight or ten which will complete the list. They are nearly all from different pens, and bound in charming little volumes, well illustrated and printed. They are all typical magazine stories and abundantly interesting for light reading.

OUTLINES OF ROMAN HISTORY, by H. F. Pelham, M. A. G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers, New York. At J. F. Lester's.

An outline of Roman history, except it be a sketch or a school history, is scarcely a desirable book, particularly when the out.

lantic.
The Illustrated American, in a recent The Illustrated American, in a recent number, throws some light on the man. Several poems are quoted, which do not disclose any marked originality or genius. Judging from the specimens given, which in courtesy to The American's writer, we must consider among the best of his work, there are a score of Americans who can write better verse. Why Mr. Gladstone and the queen should have selected him over such men as William Watson, or Swinburne, or some other English bards, is a mystery not explained. In summing up its criticism The American says his work in "originality, individuality, intellectual identity, is, in short, the production of talent not genius."

So the question which has been agitating the literay world for the past few months is finelly but indifferently well settled. The whole thing forcibly suggests the old fable of the mountain in labor, which attracted the whole country side by its throes, and finally when the gaping peasantry for miles around gathered to see what would

miles around gathered to see what would be produced, out popped a mouse.

Rudyard Kipling has published a new volume of stories entitled "Many Inventions," of which there will be something later. Speaking of Mr. Kipling suggests a recent characteristic criticism of him by Robert Louis Stevenson, who is the only living English story writer whom Mr. Kipling has to fear as a rival. In an interview with a writer in The Critic Mr. Stevenson said:

"There is a lot of the living devil in Kipling. It is his quick pulse beating that gives him a position very much apart. Even with his love of journalistic effect and other defects, there is a tide of life in it all. And he has done some very striking things. The whole picture of the battle in The Drums of the Fore and Aft' is a capital achievement. Take another story. It is one in which there is a description of three men in the hot weather in India, who are suffering from insomnia. What is it called? 'At the end of the Passage,' I think. It is spoilt, to my mind, by the stuff about the kodak and the image on the dead man's pupil. But the picture of the man suffering from insomnia is fascinating and stirring beyond conception." Mr. Stevenson also remarked that his success was due to "elbow grease," a trite but truthful expression, He also took occasion to say that he learned to write fiction very slowly; that he was therty-three years old before he could earn a living with his pen, and that but for his father he would have starved to death. He does not say that he came near making an untimely end in this way, but his portraits, which like Cassius, have a lean and hungry look, warrant a stranger in the suspicion that he came near it.

Marion Crawford will publish a new novel this month. Such an announcement has of late ceased to be news, as it is getting to be a monthly occurrence. In a recent interview, Mr. Crawford said he could write 6,000 words a day, when he had his hand in and fell into a weaving way. This is almost as good as Dumas, who got to producing novels faster than a swift amanuensis could copy them. It developed, however, in his instance that he had several gentlemen employed to write out details for him, which he retouched, vivified, and immortalized. Some critics claim to discover evidence of similar work in Shakespeare. Mr. Crawford, is guilty of no such infringement of professional ethics, however, and so long as his books sell as rapidly as they do, he would be foolish to write less than 6,000 words a day if he can do so. J. N. C.

if he can do so. J. N. C.

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# KIT CARSON.

A Story of the Overland Route in the Fiftles. By W. Thompson.

While crossing the plains en route to Call-fornia in the summer of 1850 we had, after a long, hard journey from St. Louis, entered the northeastern edge of Arlzona. One fore-noon we were plodding slowly along a little to the south of where now runs the Atlantic-Pacific railroad, when a half mile or so ahead

Pacific railroad, when a half mile or so ahead on the trail we saw a single horseman riding swiftly toward us.

"A white man, by thunder! and alone, boys!" exclaimed our guide, Sam Lount. "A mighty risky trick for these parts."

"And why for these parts particularly?" asked John Scott, who drove the leading team. "Becanse." rejoined Lount, "we're on the stamping ground of the Apaches and they're always on the warpath, ravening for scalps." "They'd have to do some tall riding to catch that fellow," remarked another of our men. "His horse runs like a grayhound."

"Yes," asserted Lount, "and he rides like an old plainsman. We'll likely hear some news, boys. He's got business on hand. That kind of fellow don't hurry himself for nothing."

nothing.' By this time the lone rider had reached the head of our line, and, singling out the guide, he courteously saluted him. "You had better bring your wagons close together and be



"I am generally called Kit-Kit Carson, at your service.".

ready to form corral at a moment's notice," he said, including us all. "There's a big band of Apaches, led by that young villain Geronimo, laying for you behind Baby Range, about mo, laying for you behind Baby Range, about eight miles further on. They intend to stay there till you get into the pass, but may change their milds and attack in the open."
"Much obliged, stranger," said our guide.
"My name is Sam Lount; might I ask yours and how you got clear of the reds yourself?"
"Well," smilingly replied the man, "my Sunday name is Christopher, but I'm generally called Kit-Kit Carson, at your service."
"Kit Carson! Kit Carson!" the familiar name ran down our extended ranks like a cheer. We all hurried to the front to shake hands with the famous scout.

hands with the famous scout.
Carson was at this time in the prime of life-about forty years old, I think. A casual observer noting his rather under-sized form, peaceful appearance and modest, unassuming

life—about forty years old, I think. A casual observer noting his rather under-sized form, peaceful appearance and modest, unassuming manners, would never have dreamed of selecting him from out a crowd as the most daring rider, fearless explorer and successful indian fighter known to western fame. A closer look, however, might have detected in the clear, gray eyes, the resolute mouth and in a certain air of reserved power, indications of the qualities which had earned for him the hatred of all the "bad Indians" on the plains.

Carson went on to answer the guide's question: "I had no trouble to keep clear of the redskins, because, though I was often much nearer, none caught sight of me at a less distance than sixty rods, and they know Lightfoot (his celebrated thoroughbred mare) too well to waste time in a chase."

"But why venture out alone in this way. Mr. Carson?" queried Scott, who had stopped his own wagon until the other nine should close up.

"Never mind the mister out here, John," pleasantly rejoined the scout, who, we soon found, remembered the names of the whole thirty-six men introduced to him only a few minutes before, "Kit's short and handy. As for venturing out alone, I'm a sight safer that way than when hampered by company. "I've got men and horses camped down on the Little Colorado, but I have been riding alone for a week trying to select the shortest and easiest wagon route through this part of the country. Three days ago I ran on Geronimo's warriors just after they'd wiped out a party of emigrants. The remains of dour wagons were still smoking, and, as nearly as I could judge, sixteen bodies had been piled up with them. Eight mules lay dead around. Looking down on their camp yesterday I discovered they had five American horses and men," he added slowly: "they've got a young white woman prisoner." At this point in Carson's narrative Alec Fraser, a young fellow from Kentucky, said to me with a shudder: "I'm glad my sister is safe in California by this time. Her husband's party left St. Louis a mo

'But they must know that you'd warn us?

I observed.

"What do you take me for, young sir?" laughed Carson. "Not a red has had sight of me for the last twenty-four hours. It was from their motions that I knew a train was coming; when they laid up behind the rocks this morning I made & wide sweep to the south and only struck into your line of march about two miles from here.

"And now" continued the scout, becoming serious, "it must never be said that thirty."

six American men allowed a countrywoman of theirs to be carried off to a fate worse than death by a band of savages. If you'll join in and do exactly as I say, we'll rescue that girl before tomorrow morning. Who says yes?"

"I." shouted every man of us.

"Very well, then," said Carson, with a sudden, sunny amile. "Unhitch for dinner now, and we shall not start again until the middle of the afternoon. The plan is to reach Baby Range just before sundown and camp a little this side."

Carson managed so that we arrived, seemingly in the ordinary course of travel, at the appointed spot shortly after the sun had disappeared behind the range. In order to avoid all chance of his dreaded presence being described by the Indians he had dismounted when within a mile of the mountain, placed his famous horse in the rear among our led animals, and concealed himself in one of the covered wagons.

We found Baby Range to be a fantastic

his famous norse in the rear among our led animals, and concealed himself in one of the covered wagons.

We found Baby Range to be a fantastic range of rocks extending three miles across our route, but cut in two by a narrow pass, available for wheeled vehicles—a most admirable place indeed for an ambuscade.

Everything in the vicinity was quiet as the grave, but the redoubtable scout assured us that lying behind the frowning heights were five-score savages, and that probably one or two were looking down upon us.

After forming corral in the leisurely manner of men unsuspicious of danger, we picketed the stock out to graze as usual and then coolly sat down to our evening meal.

Night came on with a cloudless sky. By the light of a full moon objects would be quite distinctly seen, while a strong wind blowing from the west, i. e.—directly from the enemy's position to ours—effectually drowned the noise of any movements we might make.

After supper Carson gathered us around.

drowned the noise of any movements we might make.

After supper Carson gathered us around him and said in his pecutarly soft, low voice: "Near the south end of this little range there is as your guide knows, a deep, ragged ravine wirding around to the west and finally running out on the open plain quite close to the trail.

"Geronimo's men won't make a move while this wind is blowing to carry a sound to us, but they know that it will die away just before daybreak. They propose then to steal through the pass, form up on this side, make a rush and take you by surprise—if they could do that, not a man of you would escape to tell the story.

Even our horses seemed to know that mongenerate the control of the camp, had been crowded into less than three hours. Nothing could exceed our comrades' delichted astorishment with the control of the camp, had been crowded into less than three hours. Nothing could exceed our comrades' delichted astorishment with the control of the camp, had been crowded into less than three hours. Nothing could exceed our comrades' delichted astorishment with the control of the camp, had been crowded into less than three hours. Nothing could exceed our comrades' delichted astorishment with the control of the camp, had been crowded into less than three hours. Nothing could exceed our comrades' delichted astorishment with the control of the camp, had been crowded into less than three hours. Nothing could exceed our comrades' delichted astorishment with the control of the camp. Nothing could exceed our comrades' delichted astorishment with the control of the camp, had been crowded into less than three hours. Nothing could exceed our comrades' delichted astorishment with the with the wourseled to ur comrades' delichted astorishment with the with the with the with the wourseled to use of the the word of the camp. Nothing could exceed our comrades' delichted astorishment with the control of the camp, and the with the with the control of the camp, had said on the part of the camping propers of the water of hot with the camping wagnons aslet, and we flow into the pass and and the present and how, but properly on the camping properly of the camping properly on the passages and the camping properly on the passages and the present of the camping properly on the passages and the present of the camping properly on the passages and the present of the camping properly on the passages and the present of the camping properly on the passages and the present of the camping properly on the passages and present of the present of the passages and present of the passages

broadening light he gazed npon the pale sleeper.

Then came a startling cry: "Tis my sister!"

Instantly we gathered around him in sympathy and amazed incredulity, for none could imagine how this strange thing could be.

"Are you sure. Alee?" asked Carson. "Is it not some chance resemblance? Your sister's party, you said, left St. Louis a month before yours."

"No, no. 'Tis my own sister, Belle, and, oh, heavens! what she must have gone through. Her young husband and all those brave fellows, neighbors of ours in Kentucky, all slain before her eyes."

Through it all the exhausted girl never stirred. Neither the brussel of breaking corrainer the motion of the wagon after we resumed our journey disturbed her life-restoring sleep. fore daybreak. They propose then to steal through the pass, form up on this side, make a rash and take you by surprise—if they could do that, not a man of you would escape to tell the story.

"Now, I propose about midnight, when the horses will all be in the corral, to take twenty men, ride straight down the east side of



Carson, Lount and Scott, superbly mounted, gained rapidly on them.

carson, Lount and Scott, superbly mounted, gained rapidly on them.

the range to the ravine, pass through it like shadows and come out on the trail in their rear. Here the real trouble will begin, as we shall then have to sneak, down wind, over a mile of open ground.

"Under ordinary circumstances, attempting to surprise a band of Indians in this way would be childish, but these fellows are gorged with stolen food, are inteat only upon wiping out this party, will never dream of being attacked from the west, and if they keep watch at all it will be only for a short time and in this direction.

"I feel confident of being able to gain their rear without discovery, and if we do so a complete victory and the rescue of the prisoner is certain.

"But, remember, men, whether we rescue a live woman or a mutilated corpse depends entirely upon the exactness with which you who are left in camp follow instructions."

"Go on," we exclaimed. "There's nob a man here that won't risk his life under your lead."

The Apaches, finding the whites did not fre, evidently supposed that their "shoot-all-

The Apaches, finding the whites did not fre, evidently supposed that their "shoot-all-day little zuns" were not loaded. With exuitant yells they came recklessly on. They had reached within fifteen feet of the impassive horsemen, when six shots, so repidly discharged that the report of one over-lapped another, blazed out and as many braves went down.

certain.

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"Go on," we exclaimed. "There's nob a man here that won't risk his life under your lead."

"Well," resumed Carson, "if our surprise is perfect the reds will all rush forward to meet our attack. They will not, must not, have time to think of their prisoner, else they'll murder her at once.

"One hour after we leave here ten of you must silently saddle and mount your horses. The instant your hear our first volley, dash like lightning through the pass.

"You'll see the woman tied up close to the rocks on the left side of the pass as you go out. Two of you, appointed beforehand, must snatch her up and fly back, while the other eight join in the fight. It won't last ten minutes, for there's not a band of Indians on the plains that will stand that long when unexpectedly attacked at night on both sides at once. And now," concluded the intrepid and experienced Carson, "we may rest for a few hours in absolute security."

At 11 o'clock, the horses having eaten their fill of the rich buffalo grass, were brought within the cordon of wagons. An hour afterward Carson and his selected party left so stealthily that some of us who were dozing did not notice their departure.

Precisely at 1 o'clock Lount, having previously let us draw lots to determine who should accompany him, directed the mount. Both young Alec Fraser and myself were of this number. The whole ten of us, silent as statues, sat motionless for some time in our saddles.

At that early day repeating rifles and fixed ammunition had not come into general use. stime to think of their prisoner, else they'll murder her at once.

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At that early day repeating rifes and fixed ammunition had not come into general use. We were synned with percussion lock muzzle-loaders. Each man carried, besides his belt lange, a heavy Colt's revolver, then a rather rare and coefly weapon.

Time parzed away: not a sound except the howling of foraging cayotes could be heard.

Follow up!"
We eight men had aimed only at the six pontes in the melee, and we had brought them down; so that among the rush of flying savages there was not now a single mounted man.

nor the motion of the wagon after we resimed our journey disturbed her life-restoring sleep.

Noonday came and we stopped for dinner,
but our guest slumbered peacefully on. Carson advised young Frazer to take his place in
the wagon by his sister's side. "She will
waken soon, now that the motion has ceased,"
he said. "Let her see you on first opening
her eyes. Nothing will so soften the agony
of returning consciousness."

I will pass over the meeting of the brother
and sister and the horrible story she related
later of the massacre of the whole Kentucky
train.

When she appeared among us she singled
out Carson and went straight to him as by instinct to thank him for her rescue. "I was
certain you would save me," she said. "On the
first day," she exclaimed, "I heard the Inians repeatedly mention the name of Kit
Carson. Every now and then two or three
worriers would ride back in the trail, and
when they returned would say the same name
over and over again. This seemed to alarm the
whole band and when, before the erening of
the second day, seven of their number had
been one after another shot dead, they were
wild with fury and fear, and did not get over
their fright until vesterday morning. been one after another shot dead, they were wild with fury and fear, and did not get over their fright until yesterday morning.

"Being always held in front of the line, I never once saw Mr. Carson, but I had read so much about him that I felt sure he would in some way rescue me, and I do believe that only this thought kept me alive."

Carson left us next morning with the gratitude of our whole party, not one member of which, in all probability, with the exception of myself, ever saw him again.

In due time we reached California. Mrs. McDonald, who has now regained some degree of her cheerfulness and her beauty, went at once to the gold fields with her brother, and I never again met either, but I accidentally heard, some years afterward, that Fraser had realized a little fortune on the diggings, and, after being only ten months in the country had returned with his sister to their old Kentucky home.

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Cincinnati, with care leaves Atlanta at 2:10 o'clock p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:25 a. m. and Chicago at 4:30 o'clock p. m. Solid trains from Macon to Chicago with Pullman's finest care attached. The only line running through alsepers or trains between Georgia and Chicago via Cincinnatie.

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Dr. Eugene Murray Aaron Describes the Beautiful Butterflies and How They Are Caught and Preserved.

Most are familiar with the boy who goes out with a gauze net, a poison bottle and a collecting box to make collections of the butterflies and moths around his home. Not so many know that there are men who travel all over the world making collections of insects and are able to sell them for good round sums. There are at present at least a hundred men in different lands making their living in that way.

Butterfly Buyers.

Butterfly Buyers.

There are two kinds of customers that these collectors are likely to get good prices from—those who make a hobby of gathering together butterflies just as others collect stamps or coins and feel little interest in the scientific study of their treasures, and those who care not so much for their beauty or the distance from which they come for the peculiar characters of their form and coloring, by which they are made reand coloring, by which they are made remarkable when compared with others from other parts of the globe.

Of the first kind the late Baron Roths-

child, the English member of the great Rothschild banking house, is an example.



NATIVE BOY WALKING UP A COCOA

He will pay fabulous prices for butterflies not in his already wonderful collection, and if it happens to be one that has never been seen before in any collection or one been seen before in any collection or one possessed only by some rival in collecting, he will pay almost any price that is asked. He has paid me as high as \$50 for a single specimen of a butterfly only to be found in one spot in the island of Jamaica, but he paid \$450 for one found some years ago in Sumatra and never since.

There are a number of collectors in this country and in Europe who can be depended upon to pay fancy prices for specimens that they very much desire, but it is to the collectors of the second class that we must look for the sales of most that is

must look for the sales of most that is

must look for the sales of most that is brought back from foreign lands.

The customers are for the most part the big museums of natural history, which desire to have as complete a collection of the animal and plant life of all countries as possible, and a few private collectors who are able to gratify the expensive taste for complete collections from different parts of the world

the world.

How expensive this kind of collections may be is illustrated by the fact that a collector who spent but six months at the city of Para, at the mouth of the Amazon river, brought back with him over 600 different kinds of butterflies and 2,000 of moths. A student who wanted to have a complete series of this one South American collection in his reseaseign would went

moths. A student who wanted to have a complete series of this one South American collection in his possession would want at least one pair of each kind, or 5,200 specimens. Ten cents apiece for good specimens from such a distance as Para would be considered a reasonable price; therefore, our student would have to pay out the sum of \$520 just for his share of the specimens brought from that one locality.

The late Mr. Henry Edwards, of New York, who as a traveling actor had an opportunity to make collections for himself, once told me that he had spent quite \$10,000 in filling up gaps in his collection.

So much for the prices that some of these traveling collectors secure for their captures. The trouble to which they are often put to get these articles is another story.

Why Tropical Butteriles Cost.

In most parts of the United States all the collector needs to do is to go out with his net and his other material for killing and preserving his captures to a field or meadow where there is plenty of honeyladen flowers and make the best possible use of his eyes and legs. There are few localities where hard mountain climbing or tedious wading though swamps is necessary, but as a rule, it is easy to find a good collecting ground and to keep very busy when there.

All this is changed when the collector



NATIVE CLIMBING BY VEGETABLE-ROPE HOOPS.

and pastures full of low flowers are almost unknown there. In the forests everything grows with the utmost luxuriousness, and in such paths as can be found throughthe tangle of fern and giant creepers, the light is usually so shut out by the dense growth overhead, that butterflies are seldom captured in such places. These tropical thickets are so matted together with creeping vines and huge air plants and thorn bearing bushes that no one, however eager to follow a butterfly, can by any possibility make headway through them. I have more than once stood and gazed longingly after one idly disappearing throught such and pastures full of low flowers are almost after one idly disappearing throught such a labyrinth of vegetation that I could not have cut my way through it with an ax

The But erfly Guns One method of capturing high-flying but-terflies among collectors in the tropics is by a gun specially adapted for such small

These guns were first used by humming bird collectors in the Amazon region, be-cause ordinary guns loaded with a full charge of powder and shot would tear deli-cate birds all to pieces. These special col-lecting guns are made with a very small bore, and are so constructed that they do bore, and are so constructed that they do not scatter the tiny load, but bunch it in one spot. Either "dust" shot, as fine as fine powder, or water can be used in them. If the former, the cartridge can be bought ready loaded for use. The water-firing cartridges must be loaded by the collector, and not many at a time, for fear some water will leak through and dampen the powder so that it will not xplode.

Shooting a large busterdy with the dust shot and hitting it so fairly that for a moment it will drop and falter in its course, does not always insure its capture. As a butterfly of the larger sort will fly away with a pin through its body if it can get loose from the box, it is clear that unless some muscle used in flying is cut by the shot the insect will regain its course and disappear in a hurry. At the best its wings may be torn or battered.

The water load appears to give a stun-



COLLECTOR BUILDING A BAMBOO LAD-DER. ning blow which renders the victim has regained its powers of flight it is usually safely within the collecting box.

There are many species much coveted by the collector that are far too delicate to shoot at all, and yet never come near enough to the ground to be taken by the longest-handled butterfly net. Such species fly high over flower-bearing trees, frequently a good hundred feet above the ground. To reach these some of the most skilful high climbing must be done. When Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian institute at Washington, gets his flying machine perfected, as I feel sure from an examination of it that he will, collectors will be able to get up and along these mid-air collecting fields with safety, but at present it is dangerous work following these prizes to their haunts.

The quickest way into this tree-top world Bigh Climbing.

A BUTTERFLY HUNTER

finds himself in tropical countries, and in just the places where he is most likely to find the very rare things that bring the big prices.

It is not only the trouble of reaching these countries that causes butterflies to bring such high prices, but the trouble to which he is put to get them once he is there. In tropical countries the flowers are usually high upon tall trees. Meadows

COLLECTING IN FOREICN LANDS.

Dr. Eugene Murray Aaron Describes the Beautiful Butterflies and How They

finds himself in tropical countries, and in just the places where he is most likely to find that grow on the upper limbs of many of the mighty forest monarchs. But this is a dangerous proceeding. The climber is likely to get half way up a tree, perhaps forty feet from the ground, then suddealy flind that the ropes that seemed so secure are slowly giving away from above, and he cannot be too quick in getting bfc.

If the tree is a pain of any sort not too thick around the trunk, some native boy, for a penny or two, will climb it, but the chances are that after he gets up he will capture and bring proudly back to the ground the very specimen you took great care to explain was the one you did not want; or, if he does are the right one, he is quite likely to so mutilate it and rub its wings that it is utterly worthless.

How Native Boys Climb.

How Native Boys Climb.

Worthless.

How Native Boys Climb.

I have never been able to teach native boys to do such work carefully. I once had a little monkey and a half-grown mulatto boy as compainions at the same time. The monkey soon discovered what and how he was to touch—the boy never did.

This tree climbing is done by the native boys in two ways.

If the tree be slender enough for them to get their arms around it they will walk up it very much as a monkey does, not "shinney" up with their knees as boys do here in the north, but walk up it by pressing the soft soles of their feet against the uneven places in the bark, thus obtaining a hold, while the arms are moved a little further up. If the tree is too thick to grasp they will cut two strong lengths of vegetable ropes and weave them into two hoops around the tree, making them just a little larger than the trunk. With a quick successions of jerks they manage to climb the tree quite fast, holding one of the hoops in the hands, having the other fastened to the feet. I have never been able to climb by these plans; my bare feet do not posses the monkey-like ability to stick to the bark necessary for the first plan, and, though it is doubtless quite easy to manage by the hoops. I have never cared to risk my neck on the strength of the vegetable ropes.

The Dyack's Ladder.

The Dyack's Ladder.

The plan in use by the Dyacks, of Bornec, is, in my opinion, the surest whereby to reach the tops of very high trees. But it is so much trouble it does not pay, unless the collector is going to stay for some little time in the locality and expects to use the same trees as a collecting field for days. If, however, a very attractive tree has been found, the first thing to do is to get some heavy bamboos, which, when bound together end to end, will more than reach into the top branches; also many lighter pieces about a foot long. The latter can be of half sections of the bamboo, and must be sharply pointed at one end. Having provided a good supply



A HUNDRED FEET UP-"A TICKLISH

of vegetable ropes, which grow so profusely that ordinary strings are never needed there, work can be commenced. The bamboo is so hard that the pointed pieces can easily be driven far enough into the tree to be firm; when two are driven thirty inches apart, one of the long bamboo poles is tied to the outer ends and parallel to the tree. Standing on the lower round of the ladder so begun, another is driven in and bound fast to the outer bamboo, and thus up and up until the top of the bamboo pole is reached. Another long pole is then firmly tied to the last two or three rounds that were driven into the tree, when a further stretch of thirty or forty feet is ready to be built in the same way. A firm and rigid ladder can thus be made; the tree gives it stability, and the outer pole makes it entirely safe for any one to use it with freedom.

In my butterfly collecting I have myself, with a half-grown lad to assist me, thus ascended into a tree, the lowest branch of which was 116 feet from the ground, and completed my ladder in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, so that it was free from any vibration, in less than four hours of work.

Getting into a tree is by no means the only

Getting into a tree is by no means the only difficulty in capturing these high-flying creat-

difficulty in capturing these high-flying creatures.

More than once I have climbed into a tree, after expending much time and muscular force, only to find that at the first sight of me the butterflies had become frightened and had abandoned that tree for some other equally attractive. In such a case there is nothing to be done but sit and wait patiently until they forget your presence and come hovering back. This sounds easy, but when the thermometer is 100 degrees in the shade below, it is not pleasant sitting in the broiling sunlight in a treetop. Nor is it the easiest thing to keep a secure seat a hundred or more feet in the air and at the same time wield a long-handled net with sufficient skill to capture a swiftly-moving butterfly. It will be plain that the high prices paid are not one bit too high.

Butterfly Traps.

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persons it appears impossible that the flash of light that darts by them can possibly be made by a butterfly.

It is among these ever restless species that we now mainly look for the rare and unknown sorts; they are yet but poorly represented in even the best of collections.

It is to these I have always given most attention, because they were the most likely to be new to students, and because the fact that most collectors did not succeed in capturing many of them made their capture more exciting. Nothing but everlating watchfulness and the quickest sight and the most rapid motions of well-trained muscles will be of any help in their capture. They do not come to bait. They are not likely to settle in one spot so long as to be caught, except by the most rapid swingings of the net.

net.

I waited one hot afternoon in the blistering sweltering heat on the outskirts of Panama for more than an hour while a gay creature with four wings and in a black and yellow livery darted from plant to plant. I finally left the field with a blinding headache from attempts to swing my net faster than this specimen could elude it. And my misery was greatly increased by the fact that I knew it to be a species not represented in my collections.

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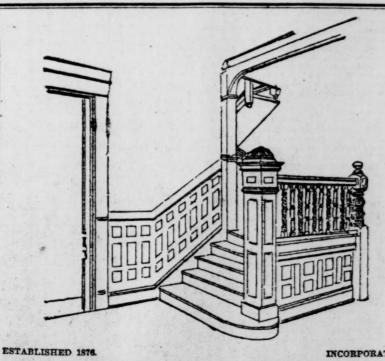
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more feet in the air and at the same time wield a long-handled net with sufficient skill to capture a swiftly-moving butterfly. It will be plain that the high prices paid are not one bit too high.

Butterfly Traps.

There are various "traps" known to the collectors in far southern countries used in procuring some of the rarest butterfles. Here in the north collectors depend upon beer and molasses, or some equally sweet mess, to attract certain species that can rarely be taken flying. These mixtures are spread on trees, or poured along woodlawn pathways.

Such balt is attractive to our insects. But in tropical countries, where no mixture of sugar or molasses can possibly be made as sweet as the overpowering odors of the flowers, they are useless. There it is the sour and salt odors that attract. It is a spolled salt codfash or mackerel, or decaying eranges or bananas that will be most likely to lure the respleadent creatures. The habits of some butterflies and floths call for still other methods. There are swift-flying species, with motions so indescribably rapid that to most The Moput Airy Inn, Mount Airy, G ..



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WHAT THE EXPENSES WILL BE

For a Week's Visit in the White City What Can Bee Seen on the Midway Plaisance, Etc.

Chicago, June 22.—(Special, Correspondent.)—"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken as its flood leads on to fortune. But let go by, all the balance of our days are spent in shallows and miseries," spoke Shakespeare's honorable son, Brutus.

After spending two weeks in Chicago, most of which was speut in the brilliant and magnificent avenues of the "White City," I feel inspired to change the old axiom to, "There is a fair within the reach of men, which, taken as its flood leads on to higher knowledge, but let go by, is to spend the balance of our days in shallows and regret-

The only thing a visitor to the great fair has to regret, is, that he has not more time at his disposal to spend here.

When perambulating the magnificent avenues of the "White City" and gazing, with wondrous eyes, at the transplendently beautiful structures, whose walls embrace the exhibits of the achievments of every manner of man and from every clime in this known sphere, I was filled with an inspiration to write a few lines about my visit here, for the benefit of the many readers of The Constitution.

There are, I know, thousands of people There are, I know, thousands of people who would like to make a visit to the great world's Columbian exposition, but are, in a measure, deterred from so doing on necount of the widespread runnors of the exorbitant charges levied on visitors by landlords, hotel men, and, in fact, the managers of the exposition themselves. That these reports were exaggerations, was one of the first things I discovered after my arrival at Chicago. While true that in a great many instances exhorbitant prices are charged for accommodations, there is absolutely no necessity in patronizing these inhotels in Chicago, which have their reputations at stake, and in such places no extertion is practiced.

tions at stake, and in such places no extertion is practiced.

As to the report that it will require an expenditure of \$13,50 to visit all the different buildings of the world's fair, it is without any foundation whatever. Fifty cents, and 50 cents only is the general admission fee charged. For this amount you are entitled to admission to each and every one of the buildings enclosed within the fences at Jackson park, which is the exposition grounds. To be scruppiously literal, I will enumerate each of the principal building to which the 50 cent admission entitles a visitor:

The art palace, the fisheries building.

this anomania was but the principal of the second points of the principal of the second points which is the principal of the second points which is the principal of the second points which is the principal of t when the bill of fare was handed me, I was manzed to discover that the prices were just the same as would be charged by any first-class cafe in any part of the United States, and in fact lower than a majority of them. Instead of paying \$2.75 for a lunch, as a great many of the news-menors stated by a satisfactory hunch for papers stated, I got a satisfactory lunch for 35 cents.

35 cents.

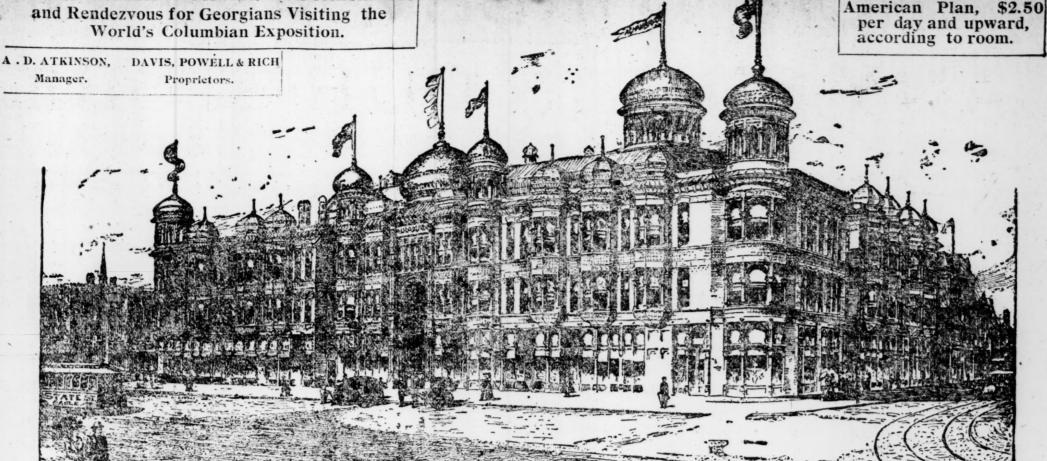
By the aid of an "only official guide" to the exposition. I was enabled to visit the different buildings systematically. For the first several days I confined myself to the main buildings and my last day was spent

in Midway plaisance is a string of land, one Midway plaisance is a string of land, one block wide, connecting Jackson park (the exposition site) with Washington park, ol. mile distant. Soon after the great exposition began to take shape, and to grow beyond the original estimates, it was found ne-cessary to establish a sort of sideshow for the accommodation of certain classes of exhibits which would conflict with the artistic construction of the work in Jackson tic construction of the work in Jackson park. The desired space was found in Midway plaisance. In this strip of land is where all the sideshows and private exhibits are. Large fees were paid by the exhibitors in Midway plaisance for their respective privileges, and, of course, there is a charge levied on each particular attraction. It is here were the visitor can spend from 10 cents to \$20 for sight-seeing, just as he is disposed.

There are from forty to fifty different concessions or shows in the plaisance, and if one had the time and money to see them

There are from forty to fifty different concessions or shows in the plaisance, and if one had the time and money to see them all, his time and money would be well spent. The charges range from 10 cents to 50 cents. I calculate it will require \$20 to see them all. Let the reader not be confounded: these are merely sideshows, and in many respects resemble the old circus sideshow. Here can be seen the social, ousiness, religious and domestic custatas, in friendly rivalry, of different nations from all parts of the world. As the more advanced nations are represented in the main exposition buildings, it has remained for exhibitors in the plaisance to show in miniature, the life of many parts of the world about which little is practically known in America and the most civilized parts of Europe. This plaisance will be over a mile of wonders to the simply curious; an inexhaustible field for the study of sociology and the most fascinating resert for thousands of visitors every day during the fair. A few of the most prominent sideshows that no visitor to the show should let lapse are the Irish village, Japanese bazarr International beauty show, Libby Glass Company, free, Javanese village, Dutch settlement, Alge-





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# DAVIS, OWELL & RICH, Alhambra Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

from your city and you have the bill before you.

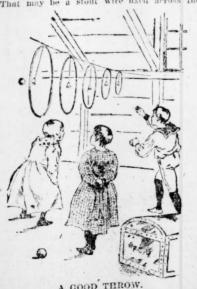
An eminent writer who visited the exposition some time ago said Chicago was the principal feature of the show, and he is not far from the truth. No one should come here without seeing the sights of Chicago. Perhaps there is no city in the world today which gives such generous support to theaters as Chicago. There are about thirty theaters in the city and most of them have some of the finest artists in the world now playing. Space will not permit to tell of the art galleries, museums, parks, panoramas, clubs, libraries, societies, bouleverls, magnificent streets, etc.

L. RICH.

HOOP AND BALL.

A Game for Little Children-How the Game Is Played.

There is a very pretty little game in which both hoops and balls are used, but the balls are not thrown to be caught, and the hoops are not relied.
You get six wooden hoops, all of different sizes, such as will measure from tweive to thirty inches across. Fasten on each a little screw-hook to hang it up by.
Yext prepare a place to suspend the hoops. That may be a stout wire fixed across the



A GOOD THROW.

put the wire in the barn. If yen wish to playroom about seven feet from the floor, or playroom about seven feet from the floor, or you can put your wire across the atthe between rafters, at the same height, or you can play outdoors have the wire stretched between trees.

Now, just where the hock is, fasten to each hoop cord reaching to the cutter of the hoop, with a bell strategied to the end.

To play, you throw a rubber or worster to play, you throw a rubber or worster.

Under these garments a part at least of the underciothing should be worn, loosened, however, for comfort, but a night dress is most undesirable, for the traveler should always be so dressed that any accident would find her in suitable clothing if suddenly thrown out into the world. This gruesone possibility is too often a fact to be ignored in preparation for (gavel.

It is doubtful whether, it is ever suitable to completely undress in sleeping cars; cer-

It is doubtful whether, it is ever suitable to completely undress in sleeping cars; certainly such a practice should be confined to peculiarly fortunate conditions on very long journeys. For the reason of possible accidents it is well to wear both stockings and soft slippers, kuit perhaps.

Such simple precations would have saved great exposure and preserved both health and made made trackets. and modesty more than once

Precautions for Dressing Quickly.

Many women wear a veil or handkerchieftied round the head for cleanliness. If the hair is taken down, the hairpins, etc., may be tied up together in a large handkerchief, so as to be easily found in the morning, while the hair itself is neatly braided or twisted in such fashion that one might appear suddenly if need be. And a very simple but most valuable ex-

pedient is to put many small waves into the pocket of one's dress. Each pin as it comes out should be put back in the the pocket of one of the control of

Fresh Air in the Berth.

The great trouble at night is the woeful alternative of utter lack of air or a severe draft. There is no complete remedy for one or the other of these woes, unless you are rich enough to use a whole section.

But there are various alleviations. If the inside windows are opened a considerable amount of air will filter through the single sash, with very little dust to accompany it.

of tumbling out of the window when you put them under. A block of wood you can manage for yourself, and with the smal crack it makes, carefully covered with your traveling were except for one or two traveling wrap, except for one or two inches, you can sleep the sleep of the jus and wake without a headache.

In the morning the method of dressing is a matter to be decided by every manual tentile. according to her own habits. That on make up her mind to the That on journey, to insist upor proper in her owns are suitable and proper in her owns are suitable. as are suitable and proper in her own as are suitable inpertinence and an unkind-chamber, is a baths and like elaborations are set for sleeping cars, however desirate they may seem.

Neither should the traveler use the dress.

Dressing Room Etiquette.

Nether should the traveler use the diessing room for her whole toilet, but only for so much of it as is absolutely necessary. With a little planning the most of her dressing can be done in her own betthsome of it before and some of it after her

some of it before and some of it after her visit to the dressing room.

Above all things a woman should arrange her hair in the berth and not in the dressing room. The limited accommodations of that apartment are intended for the use of many and not for one. And, unfortunately, the many all need to avail themselves thereof at nearly one and the same moment.

thenselves thereof at hearly one and the same moment.

It is nothing short of a social crime, therefore, to spend a half-hour, or even fifteen minutes, in the use of this room while a half-dozen other women are awaiting their turn, aware that all the possibilities for breakfast and much of the confort of the rest of the car depends upon their concertuity to make a timely tollet. fort of the rest of the car depends upo their opportunity to make a timely toiled I am convinced that most of the selfish resulting inconvenience is simply a matter of ignorance, for old travelers rarely if ever

A Good Way to Carry Brushes.

It is only inexperienced travelers als who need to be told that every one shoul have her toilet articles in some convenie have her toilet articles in some convenient dressing case, and her own soap as well. For those who prefer from to elaboration, a very convenient dressing case consists of a white linen bag, just large enough for a brush and comb, with a small procket on each side, one for a nail brush and the other for a tooth brush. Still another small pocket will hold button hook and seissors, or those and other getfules can be dronned. or these and other articles can be dropped directly into the bag itself.

Unpermissible.

It seems more unnecessary still even to mention that it is vulgar to wear crimps in the car, but it is only a few months since, during a journey of two days, that my opposite neighbor appeared in the morning with her hair in curl papers and wore it thus until after noon, to the great amusement and considerable disgust of whole car. She was a very well-dre woman, in many respects much of a lady and she was neatness itself. Moreover, it was a desire to make herself beautiful for the husband expecting her that induced the crimps. But a railway car is much too pub-

erimps. But a railway car is much too public a place for such secrets of the chamber, and it is hard to understand why any woman should be willing to make such a spectacle of herself.

There are many small ways in which the comfort of long journeys can be increased. A soft hat for daytime wear is a great convenience; shield pins will prove themselves invaluable constantly. Many carry their own towels, and other pieces of linen to spread over the pillows for fear of infection; and like desirable and undesirable chalocations of comfort will occur to the elaborations of comfort will occur to the traveler for herself.

If Children Go.

If there are children in the party, the first and foremost necessity is to provide amusement for them. Watching the scenamusement for them. Watching the scenery and counting blue freight cars will pall in time. A story book is a blessing, and cords for cat's cradles and a simple game. For little girls a whole mine of wealth is contained in the catalogue of some large dry goods house, a box of colored crayons and a pair of scissors. This outfit will last with unfilminished zest from Boston to San Francisco, and the penny sheets of soldiers and circuses to be cut out will perform the like good service for a boy. Some simple preparations of this sort will make the journey a different cut out will perform the like-good service for a boy. Some simple preparations of this sort will make the journey a different matter for mother and child; indeed, for the whole weary car, pleased with a quiet child or vexed with the devices of a noisy or unoccupied girl or boy.

For travel is a time when large pleasures hang upon small pegs. Discomforts grow so large under these circumstances that minor details become of great importance and are well worth consideration.

ANNA L. DAWES.

FIDELITY BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL STOCK and Experiment of Conservator Assignee and Receiver for Estate Corporations described and Supervision.

CAPITAL STOCK and Experiment of Conservator Assignee and Receiver for Estate Corporations angles and Receiver for Estate Corporations angles by will or otherwise. Investments of Trust Funds kept separate from the

Excange bought and sold on the leading cities of the world. Discounts commercial saper. Loans money on approved securities. 5 per cent per annum interest paid on yearly saving deposits. Auxiliary backs furnished free to depositors in saving bank department.

R. F. MADDON, J. W. RUCKER, President, W. L. PEEL, Vice-President, H. C. BAGLEY, G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cash Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, \$160,000. Charter Liability, \$320,000. Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties tanging or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days: 5 per cent, if left six months.

American Trust & Banking Co.

Undivided Profits, \$50,000. Capital, \$500,000. LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

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Authorised to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, businers firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as truster for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other separation. This corporation is also especially authorized to act as truster for corporations and indi-tituals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

R. M. FARRAR, President. WILLIAM C. HALE, V. President. J. C. DAYTON, Cash'r.

STATE SAVINGS BANK,

# Trial by Jury SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE

Instead of a jury of twelve men, we pro pose to empanel the whole public, I and women, and simply ask them to read the testimony and make up

THE VERDICT

Now for the testimony. Dr. Martin, of Atlanta, testifies that he has used

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

in his practice with fine results, and that he has even cured Bright's disease of the kidneys with it, after all other remedies

Dr. Fontaine, of Rex, Ga., testifies that Dr. Fontaine, of Rex, Ga., testines that he has been prescribing Stuart's Gin and Buchu for some time, and that it is the best remedy he knows for kidney, urinary and all bladder troubles.

Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, of Atlanta, testifies that he suffered for years with some obscure kidney trouble, which at times gave him great pain and suffering. Although he tried all manner of remedies, both regular and irregular, he found no relief until he call STILARTS with AND BUCHT. and irregular, he found no relief until he took STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU. It made a perfect cure. We Guid add much of the same kind of testinony, but space and time forbid. If you suffer, try a bottle: it will not disappoint you. Sold by all dengrists.

FOR VARICOCELE, IMPOTENCY, EMIS-SHALE SIONS OR HYDROCELE, Use The Vulcanized Rubber Suspensory.

Or tree my teakers of the generalite organs of monetain in a procession from tajory by bundlen jer or strain; prevents change in hot reacher, Consention in redicar. The sured, the second considerable remark. Take no Other in existence. V. R. S. CO., 25 BUNL BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH

by all druggists.

ANNIE DE LEMES SYPHILIS CURE OR NO PAY. Legal Guaranty. All stages, Bone Rh Ulcers and Mucors Patches cured in 20 Cure permanent, not a patching up. Can ure. Patients cured 20 years ago yet w

to Bridstreet and to patients cured. Everything sent search. Write for particulars and proofs free. You will never searchit. QUARANTEE REMEBY CO., Suites 51 and 52 Dezier Blog., 84 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

TAX NOTICE.

Only a few more days left for making your State and County Tax returns. Make your return at once and avoid the rush and the penalty of being double taxed.

T. M. ARMISTEAD, Tax Receiver, june15 to july1

DOUBLE DAILY PULLMAN CAR SERVICE, Leaving Atlanta via Central Ralizoad 7:10 a. m. and 6:55 p. m. and connecting at Macon with through trains of the Georgia Southern

and Florida Railroad

- FOR -

Jacksonville, Ocala, Tampa and other Florida Points without change. The only line operating double daily solid trains between Macon and Palatka, with sleeping cars on night trains. For sleeping car reservation and other in-formation, apply to—S. B. WEBB,

To sleeping car reservation and other information, apply to—S. B. WEIBB.

T. P. A. Central Raifroad Atlanta, Ga.
A. HOWELL.
Union Ticket Agent. Atlanta, Ga.
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Atlanta, Ga.
L. J. HARRIS,
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WILLIAM JONES,
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SCIENCE HILL

English and classical school for girls, idest school for girls in the south. Teacher graduates of the best colleges. Fits. Cellesley. Accommendation



# Wedding

work done in our own establishment in this city. Send for our estimates and sam-

> J. P. STEVENS & BRO., JEWELERS,

want good old whisky, absolutely pure, for family or medicinal use, we're the people wines too-and brandy-and such.

# bluthenthal & bickart,

44 and 46, marietta street.

"canadian club." 'schlitz beer."

"george goulet champagne." "four aces whisky."

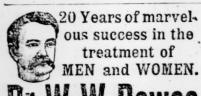
Leave your prejudice at home, bring your good will with you. Come entirely unpledged to any party or platform. If we cannot show you better goods for less money than any one, we will not ask your custom. If we can we want your trade, as it benefits you and me directly and the com munity at large indirectly. ONE-HALF on spend with us goes towards keeping up least 50 families in this city. We ask no favor except that you come and see us.

MAY MASSEL CO.,

115 to 119 W. Mashell St.

Fire and Burglar Proof Sales AND TIME LOCKS.

SCREW DOOR BANK SAFES. Admita Safe Company, general southern agents Mosler Safe Co., 35 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.



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SPECIALIST IN Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases. VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanent.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, de-STERILITY, IMPOTENCE. - Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapaci-tated, quickly restored.

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, ers and Sores. Grinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured ithout cutting or caustics, at home, with no without cutting or causics, in the interruption of business.

Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list.

Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, 6a.



Buy None but the Genuine usand merchanis now sell Hawkes's s, showing their great popularity over all others.

HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headuarters for the United States, 12 Whitshall street. Established twenty-three years

Where did you get that fine Carriage? Why, from the Standard Wagon Company, of course.

They lead in style, quality price and variety. House full—trainloads coming. Call early and avoid the rush.

Standard Wagon Co.,

38 and 40 Walton Street.

JUST NOW Go to BOLLES, The Stationer,

8 Marietta Street, For Hammocks, Croquet and all out-door games. Out of town orders

promptly attended to. Postage stamps on sale.

Chance for Journalist or Job Printers

An illustrated society weekly can be made to pay the publisher handsomely in Atlanta. This fact is made certain and easy by writ-ing to C. R. Baldwin, 132 Nassau street, New York city, for particulars, Send experi-ence and references, june23-1w

# RICHER AND RICHER

Bill Arp Says We Are Growing Year by Year.

READS THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Taxable Praperty Has Doubled in the Last Twelve Years-But Yet the People Complain of Hard Times.

Getting richer and richer. I am not, but somebody is. The state is, if the comptrofler's report is to be believed. This report is a book of 400 pages, and is full of facts and figures that interest every citizen. I don't see hoy Mr. Wright ever crammed it with so many tables and statistics. It never occurred to me that it was such a big thing to run the government Georgia. We have been getting richer and richer every year. We talk about hard times and everybody complains, but the tax books show a regular increase of taxable property every year. It was doubled in twelve years. In 1880 it was about \$250, 000,000, and now it is \$500,000,000. We have been saying that the rich were getting richer and the poor poorer, but the tax books don't show it that way. Of course the rich get richer, but they don't get all the increase. The farming lands have increased from \$90,000,000 to \$137,-000,000; farm implements, from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000; household furniture, from \$9,000,000 to \$16,000,000. This is a good \$9,000,000 to \$16,000,000. This is a good sign. When a farmer buys better tools and implements to farm with and better furniture for his house he is prospering. I never see a bureau or a bedstead going out of town but what I rejoice with the good wife and daughters, whose great comfort is in adorning their home with the comforts and luxuries of life. Another good sign of general prosperity is the increase of manufactures. The capital in cotton mills alone has increased from \$1,640,000 to \$11,000,000. They give employment to over 10,000 operatives and manufacture annually 138,000 bales of cotton and increase its value over \$4,000,000.

of course the largest increase is in city property and banking capital and railroads, preperty and banking capital and rairoaus, the last named having grown from \$9,000, 000 to \$42,000,000. But the farfuer need not be envious of those who invest in these things. Merchants fail, banks suspend and railroads 'go into receivers' hands. The larger the venture the greater the risk and there is no investment so solid and secure as a good farm with a farmer and his family living on it. ages the comforts and happiness of rural life have been the themes of poets and philosophers. In times like these, when busphilosophers. In times like these, when bus-acss is stagnant and big enterprises are incess is stagmant and big enterprises are treshing to insolvency and thousands of working are thrown out of employment, the farmer alone is safe. He depends anon his Marker for seasistine and for rain an Lupen his land to reward his labor. He is remote from the temptation of society. His sons are not in jail nor he daughters smirched with scandal. Indeed, it has will compare his independence and comes, with the rich who dwell in the cities he will rith the rich who dwell in the ci find the balance sheet largely in his favor. This is especially so now since a fair education has been provided for his children In no department of progress has there be a greater advance than in providing t ons and facilities of elucating the iren of the state. Ten years ago the fu was only a quarter of a million of dolla and and he is becoming a power for good

longer be a stigma upon her people. The peor should be thankful to the wich for these privileges, for the money that pays the teachers comes from those who have roperty to be taxed. Then what have we, the people, to complain of. It is true that the times are hard—hard on those who owe times are hard—hard on those who owe money, for the banks have locked their namey vaults and quit lending. They are waiting on confidence and confidence is a plant of slow growth. It will take another crep to make things easy. Only two or plant of slow growth. It will take another crop to make things easy. Only two or three months to worry. The wheat crop of north Georgia is being harvested and will soen be in market and that will bring some relief. Corn and oats are promising, and cotton' is not so very bad. So take things all in all and our state is in good condition. There is nobody suffering and no epidem's or contagion. Outside of the cities there is but little crime. Indeed, there is no state in the union that has so small a percentage of white convicts in their prisons. Our white population has doubled since 1800, but the number of convicts for felonies, have not increased. For several years in the last decade there was not a white female convict and there are but two now. If we could only do something to stop the negroes from committing crime to stop the negroes from committing crime we would have a commonwealth to be proud of. But they get worse instead of better. Convicts increase faster pro rats then consider.

than population.

Now what we most need politically is peace and good will, and I reckon that will Now what we most need politically is peace and good will, and I reckon that will come as soon as the wrangling over the public offices is over. I believe that the people of the north are getting kinder—just a little kinder—since Senator Ingalls has pronounced the negro a dead factor in politics. We see some other signs, When Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Davis can meet together socially and sympathize with each other in their widowhood it looks like other people might make friends. What an impressive sight it would be to see those old-time southern women alking lovingly together about the grand old days before the war and telling anecdotes about their family slaves that they used to own. They can hobnob together first rate, for old man Dent was a Jackson denocrat and one of his boys fought in Mexico side by side with Mr. Davis and General Grant, and owned about as many slaves as Mr. Davis did. The only difference was he hired his out until Lincoln set them free, but Mr. Davis kept his on the farm.

the farm.

We will straighten all these things out by degrees, but we must be patient—"The mills of the gods grind slow."

BILL ARP.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremb-lings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and com-plexion.

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Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48
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By organizing parties of ten you can save
\$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get
guide to the fair and information about
hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and
upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in
advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. and G. R'y.
june 23—1m.

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and cight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

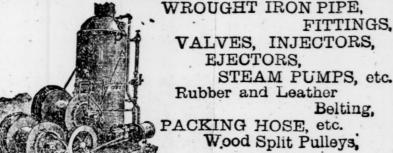
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES WROUGHT IRON PIPE, FITTINGS,

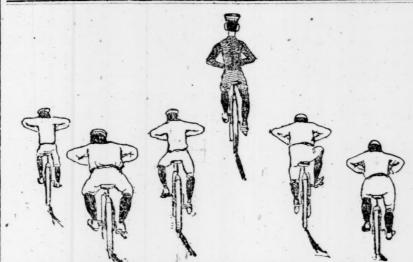


SHAFTING.

Hangers, Boxes, etc., FACTORY SUPPLIES, of every description,

IRON and WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.





The Man in Front Rides the Union P. D. Q.

NO. 15 WHITEHALL STREET.

# Atlanta Made Carriages



UNEQUALED FOR STYLE,

COMFORT. DURABILITY

The Next Session of This Well-Known Insti-

tation Opens September 5th.

The aim of the enthusiastic and su The aim of the enthusiastic and successful principal, Mrs. William T. Chandler, is to make Washington seminary masurpassed for thoronal and entheal-instruction, in female education by any school in the south. The school is distinctly Christian but non-sectarian. It requires honest effort and hadylike deportment. Its standard is high, and it confers honors upon the deserving only. Miss Bradley, an experienced teacher, and a distinguished in experienced teacher, and a dis graduate of Vassar, has been secured for the departments of Latin, mathematics

graduate of Vassar, has been seened for the departments of Latin, mathematics and the sciences.

Miss Carter will continue in charge of vocal music. Her thorough education under the best teachers in New York and in Paris, makes her the equal of any teacher of voice in the south. Her pupis have made rapid progress under her conscientions and untiring instruction.

The principal has been forumate to secure as director of instrumental music. Miss Ablirich, of Canada, a teacher of great experience and rare culture. She studied under the best masters in this country and in Leipsic. She is highly endersed by the Royal Conservatorium of Leipsic, and holds a certificate of proficiency from that institution in piano, harmony, methods of teaching and musical literature. Miss Aldrich will be assisted by Miss Courtney, of Virginia, whose success and popularity here last session recommend her to the public as a teacher of great merit.

Mrs. May Butler, of Virginia, will suc-

merit.

Mrs. May Butler, of Virginia, will succeed Miss Palmer in the primary department. Her sympathetic and attractive manner, her love for children and success in teaching them, fit her admirably for this position.

position.

French will be taught by native teachers with thorough instruction in grammar.

Able assistants in all the departments have been secured.

Too Valuable a Man to Lose.

From The Somerville Journal.

Manue—How did such a lovely girl as Ruth Sanderson ever come to get engaged to such a homely man?

Millicent—Well, she gave him a plece of ribbon to match for her one day and he got it exactly right the very first time he tried.

Getting Down to Bed Rock. From The Detroit Free Press.
A farmer of Glouster, R. I., uses a bed-stend whose posts and sides are made of

TATE SPRINGS.

Splendid Schedule for Reaching This Great The fast vestibule train breakfasts at

The fast vestibule train breakfasts at Birmingham, takes supper at Tate Springs. This is a great accomodation to the large number of people who travel from the south Atlantic states. The fact that Tate Springs is so universally known and is in the midst of such beautiful scenery with a climate of incomparable character, makes it a desirable place in which to spend the summer. Write to Theo Tomkinson, Tate Springs, for information.

Notice to Taxpayers. Notice to Taxpayers.

The citizens of Atlanta who own property in DeKaib county can make their returns by calling at Hightower & Hallman, 56 Peachtree, on Monday, June 26th.

IRWIN L. TEAT,
R. T. R., DeKalb county.

Good Chance for Ladies. Barnet Gittleson, ladies tailor, 47 1-2 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Tailor-made suits, cloaks and riding habits in the latest New York and Parisian styles. Perfeet fits guaranteed.

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48
Wall Street. D is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

PERSONAL.

M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent. Atlanta,
C. J. Daniel wall paper, window shades
and furniture, 40 Marietta street. Phone 73.

Wall Street.

Wall street.

Wall street.

By organizing parties of ten you can save
\$5.24 on your teket. Call at office and get
guide to the fair and information about
hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and
unward. Sleeping care berths reserved in
advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. and G. R.y.
june 23-1m.

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

hold remedy far beyond the power of language to describe. The family can hardly be true to itself that does not keep them on hand for use in emergencies.

# \* MANDRAKE \*

Is the only vegetable substitute for that dangerous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the perilous effects. In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon

the bowels without disposing them to subsequent Costiveness. No remedy acts so directly on the liver,

nothing so speedily cures Sick Headache, Sour Stomach and Biliousness as these PILLS. For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 3 loxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on Sector of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad's.

sun-wed-wky N R M and Whiskey Eabits cured at home with-out pain. Book of par-ticulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY,M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 101/2 Whitehali St.



# Receiver's Sale.

Receiver's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the judge of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, dated 24th of May, 1893, in the case of Speyer Bros. et al vs. A. J. Miller's estate, et al, pending in said court, I will offer for Sale, at public outcry, on Friday, the 30th of June, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. to the highest bidder on the premises for cash, the following described property, towit:

A lot in the city of Atlanta. commencing seventy-five feet (to feet) southwest of the corner of Grubb and Broad structs and running twenty-seven and one-half feet (27-1-2 feet) on Broad streets and extending back uniform width to Peachtree street. Said lot being part of land lot seventy-eight (78) of the fourteenth district of Fulion county (14th district) and has on it a three-story brick building and includes one-half of the brick walls on both sides, and extending from Broad to Peachtree street, and known as the store building in which said A. J. Miller's estate has lately been doing business.

The said property is embraced in said littigation, and will be sold free from all encumbrances.

The purchaser will be required to pay on the spot as soon as said property is knocked off, one thousand dollars in cash, or in certified check, as a guarantee that he will comply with the terms of his bid.

The sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court, and on confirmation the balance of the purchase money must be paid in cash.

PRESTON H. MILLER.

---OFFICEOF---

A. HOLZMAN, JEWELER and DIAMOND SETTER 47} Whitehall Street, ( p-stairs).

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

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Dongola Oxford Ties, patent tip, 50c. Dongola Oxford Ties, patent tip, 75c.

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Children's Oxfords. Infants' red and black Oxfords, 25c. Infants' dongola button Shoes, 25c. Children's red and black spring heel, 50c..

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A SAVING OF MONEY. SATISFACTORY TRANSACTIONS.

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# The Results of a Visit to This Great Clearance Sale.

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# NOW FOR WASH GOODS. Twelve and a half cents.

90 pieces Irish Satin Lawns. 23 pieces English Dimities. 56 pieces navy India Mulls. 2 cases Three-toned Muslins.

YET OTHER BARGAINS. Ten cents a yard.

28 pieces Novelty Penongs. 30 odd pieces Printed Batistes. 2 cases fine Tissues.

WHITE GOODS BARGAINS. 2 cases Plaid Nainsook, hither-

to price five cents, Another case India Linens, heretofore price five cents.

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WOOLEN GOODS.

Navy blue Wool Serge, you'll pay seventy-five cents. All wool French Serge, a popuular dollar cloth, New Basket Weaved, one twenty-five value,

STILL ON WASH GOODS.

Fifteen Cents. 42 pieces Madras Shirtings, 31 pieces English Jaconets. 20 pcs. Bedford French Batistes, Our stock of Printed India Mull.

YET OTHER WASH GOODS.

Twenty-Five Cents.

25 pieces Alsatian Batiste. 16 pcs. Novelty Printed Swiss. Our stock Silk Striped Ging-

FRENCH SATINES.

Our stock of light Grands; 210 French Batistes, corded and plain, Fine French Satines, Former price, Forty Cents, 290

HOP SACKINGS FOR TOURISTS.

Blue and Black Hop Cloths; These are good ones, at .. · Best German Cloths: \$1.35 Regular Two Dollar Value, Hop Cloths in Blue and Black. \$1.50

The remnant counter will be crowded Monday with eager heaped upon the bargain counter. Some are worth ten, others fifteen, yet others nineteen. All go at one price,

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# HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

63 pairs Lace Curtains, 21/2 yards long, 78 pieces Curtain Scrim, printed 100 Spring Roller Shades, with fixtures complete,

# HOSIERY BARGAINS.

For example: Ladies fast black fine gauge, Ladies' fast black seamless, Ladies' brown Balbriggan, 40-Misses' plain and ribbed Russets 250 Misses' Russetts, SCOTCH DUCKS FOR ETON SUITS.

The newest effects,

The best styles, Anderson's genuine,

# SPECIAL SILK ITEMS,

Genuine Taffetta Plaids, the real one twenty-five goods, 200 yards China Prints, former price \$1.

Extraordinary efforts will be made to clear out all Summer buyers who have learned where stock by the time we take our into find real bargains. All the ventory. The reasons are short lengths left from the tre- good and strong. We must have mendous sales of last week are cash instead of Summer Goods. You have the cash. We have the goods. An exchange will be beneficicial to both parties. Let's trade.

# Closing Summer Goods.

# SHIRT WAIST BARGAINS.

Boy's Cheviot Shirt Waists, 4 to 12 years, 700 Acme Waists for Boys, 49c4 to 12 years, 250 Laundred Waists,. all ages, worth double,

# LADIES' SILK WAISTS.

200' Taffeta Waists, assorted, Balloon Sleeves, 110 Wash Silk Waists, \$3.98 To close out, 28 China Silk Waists; \$4.69 New Sleeves; New Colors,

# WHITE PIQUE.

21 pieces. Welt, Closing Out Prices. 13 pieces Heavy Corded, 25c The best styles for Eton Suits.

# LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

250 Ladies' Vests, were twenty-five cents, All-Silk Ribbed Vests, All-Silk Ribbed Vests, Pure Goods, Low Neck and Sleeves 400 assorted Corsets,

BELY CON

A day of battle tomorrow. We mean to keep up the low-price fight. All profit cut off. By the way, Kutusoff, the great Russian, could not cut off Napoleon. It was, we suppose, the fault of his name. But we know how to cut-off. Here's the

DRY GOODS.

New Sea Island at 4c.
Apron Ginghams at 5c.
10-4 Sheeting at 15c.
Chambray at 7c yard.
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Chally at 5c yard (worth 10c).
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Satin Gloria at 15c (were 25c).
Hair Cloth at 48c yard.
Cassineres for men's or boys' clothes at
75c yard (were 81.25).
Fine Henriettas at 56c (were 75c).
Fine Henriettas at 75c (were \$1).
Sik and wool Landsdowne or Gloria Cloth
at \$1 yard. DRY GOODS

WHITE GOODS AT THE FAIR. Remnants fine white lawn at 5c. White checks and lace stripes for dresses at

watte cheeks and face stripes for de e (were 15c). Persian Mull at 15c (was 25c). Flue Jenes Cambrie at 15c. Platu Nainsook at 15c. Detted Swiss at 15c and up. Fine check Nainsook at 8c and up. LINENS AT THE FAIR. ANENS AT THE FAIR.

Breakfast Napkins at 24c dozen and up.
Fancy stamped Linen at 25c and up.
Turkey-red Damask at 25c.
Mosquito Netting at 48c, full piece.
Remnants of fine linen table Damask at \$1 Slightly soiled German Linen Napkins at \$1

ozen, choice. Fine Irish Linen for table, extra wide, at 88; worth 81.25. Attend this Linen sale. NEW CURTAINS AT THE FAIR. Cloth Curtains on fine spring rollers at 13c. Brocade Curtains on spring rollers at 49c. Lace Curtains, 3 yards, at 98c.

Brocade Curtains on spring rollers at 49c. Lace Curtains, 3 yards, at 98c. New Portieres at \$1.50 pair.

Mosquito Bars with patent folding frame (not the hoop) at \$1.74.

"We make any style of window shades to order at less price than any other house.

Children's Parasols at 15c.
Children's Parasols at 15c.
Children's Satin Parasols at 49c.
Ladios' best Silk Parasols (were \$5) now \$3.
Fine Silk Parasols at \$1.9c.
Boys' Slart Waists at 15c.
Boys' Pareale Waists at 50c.
Ladios' Silk Waists at 52.9s (were \$4).
Ladios' Lawn Waists at 75c.
P. D. CORSETS REDUCED. From \$2.25 each to \$1.50. From \$3.25 each to \$2.25. Do you want a P. D. Corset? Corset Covers at 15c. Cambric Drawers at 39c. Silk Vests at 40c.

SMALL WAIR AT THE FAIR. English Pins at 5c paper. Silk Tres at 25c. Silver Hale Ornaments at 15c. mbs at 5c. nulebone at 9c dozen. ir Curlers at 10c. ess Shields at 10c.

ress Shields at 10c.
achelor Futtons at 9c box.
der Braid at 4c.
aking Irons at 18c.
achig Wheels at 18c.
oth Brushes at 10c (good).
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and Capita at 16c.

Hair Brushes 25c up to \$1.

Siik Beats at 24c.

Siik Beats at 48c (wide).

Fine Stationery at 10 c box.

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Ink 4c Mucilage at 4c.

Liquid Bronzing fold at 10c.

Lef-age glue at 9c.

Tooth Soap at 18c.

Shaving Soap at 5c.

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Rig lot of regular 10c soap for 5c.

Nail Brushes at 5c.

Shaving Frushes at 15c.

Machine 0il at 9c (large).

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Bixby's Shoe Dressing at 10c.

Sapolio at 8c.

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Reighteour at 5c. Bird Seed at 9c. ACE AND GLOVE BARGAINS. LACE AND GLOVE BARGAINS.
New Silk Lace at 15c yard.
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Silk Mitts at 15c.
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Picture Frames (daisy) at 13c.
Gold Belts at \$1 (were \$1.50).
Tucking at 50c yard.
CIUNA AT THE FAIR.
Complete Dinner Sets at \$7.44 each.
New Glass Bowls at 39c.
Glass Pitchers at 44c.
Lee Cream Sancers at 5c.
Butter Dishes at 24c.
Water Bottles at 33c.
Eugraved Tumblers (fine) at 98c doze Engraved Tumblers (fine) at 98c dozen. Berry Bowls at 25c.

New decorated Dinner Sets in colors at gilt. at \$12.39.

Large Risque Library Lamps at \$1.98.

Nelly Blye Lamps at 25c.

Nelly Blye Lamps at 25c.

Nelly Blye Lamps at 10c.

Large Trays at 61c.

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Fruit Presses at 48c.

Cabbage "utters at 24c.

Sugar Boxes at 44c.

Wire Dish Covers at 48c set.

Serub Brushes at 10c.

Wash Basins at 9c.

Coffee Pots at 12c.

"Marion Harland" Pots at \$1.21.

Hatracks at 24c.

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Potato Penders at 14c.

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Refrigerators at \$6.52 (were \$8.)

Refrigerators at \$7.64 (worth \$9.)

Fruit Jars at 10 1.2c.

Fruit Jars at 10 1.2c.

Fruit Jars at 10 1.2c.

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The Fair delivers fruit Jars, etc., fregaty part of city.

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Is how we are keeping our mammoth store crowded during the dull season while regular retailers are crying hard times and no busi-

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when explained. The simple fact is we are manufacturers on an elaborate scale, thus, saving to our patrons the profits made by the middleman. Hence our regular prices are as low as the regular retailers discount prices. Therefore, when we make a sacrifice of

# 20 Per Cent Discount

from our prices it means that you can purchase goods from us as low as the regular retailer can buy them from the manufacturers.

# The Second Week

of this great sale swings into line tomorrow. The great crowds all last week, and particularly during the closing days, proves that interest here is cumulative. Our stock is as full of novelties as summer is of sunshine, and you can't fail to select a suitable outfit from the assortment shown here,

# Eiseman Bros., 15 and 17 Whitehall St.

No Branch House in This City.

# DR. H. SANCHE'S

OXYGEN BY ABSORPTION.

### Cure for All Diseases Without the

Dr. H. Sanche, the eminent scientist, is the discoverer of the method of spontaneous cure, and the inventor of all things pertaining thereto.

ALL CLAIMED FOR IT. Atlanta, Ga., June 7, 1893.—Messrs. Reck & Bacon, Gen. Agts., etc., City. Gentlemen: It affords me great peasure to be able to give my endorsement to the real worth and merit of Dr. H. Sanche's Oxydonor "Victory." I have used this little and scenningly very simple instrument in my family for two or three months and it has been tested in some very serious cases. It has always come out complete conqueror of the disease and I would not think of parting with it for many times its cost. I regard it as among the most wonderful inventions of the age. Yours very truly. M. T. LA HATTE.

Be not deceived or humburged into buying a worthless imitation. See that "Dr. Sanche's" name is stamped on the instrument before buying.

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General Agents for Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, Room 36, Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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At 11 O'clock.

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We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine, laudanum and paregoric habits in iffteen days, or no pay for treatment, board nor attention, no matter how long followed nor quantity taken, nor how many failures may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and leaves the patient with no need of opium in any form or any substitute. Sanitarium at Salt Springs, near Austell, Ga. Correspondence confidential. Drs. Nelms's Gy rantee Opium Cure Company, or Lock Box 3. Austell, Ga.

# NOTICE.

Office of the Amazon Fire Insurance Company, Cincinnati, O., June 21, ISSA.—This is to notify the public that the Amazon Fire Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, O., has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. Said company has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the state of Georgia, and on the twenty-first day of August, ISS3, will make application to Hon. Wm. A. Wright; comptroller general and insurance commissioner of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the \$25,000 of bonds of the Amazon Insurance Company now on deposit with surance Company now on deposit with m. GAZZAM GANO, President, Amazon Insurance Company. June25 2m

A limited number of pupils will be received

# Miss McKinley's School

38 WEST PEACHTREE r summer term, June 19th. Grammar, high good and collegiate courses taught. Higher

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W. A. HARRIS, D.D., Roanoke, Va. june 16—10w fri sun tues

# TAX NOTICE

Only a few more days left for making your State and County Tax returns. Make your return at once and avoid the rush and the penalty of being double taxed. he penalty of being double taxed.
T. M. ARMISTEAD, Tax Receiver.
june15. to july1

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THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO

NO. 108 CANAL STREET,

CINCINNATI, O HI O.

# Author of "In Darkest Africa,"

"How I Found Livingston."

Copyrighted by The Constitution. "I have a poor memory for legends," kaid Bujomba, one night while we were in camp at Benga; "but I remember what young Mtongouh (colonel) Saruti related to Miesa after his return from an expedi-tion to the frontier of Unyoro. What a head that man had, and such eyes. Mtesa was ever fond of a good story, and loved to question those whom he sent to distant countries, until you might say there was nothing left in a man worth hearing after he had done with him. But Saruti did not need any questioning. He talked on and on without stopping, until Mtesa could not sit up longer for sheer weariness. These

on without stopping, until Mtesa could not sit up longer for sheer weariness. These are among the things he said that he had witnessed on his journey. You must not ask me if I believe all that he said. All I can say is that they might have happened, or been seen by many men, but I never could quite understand how Saruti aione was so lucky as to see all the things he talked about. Anyhow, he was very amusing, and Mtesa laughed heartily many times as he listened to hum.

"Kabaka, I think my charms which my father suspended round my neek must be very powerful. I am always in luck. I hear good stories on my journey, I see strange things which no one else seems to have come across. Now, on this last journey, by the time I reached Singo, frame to a little village, and I was drinking banama wine with the chief; he told me that there are two lions near his country who have a band of hyenas to serve as soldiers under them. They send them out in pairs, sometimes to one district and sometimes to another, to purvey food for them. If the peasants show light, they go back and report to their masters, and the lions bring all their soldiers with them, and bother them until they are glad to leave a fat bullock tied to a tree as tribute. When the lions see this they take the bullock and give orders that the peasant who pays his tribute shall be left in peace. The chief declares this to be a fact, for he has had a proof of it repeatedly.

pays his tribute shall be left in peace. The chief declares this to be a fact, for he has had a proof of it repeatedly.

At the next place which is Mbag-lve, the man Buveah, who is in charge, told me that when he went a short time before to pay his respects to the Muzimu, the oracle of the district, that he met about thirty Kokerwa on the road hunting close together for snakes and that as soon as they saw him they charged at him and would have killed him had he not run up a tree. He tells me that though they are not much tells me that though they are not much bigger than rabbits they are very savage and make traveling alone very dangerous. 1 think they must be some kind of small dogs. Perhaps the old men of the court may be better able to tell you what they

"At the next village of Agondo a smart little boy called Rutuana was brought to me, who was said to have been lately playing with a young friend of the same age at long stick and little stick (tip-cat.) His friend hit the little stick and sent it a great way and Rutuana had to fetch it from the long grass. While searching for it one of these big serpents which swallow goats and calves caught him and coiled himself around him. Though he screamed out for help, Rutuana laid his stick across his chest and, clutching hold of each end with a hand, held fast to it until help came. His friend ran up a tree and only helped him by screaming. As the serpent could not break the boy's hold on the sitck, he was unable to crush his ribs, but when he was nearly exhausted the villagers came out with spears and At the next village of Agondo a smart the villagers came out with spears and shields. But these fellows were so stupid that they did not know how to kill the serpent until Rutuana shouted to them: Quick, draw you bows and shoot him through the neck. A man stepped for-ward then and when close to him pierced his throat with an arrow and as the serns throat with an arrow and as the ser-pent uncoiled himself to attack the men Rutuana fell down. The serpent was soon speared and the boy was carried home. I think that boy will become a great wor-

"At the next village the peasants were much disturbed by a multitude of snakes which had collected there for some reason. They had several long black snakes which They had several long black snakes which had taken lodging in the ant hills. These had already killed five cows and lately had taken to attacking the travelers along the "And what he said about the traveler is" Arab, named Massoudi, hearing of their trouble, undertook to kill them. He had some slaves with him and he clothed their legs with buffalo hide, and placed cooking pots on their heads, and told them to go among the ant hills. When the snakes came among the ant hills. When the snakes came out of their holes he shot them one by one. Among the reptiles he killed were three



THE WILD HOG DEFENDS HER YOUNG.

kinds of serpents, which possessed horns. The peasants skinned them, and made bags of them to treasure their charms. One is said to lay eggs as large as those of fowls. The nubarasassa, which is of a grayish color, is also said to be able to kill elephants.

then went to Kyengi, beyond Suigo. and the peasants, on coming to gossip with me, rather upset me with terrible stories of the mischief done by a big black leopard. It seems he had first killed a woman, and had carried the body into the bush; and another time had killed two men while they were setting their nets for some small ground game. Then a native hunter, under premise of reward from the chief, set out with two spears to kill him. He did not succeed, but he said that he saw a strange sight. As he was following the track of the leopard, he suddenly came into a little jungle, with an open space in the middle. gle, with an open space in the middle. A large wild hog, followed by her litter of little pigs, was rooting about, and grunting as pigs do, when he saw the monstrous black leopard crawl toward one of the pigs. Then there was a shrill squeal from a piggie, and the mother looking up discovered its danger at which it furiously rushed, clashing her tusks and foaming at the mouth. The leopard turned sharp round and mouth. The leopard turned sharp round and sprang up a tree. The sow tried to jump up after it, and being unable to reach her enemy in that way, she set about working hard at the roots. While she was busy hard at the parameters have the best in the present the back to obtain about it the peasant ran back to net and assistants, and to get his hunting dog. When he returned the sow was still digging away at the bottom of the tree, and had made a great hole all round it.

The pigs, frightened at seeing so many men, trotted away into the bush, and the hunter and his friends prepared to eatch him. They pegged the net all about the tree, then let loose the dog, and urged him to ward the net. As he touched the net, the hunters made a great noise, and shauted, at which the leopard bounded from the tree, with one scratch of his paw ripped the dog with one scratch of his paw ripped the dog open, sprang over the net, tapped one of the men on the shoulder, and was running away, when he received a wound in the shoulder, and stopped to bite the Spear. The hunters continued to worry him, until at last, covered with blood, he lay down and died.

"One day, beyond the Kyengi, I came to the thorn-fenced village of some Watusi.

"One day, beyond the Kyengi, I came to the thorn-fenced village of some Watusi, who, it seems, had suffered much from who, it seems, had suffered much from The headman's little boy was looking after some calves when the cubs came and quietly stalked him through the grass. The headman took it so much to heart that as soon as he heard the news he went straight back to the village and hanged himself to a rafter. The Watusi love their families very much, but it seems to be a custom with these herdsmen that if a man takes his own life the body cannot be buried, and, though he was a herdsman, they carried it to the jungle, and after leaving it for the vultures they returned and set fire to his hut, and burnt it to the ground. When they had done that, the Watusi collected and had a long hunt after the young lious, but as yet they have been unable to find them.

and had a long hunt after the young lions, but as yet they have been quable to find them.

"When the sun was half way up the sky, I came from Kyengi to some peasants, who lived near the forest which is affected by the man monkeys called nzike (gorilla). I was told by them that the nzike know how to smoke and make fire just as we do. It is a custom among the natives, when they see smoke issuing through the trees, for them to say, 'Behold, the nzike is cooking his food.' I asked them if it were true that the nzike carried off women to live with them, but they all told me that it was untrue, though the old men sometimes tell such stories to frighten the women, and to keep them at home out of danger. Knowing that I was on the king's business, they did not dare tell me their fables. "By asking them all sorts of questions, I was shown to a very old man with a white beard with whom I obtained much amusement. It appears he is a great man at riddles, and he asked me a great many.

"One was, 'What is it that always goes straight ahead, and never looks' back?"

"I tried hard to answer him, but when finally he announced that it was a river, I felt very foolish.

"He then asked me, 'What is it that is bone outside and meat iaside?"

"The people laughed and mocked me, Then he said it was an egg, which was very true.

"Another question he gave me was,

very true. "Another question he gave me was, What is it that looks both ways when you pass it?"

"Some said one thing, and some said another, and at last he answered that

was it which a man eats, and which he constantly fastens his eyes upon while he eats, and after eating throws a haif away?' "I thought and thought of it, but I never knew until he told me it was a roasted ear of Indian corn.

That old man was a very wise one and among some of his sayings was that When people dream much, the old moon must be dying." must be dying."
"He also said that 'When the old moon is dying the hunter never need leave home to seek for game, because it was well known that he would meet nothing."
"And he further added that at that time

the potter need not try to bake any pots because the clay would be sure to be rol

"Some other things which he said made me thing a little of their meaning, "He said, When people have provisions in their huts they do not say let us go into another man's house and rob him."
"He also said, When you seek a crook-back you do not ask him to stand straight,

man who is in pain to laugh."
"And what he said about the traveler is very true. The man who clings to his own hearth does not tickle our ears like him who sees many lands and hears new sto-

"The next day I stopped at a village near the lake of Kitesas call Mtukura. The chief in charge loved talking so much that he soon made me as well acquainted wich the affairs of his family as though he courted reeds and the rustlings and squealing in the roof of the hut I siept in, I think there is little fear of famine in that village. Nor are they averse, they tell me to iguanas and those vile feeders, the hyenas. "It is a common belief in the country that it was Naraki, a wife of Uni, a Suiton of Unyoro, who made that lake. While passing through she was very thirsty and cried out to her Muzimu (spirit) the Muzimu which attends the kings of Unyoro and which are most potent. And all at once there was a hissing flight of fire stones—meteorites—in the air and immediately after there was a fall of a monstrously large one, which struck the ground close to her and. which struck the ground close to her and fountain out of sight and the rising waters formed a river, which has run north from the lake ever since into the Kafu. "Close by this lake is a dark grove, sacred.

Close by this rake is a dark grove, sacred to Muzingeh, the king of the birds. It is said that he has only one eye, but once a year he visits the grove, and, after building his house he commands all the birds from the Nyanzas and the groves to come and see him and pay their homage. For half a moon the birds, great and small, may be seen following him along the shores of the lake like so many guards around a king; and before night they are seen returning in the same seen returning in the same manner to the grove. The parrots' cries tells the natives when they come, and no one would care to miss the sight and the glad excitement among the feathered tribe. But there is one bird called the Kirurumu that refuses to acknowledge, the several pairs of the Marinesh edge the sovereignity of the Musingeh. The other birds have tried often to induce bim to associate with the Muzingeh, but Kirurumu always answers that a beautiful creature, with gold and blue feathers and such a pretty crest, was never meant to be

such a pretty crest, was never meant to be seen in the company of an ugly bird that possesses only one cye.

"On the other side of Lake Mturkra is a forest where Dungu, the king of the animals, lives. It is to Dungu that all the hunters pray when they set out to seek for game. He builds first a small hut, and after propitating thim with a small piece of flesh, he asks Dungu that he may be successful. Then Dungu enters into the hunter's head, if he is pleased with the offering, and the cunning of the man becomes great; his nerves stiffen and his bowels strengthen, and the game is secured. When Dungu wishes a man to succeed in the hunt, it is useless for the buffalo to spurn the earth and moon, or for the

in the hunt, it is useless for the buffalo to spurn the earth and moon, or for the leepard to cover himself with sand in his rage—the spear of the hunter drinks his blood. But the hunter must not forget to pay the tribute to the deity; lest he be killed on the way home.

"The friendly chief insisted that I should become his blood fellow, and to stay with him a couple of days. The witch doctor, a man of great influence in the country, was asked to unite us. He took a sharp little knife and made a gash in the skin of my right leg just above the knee, and did the same to the chief, and then rubbed his blood over my wound, and my blood over his and we became brothers. Among his gifts was this beautiful shield, which I beg Mtesa, my kabaka, to accept, because I have seen none so beautiful,

and it is too good for a colonel who wants to serve his king.
"I am glad that I rested there, because

I saw a most wonderful sight toward even ing. As we were seated under the bananas ing. As we were scated under the bananas, sucking wine from our gourds, we heard a big he goat's bleat, and by the sound of it wo knew it was neither for fun nor for love. It was a tone of anger and fear. Almost at the same time one of the boys rushed up to us and his face had turned gray and he cried: "There is a lion in the goat pen and the big he goat is fighting with him!" They had forgotten to tell me about this famous goat, which wis called Kasuju, after some great man who had been renowned in war, and he certainly was worth speaking about, and Kasuju

ed Kasuju, after some great man who had been renowned in war, and he certainly was worth speaking about, and Kasuju was well-known round about for his wonderful strength and fighting qualities. When we got near the pen with our spears and shields, the he goat was butting the lion, who was young, for he had no mane, as he might have butted a pert young nanny goat and baaing with as full a acte as that of a buffalo call. It appears that Kasuja saw the destroyer ereeping toward one of his wives, and dashing at his flank knocked him down. As we looked on from the outside we saw the Kasuju was holding his own very well, and we thought that we would not check the fight, but prepare ourselves to have a good cast at the lion as he attempted to leave. The lion was getting roused up and we saw the spring he made, but Kasuju nimbly stept aside and gave him such a stroke that it sounded like a drum. Then Kasuju trotted away in front of his trembling wives and as the lion came up we watched him draw his ears back as he raised himself on his hind feet like a warrior. The lion advanced to him and he likewise rose as though he would wrestle with him when Kasuju shot into his throat with so true and fair a stroke that drove one of his horns deep into the throat. It was then the lion's claws began to work, and with every scratch poor Kasuju's hide was torn dreadfully, but he kept his horn in the wound, and pushed home and made the wound large. Then the lion sprang free and the blood spurted all over Kasuju. Blinded with his torn and hanging scalp and weakened with his wounds, he staggered about, the blood spurted all over Kasuju. Blinded with his tern and hanging scalp and weak-ened with his wounds, he staggered about, pounding blindly at his enemy, mtil the lien gave him one mighty stroke with his paw and sent him headlong, and then seized him by the neck and shook him, and we heard the cruel crunch as the fargs met. But it was the last effort of the lion, for just as Kasuju was lifeless the lipn rolled over him dend also, Had my friend told mothis story I should not have believed him, but as I saw it with my own eyes I am bound to believe it. We buried Kasuju honbut as I saw it with my own eyes I am bound to believe it. We buried Kasuju hon-



orably in a grave, as we would bury a brave

his fur with the ragged hole in the The singular fight we had witnessed furnished us all with much matter for talk about lions, and it brought in the story of a crocodile and lion fight which had happened some time before in the night. Lake Mtukura swarms with crocodiles, and sitgrown lion with a five mane came to cool his dry throat in the lake, and was quaffing water, when he felt his nose seized by something that rose up from below. From the traces of the struggle by the water's edge it must have been a terrible one. The cree-odile's long claws had left deep marks, show-ing how he must have been fitted out of the water and must have been flung forcibly down, but in the morning both lion and crocodile were found dead, the crocodile's throat wide open with a broad gash, but his teeth still fastened in the lion's nose, "Saruti had not half finished his stories when he felt, by seeing Mtesa yawn, that though his adventures were very interesting, and he was quite ready to continue, yet it would be to his advantage to dock his

it would be to his advantage to dock his tongue for the time being. So he said, 'Kabaka, the wise old man whom I met, told me ohe thing I had nearly forgotten today. He said: 'I know you are a servant of the king, and if ever you want the king's face to seften to you and his hand to open with gifts, compare yourself to the lid of a cooking pot which, though the pot may be full of fragrant stew, receives naught but the vapor and the king who is wise will understand and be pleased with his servant.'

"Very well said, indeed, Saruti,' cried Mtesa, laughing,' I understand. The lid must share with the pot this time, Steward,' he said, turning to Kauta, 'see that six head of cattle be driven to Paruti's cattle pen,' and Saruti twizanzied (thanked with prostrations) so often that his head swam."

The Cook house, Lithia Springs, Ga., is now open. Rates \$30 per month. Everything bright and clean. Table above criticism. New and perfect sanitary system. The best of everything in all respects, including the manager. S. Woodall. What more could you ask for?

june25-2w- e o d White Lead at Mauck's, \$5 a 100.

Velvet Vestibule. Velvet Vestibule.

The Velvet Vestibule via Western and Adiantic railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad leaves Atlanta at 10 o'clock a. m. every day and arrives at Chicago the next morning at S:58. The solid train runs through from Atlanta to Chicago without change. For sleeping car space write to or call upon C. B. Walker, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, or R. D. Mann, Ticket Agent, No. 4 Kimball House, june 20—7t.

Through Vestibule Trains by the Origina World's Fair Route.

Through Vestibule Trains by the Origina World's Fair Route.

Double daily vestibule frains service through to Chicago without change with Pullman and Wagner sleeping cars attached via E. T., V. & G. R'y. By addressing Mr. E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, Kimball house, you can reserve berths ten days in advance. Hotel accommodations reserved before leaving home.

A few nights ago I gave my son one dose of Smith's Worm Oil and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl four years old and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS, Athens, Ga.

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S-FAIR. Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48
Wall Street.

By organizing parties of ten you can save
\$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get
guide to the fair and information about
hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and
upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in
advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. and G. Ry.
june 23-1m.

# BEFORE TAKING STOCK

We are determined to reduce the quantity of goods in our different departments

# IF YOU WANT TO

Now is the time to see and price before the goods are selected over We have quantities now,

# BUT ALL WANT CHOICE

And the way to get it is to come early. The low prices extend through every department.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Shoes. COME THIS WEEK.

# CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

An Atlanta Young Lady Writes an Interesting Letter to Her Brother,

WHICH WILL BE READ WITH INTEREST

She Tells What She Thinks About the Many Interesting Things She Saw.
They Understood Her French.

An Atlanta young lady, who is now in Europe sight-seeing, has been writing some ex-ceedingly interesting letters to her brother, who is a prominent business man here.

The larger portion of her letter-all of it

is well written-will prove especially interesting to Atlantians, as It is about Antwerp, where Hon. Harvey Johnson is now consul. The letter was begun in Antwerp and fin-ished in Minduberg.

The lady writes about her own experi-

ence and impressions, and those of her par-ty, and in consequence the result is a read-able letter which will be read with interest: "Anvers, le, March 25.—Dear Brother: At last we are in Europe, and oh, if you were only iere; we have seen such wonderful things that our eyes are just popping out of little heads.

that our eyes are just popping out of our little heads.

This hotel is a little expensive, but oh, so lovely. In the center is a court full of flowers, and little tables all round, where we sit and drink our after-dimer coffee. We came right here from the steamer, because two young men who were rather taken with our party wanted to come here—(that dash means an absence of ten minutes; a funeral just passed with a grand gold and black hearse and a band of music, so I was obliged to go and look at it). Well, the two young men from the steamer came here with us, made all our arrangements, looked out for our baggage and made themselves generally useful, as young men ought to do. They remained here two days and we saw the town, as you can magine, and they did not like it because we insisted on paying our share in everything.

not like it because we insisted on paying our share in everything.

We arrived here early Monday, and it being Whit-Monday, they were having a fair here, and you never saw such a queer collection of people in all the days of your life; wooden shoes and funny lace head dresses and queen costamnes together. Great big babies were carried by little girls. I never saw so many children in my life before, and all have bare legs and arms, and we are in our winter clothes, it was only 8 o'clock when we left the steamer, so after settling mother comfortably we started off to see the sights. First, we visited the "Musee Plantin," which is an old printing house, started in 1514. They not only lived there and printed, but made all their own type and plates, and I do not think we have improved as much as we think we have. Some of those old copper plates are perfect pictures. Rubens and Van Dyke and other old arrists made designs for them, and the bills are there now that they signed," and they are well preserved.

The Plantins lived well. They had beautiful furniture and they had their portraits painted by the old masters. If Unche Stephen had come with us he never would have left that place. It is rather a large building, built round a court, as all the houses, here

furniture and they had their portraits painted by the old masters. If Uncle Stephen had come with us he never would have left that place. It is rather a large building, built round a court, as all the houses here are, and three sides of the court are covered with a large grape vine, planted in 1500 and something, and the daing room and the furniture in it were magnificent. In the bedrooms the beds were built in the wail, and the library was fine, but I have photographs of the place-and will show you when we come home. From here we went over to the cathedral which was built in 1352. Think of it! Here we saw Reuben's great work, the "Descent From the Cross," and lots of other old masters, to say nothing of the windows and carvings., I do not see how a person as much interested in carvings as Tip is could ever make up her mind to go home to America, where we have so few. In the cathedral we heard some very good music, then they dragged me away to the "Hotel de Ville," which is a beautiful building with many face pletures and beautiful carvings, especially the room where they perform the civil marriages. The walls were covered with paintings nearly life-size, of all of the different marriages siace the time of the Drulds. The cellings were painted too, and I nearly broke my neck leoking at them, although one of the young men offered his shoulder as a support. In front of the "Hotel de Ville" is a most beautiful burner fountain, a young man standing on a ginnt whose hand he has cut off and is about to throw away. That explains the hame of the city, Antwerp—hand, Werpen—to throw, antwerpen—that is the German of it, I believe. Holdand was supposed to be the giant. From here we went to the massum and there is no use my trying to see there than in all New York. Old masters by the hundreds. Then we went to the end of the city and they sent a cab, and I tried my French on some of the children and they really understood me.

Then there was my pet church, St. Jacques, which was begun in 1491, the year before

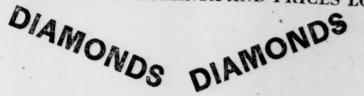
quite a fine building, but nothing after the churches. Here the young men left us, while they sent a cab, and I tried my French on some of the children and they really understood me.

Then there was my pet church, St. Jacques, which was begun in 1491, the year before we were discovered. Reubens's tomb is here, designed by himself. It is a small chapel. Over the altar is a large picture of the holy child and His mother, and sannts, and really they are pictures of Reubens s family. His second wife I have seed so often in pictures that I feel quite well acquainted with her. We saw some beautiful vestments she had made. They were copies of Reubens's pictures, the most beautiful work and were made up with white watered silk. Then there was Saint Andrews, with more beautiful pictures and a pulpit, representing Christ calling St. Audiew and St. Peter from their beat. It was the most beautifully carved pulpit in Antwerp. The figures were life-size, and their expressions and the nets and lish and all were perfect. St. Paul's was a beautiful church too, filled with pictures and carvings, and on one side was a place they called Calvary. It was made by two old monks in 1500 and something. It is the queerest place: on one side is Christ and Mary in a real garden, flowers growing and trees; then you creep in a little place like a cave and there is Christ in the 160mb, and on the inside are the Roman soldlers guarding it; then you creep in a deeper place and there are souls in torment. That was an awful piace. I came right out. There were lots more figures. I could not begin to tell you about them all. Then Gus and I went to an cill castle where Philip II. once lived during the inquisition, and the man in charge gave us each a candle and teld us to go down into the dungeon, but it was so dark and horrible that Gusta wanted to go back for the man, but I knew that they would not let us go alone if it were not safe, so I persuaded her to come's on. We walked carefully through two or three dark, damp holes, when Gusta stumbled ov

ALL ABOUT ANTWERP We Have the Largest Stock of Loose and Mounted

DIAMONDS DIAMONDS

EVER SHOWN IN ATLANTA AND PRICES LOW



# MAIER & BERKELE, 31 AND 93 WHITEHALL ST.

streets and lovely old churches, and queer little children in big wooden shoes—we cause to the Hagne, which is a beautiful city, and its canals shaded by fine old trees and its streets full of soldiers, and every officer helongs to the nobility. The queen's palace is in the middle of a magnifecent wood, and as she was not at home we went all through. There are some very handsome trilags is it, especially a Japanese room, all the furniture and hangings of which were given to her by the emeperor of Japan. There was quite a nine pleture gallery in the Hagne, but Potters "Hull" and Rembrand's "School of Anatomy" were the most imjortant pletures, and the "School of Anatomy" was too ghastly for me. From the Hagne we came up to Amsterdam, and Mr. Mack Frances's brother-in-iaw met us at the station and took us to a good hotel, and the few days we were in Amsterdam he took us everwhere. Of course there was a huge museum and two or three little ones, but there is no use in my telling you about those. Then he took us to see the diamond cutting. Than he ideal it was such hard work to cut diamonds. I think it spoils the eyes more than lace-making. Then he took us to a cafe, the walls of which were covered with the most beautiful Deift iles, and to a little lun shop that is just as it was in 1.200. In fact he showed us the whole town, and then we came down to a little country place called Mundeberg on the Zuyder Zee, and I shall keep the family here as long as they will stay. Frances's sister is here. On our way to the hotel from the station the first day in Amsterdam what should I see but "Mutual Life Insurance" in large letters! It looked so home-like among those old Dutch signs I wanted to go in and shake hands. The New York has a larger place here. Mr. Mack has never beer insured; I told him if he ever met you. In wold persande him to be, and he said he had never thought much about it. Yesterday we walked to an old castle on the shore. The walls were so thick there were five window seats in all the windows, and from one

Yesterday we walked to an old castle on the shore. The walks were so thick there were five window seats in all the windows, and from one side a most beautiful yiew out to the sea, and from the other side we looked down into a courtyard; a wall round and a tower at each corner. We have out of the windows and imaxined knights riding in over the drawbridge. Then we went hato a windmill, and came home up the caual on a boat, much to the amusement of the men on the boat.

It is so nice here, for Mr. Mack taiks Dutch for us, and when he is not here his little girl does. I have a pair of woodenshoes, but I cabnot walk without them dropping off at the heels.

If my letter is rather disconnected do not mind, for I have written it here and there and everywhere. I began it in Antwerp and end it here in Munderberg. Amsterdam is a fine city, and the Hagne is very handsome, but I like Antwerp best, even if it has no canals.

METHODIST.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Trinity arenne and Whitehail street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Services and sermon at 11 a. m., by Rev. T. F. Flerce, and S. p. m., by Rev. J. W. Roberts. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Largest church in the city; inclined floor, free pews. Everybody welcome hore.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streats—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome.

The Bonievard church, Bonievard, corner Houston—Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Sanday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sears free.

Merritt's Avenue—Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor, continuing the series of sermons on "The More Excellent Way." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Payne's Chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt streets—Rev. J. T. Daves, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Payk street Methodist church West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. by Rev. Thomas F. Pierce and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barciay, superintendent. Sunday school at 9:30. Temperance school at 2:20 p. m. Services Sunday, Tuerday, Sunday school at 9:30. Temperance school at 9:30 p. m.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 9:30. Temperance school at 9:30 p. m.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 9:30. Temperance school at 2:30 p. m. Services Sunday, Tuerday, Superintendent. Sunday school at 9:30. Temperance school at 9:30 p. m.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 9:30 p. m.

Prack street mission—Jreaching in preaching at 7:30 p. m.

p. m. Epworth Methodist church, Edgewood, J. T. Daves, Jr., pastor-Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. West Side Methodist Church—Rev. W. F. Glenn editor Wesleyan Christian Advocate, will preach at 11 a. m. Mr. Charles Holder, the open air evangelist will had meetings in a tent on Borne street near the plano factory, every night at 7:3 and Sunday afternoon at 3. "Come, buy win and mik without money and without price."

First Baptist Church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Second Baptist Tabernacie, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor, Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. L. Heisarrity, and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. J. D. Winchester, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Central (Fourth) Baptist Church, corner Peters and Sair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D.,

BAPTIST.

by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All Invited.

Fifth Baptist Church, corner Bell and Fillmore streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross pastor.

Preaching at 11 a. in, and 7:45 p. m. by Rev.

J. Pendicton Jones. Sunday school at 9:30

a. m. Sisth Baptist Church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. E. L. Sisk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. ia. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sundays school at 9:39 the pastor.

a. m.
Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street—Rev. T. A. Higdon, pastor. Freaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 b. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the

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East Atlanta Baptist church, corner Boulevard and
Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. on the third
Sunday and Saturday before in each month.
Least Atlanta Baptist Church, Bradley street,
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Street mission, Rev. A. T. Spalding
pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m.
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First Poststreian.

PRESBYTERIAN.

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First Presbyterian courch, Marietta street.—Rev. E. H. Barnert, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Moore Memorial Church, Corner West Baker and Luckie streets.—Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Seats free. A cordial welcome to strangers.

Central Presbyterian Church, Washington street—Hev. G. B. Strickier. D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m.

The mission Sunday school needs at 9:30 a. m.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian Church, No. 1. will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street.

Edgewood Mission, No. 2. will meet at 3 p. in.; aiso religious services at 7:30 p. m., car Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Wainut streets, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Psalm Stuglug Presbyterian church, corner Psaim Stuging Presbyterian church, corner of Whitehail and Humphries streets-J./E. Johnson, paster. Divine services every Sal-bath at 11 a. m... Sabbath school at 9:20

St. Philip's Church, corner Hunter and Washington streets, Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., rector. Morning prayer at 11 a. m., and holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Houston and North Pryor streets, Right Rev. C. K. Nelson rector, Rev. Robert S. Barrett, dean. Morning prayer at 11 a. m. and holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Evening prayer at 5:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Mission of the Incarnation, in hall cerner

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Mission of the Incarnation, In hall ceree of Gordon and Lee streets, West End. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. C. M. Goodman, superintendent. Morning prayer and sermen at 11 a. m., Rev. R. M. W. Black.

Mission of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near North avenue. Sunday school and chidren's service at 3 p. m., A. McC. Nixon, sperintendent. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m., Rev. R. M. W. Black. CONGREGATIONAL.

Contral Congregational Church, West Ellis Street, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Pleasant Hill Congregational Church, West Third, near Marietta street, Rev. H. E. Newton pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.

UNITARIAN.
Church of Our Father, Church street, Rev.
William Roswell Cole, pastor. Preaching at
11 a. m. by the pastor and at 8 p. m. by dev.
George W. Stone. Sunday school at 239
a. m. Seats free and all made welcome.

a. m. Scats free and all made welcome.

\*\*Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, 1
Rev. C. P. Williamson, pastor. Sunday
school 9:39 a. m., W. S. Bell, superincedent.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the
pastor. Scats free. Congregational singing.
Missions: West End, Sunday school at 3:39
p. m., J. L. Sluff, superintendent. Decatur
and Bell street mission at 3:30 p. m., S. B.
Webster, superintendent.

\*\*CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.\*\*
Church of Christ (Scentist) 42:1-2 North
Broad street — Pivine service and Sunday
school at 10:30 a. m. All invited.

\*\*EINST ENGLISH LITHERAN CHURCH.\*\*

EIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.
English Lutheran service will be held in the lecture hail of the Young Men's Christian Association building at 11 a.m., conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst.
Grady Avenue chanel, between Soldiers' Home and Grant park. Sunday school services every Sunday afternoon. All cordiality invited. Non-secturian.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The Union Spirftualists association will meet in the hall over Maddox and Rueser's bank, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets tonight at So'clock sharp. Public cordiality invited. FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. Paul's mission, I.S. Butler street-Rev.
W. A. Green, missionary. Morning profer
11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening
prayer at 7:30 p. m.

maste

batch

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voting." Gener thought mit the gress. house v until it h
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no comp He appo on June was taki tests are they ha headqual A new at Chan Keeter,

Missour, in which "I spea and from this house sions have of hair—the dimin ity to ear makes the baldness.

A wee dence sub both of and Medicion office was denied with the control of the

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TONDS ONDS

KELE, ALL ST.

g at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p m. anday school at 9:30 a. m. harch, corner Bell and Fill-v. V. Ca Norcross pastor. in and 7:45 p. m. by Rev. res. Sunday school at 9:30 Church, corner Hunter and Rev. E.-L. Sisk, pastor. a. to, and at 8 p. m. by Sundays school at 9:30

cool at 9:30 a. m. Church, Lee street, West eson, paster. Preaching at m. by the paster. Sunday tist Mission.corner Capitol
Rev. R.A. Sublett pustor.
n. and at S p. m. by the
ool at 9:30 a. m.
on of Third Baptist church. p. m. Mission—328 Decatur street, and Sunday school 3:30 p. m. every Thursday and Sunday re, superintendent.

\*\*phurch, corner Boulevard and suching at 11 a. m. on the third lay before in each month.

\*\*putst Church, Bradley street, tavenue and Decatur street.

\*\*Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30.\*\* McCurchen.

mission, Rev. A. T. Spalding t 7:00 p. in. Sunday school at Bealer, superintendent. PRESBYTERIAN.

> school of the Central r of Buena Vista avenue

Church, corner Hunter and ets, fight Rev. C. K. Nelson, Morning prayer at 11 a. m., Morning at 7.30 a. m. Evening ion 8 p. m. Sunday school at

t 9:45 a. m.

Lee streets, West End. Suna. m. C. M. Goodman, superaing prayer and sermen at R. M. W. Black.

Good Shepherd, Plum street, nue. Sunday school and chilates p. m., A. McC. Nixon, Evening prayer and ser. Rev. R. M. W. Black.

NGREGATIONAL. egational Church, West Ellisteatree street—A. F. Sherrill, Treaching at H a. m. by the school at 9:30 a. m. Congregational Church, West tetta street, Rev. H. E. New Nices H a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 3 p. m.

istran-church.
h. 44 East Hunter street, williamson, pastor. Sunday
W. 8. Bell, superintendent.
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the
ree. Congregational slugling.
End, Sunday school at 3:30
u.f. superintendent, Decatur
mission at 3:30 p. m., S. B.
stendent.

stian science. st (Scentist) 42 1-2 North vine service and Sunday m. All invited.

r LUTHERAN CHURCH.
I service will be held in the
Young Men's Christian Asat 11 a. m., conducted by

darian.
Spiritualists association will
all over Maddex and Rucker<sup>2</sup>
Mabanna and Forsyth streets
clock sharp. Public cordially ission, L'S Butler street—But.
missionary. Morning prafer
lay school at 3 p. m. Evening
p. m. makes the result from the disability of baldness."

A week later in a batch of correspondence submitted to the house, which passed both of Commissioner of Pensions Raum and Medical Referee Ingraham of the pension office, the statement of Mr. Tarsney was denied by the pension bureau. Representative Grout submitted this correspondence, together with a letter from Commissioner Raum, in which the latter stated that he felt confident Mr. Tarsney had

been misinformed. Mr. Tarsney, in reply, said he could not produce the name of his informant, because the gentleman who had given him the information was employed in the pension office as a medical examiner and would suffer dismissal if his name was published. Dr. Warren Holt, a medical examiner of the pension office, it was said later, had given Mr. Tarsney the information that brought forth Commissioner Raum's denial. Dr. Holt was dismissed from the pension office on March 2d last for that cause. Dr. Holt was not able to point out any case of baldness which had been pensioned, but by an accident yesterday the following remarkable case was discovered: MAKE THE CHARGES. Hr. Bissell Talks Out Like a Good HE IS READY TO REMOVE GEN. LEWIS. Almost Everything Republican Con-

Straight Democrat.

stitutes Offensive Partisanship.

THERE OUGHT TO BE NO TROUBLE.

The Postmaster General Says, in Preferring

Office-Democrats Must Go In.

Charges to Get Republicans Out of

Washington, June 24 .- (Special.)-Post-

master General Bissell is ready to remove the incumbent of the Atlanta postoffice

whenever charges are filed and made ex-

plicit against him. The Constitution's cor-

postmaster's term did not expire before De-

cember, and the only way to secure his re-

moval would be to file charges. It ought not

to be very hard, he said, to find sufficient

charges of offensive partisanship in a re-

sanship and what do the charges include?"

Mr. Bissell. "I would drop democrats for offensive partisanship while on duty and

why should I not carry out the ruling against republicans. I define offensive parti-

sanship as meaning an effort to use office

for political ends. It includes employing clerks who have made themselves offensive

by extreme party methods. Leaving the

office during business hours is more neglect

of duty than offensive partisanship, but it

also comes under the general charge of the latter. Subverting the office to party use

is offensive. Of course, what a man does af-ter business hours and as an individual the

government has no right to take cognizance

of. This is a privilege that belongs to ev-

The charge of offensive partisanship is ery broad. Mr. Bissell said that he

was not anxious to retain republicans in of-

fice, and is always willing to meet charges fairly and squarly against any republican

One Who Is Sure to Go.

Representative Livingston had a long in-

terview with Fourth Assistant Postmaster

Maxwell today regarding the Lithonia post-office: Charges have been filed against Mr.

Brown, the present incumbent, sufficient, Mr. Maxwell says to remove several post-

masters. Offensive partisanship is the main offense, and Mr. Brown's enthusiasm and

zeal for republicanism has been shown up

as exceedingly offensive to the good people of Lithonia, Your correspondent asked Mr.

Maxwell about the Conyers case.

"That will lay and hatch in time," he said, with a smile, "It will come up in good

On Mr. Cleveland's Desk

go in today but it can be expected at any time. It has gone up to the president with a

batch of other recommendations for the president and will come out as soon as Mr.

Cleveland can cast his eye over them. There is no doubt as to Mr. Cleveland's approval

for Mr. Quincy has assured Colonel Living-

The Rules Need Changing.

who was a member of the committee on

rules of the house in the last congress, and

who will be again, was in the city today

talking about the rules of the house. He admitted that they would have to be changed

in the direction of increased efficiency at

the coming session. "It is necessary," said he, "that we should keep a grip on legisla-tion, else we shall find it difficult to carry

out the policies to which the party has been committed. This will probably be done by taking away the privileged character of some of the motions which are now used to such effect by the filibusterers. There

are three of these in particular which are

always used. They are the motions to adjourn, to take a recess, and to fix a day to which the house shall adjourn. The lat-

ter is the motion to adjourn to a day cer-

tain. These are privileged under the rules

of the last house. They enabled the most inexperienced filibusterer to tie up the house

and prevent it from doing anything except to vote on these motions repeated with

damnable iteration. A privileged motion is

of course a motion in order at any time

except when the house is in the act of

General Catchings said he had not

It is not likely that a democratic

thought much about the proposition to per-

mit the speaker to count a quorum, as was done by Reed in the last republican con-

house will ever adopt this drastic method

until it has tried milder plans and had them

fail; but that the rules of the last house

were too lax is admitted by nearly every

member. It was painfully apparent to

those who watched the proceedings from

The Fourth-Class Offices

at Hoyle, Gwinnett county, today, in place

There was a report here that a considerable wrangle was on in Bufort, Ga., over

the postoffice. Mr. Maxwell said today that no complaints had been lodged with him.

He appointed D. G. Sudderth to the office

on June 17th, and that the appointment was taking the regular course. If any pro-

tests are being made over the appointment, they have not yet reached the postoffice

A new postoffice was established today at Chambers, Floyd county. The office at

Keeter, Cherokee county, was ordered dis-

continued.
Fred M. Barfield was today sent his com-

TARSNEY'S BALD-HEADED MAN.

His Name Has Been Found on the Pension

Rolls.

Washington, June 24.—Mr. Tarsney's bald-headed pensioner has been found, according to a story made public today. In February last Representative Tarsney, of Missouri, delivered a speech in the house in which occurred the following statement: "I speak not in jest, but in sober truth and from the record, when I declare to this house and to the country that pensions have been granted on account of loss of hair—on account of baldness. Think of the diminishing effect upon a man's capacity to earn a support by manual labor that makes the result from the disability of baldness."

mission at Fullington.

of the late Mr. J. W. Nesbit.

P. B. Starnes was appointed postmaster

the galleries.

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi,

ston that the appointment is a certainty.

Colonel Thanhouser's appointment did not

time though," he added.

Almost ev erything republican," said

publican postmaster.

Everything Republican Is Offensive.

was asked.

ery citizen.

dent called at the postoffice depart-

the following remarkable case was discovered:

Allen G. Peck, of Company X, First Rhode Island Light artillery, was allowed a pension on October 19, 1891. Certificate No. 670,175 was issued to him and the case was ordered to be dated from March 1, 1884, and the arrearges of \$4 per month amounted to about \$364. The records of the pension bureau developed the fact that no other cause was given as the reason for the allowance of Mr. Peck's claim than the loss of hair, the result of typhoid fever. Efforts will, it is said, now be made to have Dr. Holt reinstated.

THAT TELEPHONE SOUABBLE.

Statement of the Messrs. Church in the Patent Office Proceedings. Washington, June 24.—During the patent ment today to ascertain the exact status of the case. Mr. Bissell said that the present office disbarment proceedings this morning Messrs. Church stated that they wished to identify the copies that had been made of the 1884 Drawbaugh application. They could not, however, do so without introducing them in evidence, which would, of course, disclose their contents. And as the commissioner had stated that he could "What do you mean by offensive partinot agree, if introduced in evidence, that the secret of their contents should be kept inviolate, they requested that touching this particular matter the commissioner pro-ceed with the investigation on his own re-

sponsibility, which was agreed to.

Messrs. Church also stated that so far as they were personally concerned the in-quiry had failed to connect Mr. Foster, one of the respondents with any wrongdoing in connection with the procurement of copies of the Drawbaugh files, to which he was not entitled

The feature of today's proceedings was Mr. Simonds's testimoney, who said: "This evidence about which all the testimony had evidence about which all the testimony had been given was the sequence of something beginning some time earlier. Six months after he became commissioner of patents there came before him, by regular appeal from the lower tribunals of the office, the question of whether the application of Daniel Drawbaugh for improvements in telephones, filed April 3, 1884, was barred by reason or of the public use and sale of the Edison microphones for more than two years prior to the filing of the Drawbaugh application of April 1, 1884. On the 28th day of October, 1891, he decided that the statutory bar existed and that decision was published in The Gazette of November 3, ublished in The Gazette of November 3,

The next day after the decision to his surprise, continued Mr. Simmonds, the examiner in charge of the proper electrical division reported to him in writing upon the status and condition of the application of Emil Berliner for a patent on telephones which had been pending in the patent office since 1876. It appeared therefrom that in the regular course of events in the office the Berliner application was then ready for issue and had been ready for issue for some years, except for a threatened or a possiinterference with the Drawbaugh apble interference with the Drawbaugh application over the question of priority of invention, in case the Drawbaugh application had been victorious upon the question of two years' public use, but as the Drawbaugh application had been killed, so far as the patent office was concerned, by his decision about the existence of the statutory decision about the existence of the statutory bar of two years' public use, it was no longer a possible interference to the contestant. On that report he treated the Berliner application like any other and ordered it to issue and it did issue November 7, 1891, to the American Bell Telephone Company, the assignee of Emil Berliner. About a year alaysed when one day the atterney pany, the assignee of Emil Berliner. About a year clapsed when one day the attorney general of the United States, Mr. Miller, called upon him and said he had under consideration the project of bringing a suit in the name of the government to repeal and annul the Berliner patent of November 17, 1891, and gave an opportunity for the expression of any opinion which he (Mr. Simonds) might choose to make. He told the attorney general that he had no opinion about it to express; that when he issued the Berliner patent he performed and finished his duty in the premises and that if the attorney general's view of his duty led him to undertake to repeal the patent that it was no concern of his, (Simonds)

led him to undertake to repeal the patent that it was no concern of his, (Simonds.) That was probably in the latter part of November, 1892.

Continuing Mr. Simonds said he had several interviews with Secretary Noble on the subject of the government suit and on one occasion he wrote the secretary a long letter in which he took ground against the advisability of bringing the suits. These views were concurred in by Secretary Noble, but they were not expressed in writing. views were concurred in by Secretary Noble, but they were not expressed in writing. About this time the department began ordering copies of the Berliner and Bell papers and as the suit was an attack upon ins, (Simonds's) action in issuing the Berliner patent, he determined to have copies of everything the government or the Bell company should issue and, after he had contained the consent of Secretary Noble, he gave orders to that effect. He had never paid for the copies and never intended to pay for them. This concluded the testimony and the argument will begin July timony and the argument will begin July 6th.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

Dr. Amick Says That All He Wants Is a Fair Test of His Medicines.

New York, June 24.—(Special.)—Of sixty physicians representing all the schools using the Amick Cure for Consumption interviewed today, thirty-two agreed with Amick that the bacillus microbe is produced by the disease, and twenty-eight, while admitting Amick's treatment is the only successful one, believed with Koch that the bacillus is the cause. A special from Cincinnati says:
"Dr. W. R. Amick, when shown the above
said: 'I will continue sending test medicines
to these and all other doctors for each new
patient until all realize their success could
not come from any false theory."

THE LADIES MEET.

Mrs. Grant Meets Mrs. Davis at the Hotel at West Point. West Point, N. Y., June 24.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived here this afternoon and was taken to the Cranston hotel, where she was taken to the Cranston note; where she was assigned to rooms nearly opposite to those occupied by Mrs. U. S. Grant. Upon learning of Mrs. Davis's presence in the hotel, Mrs. Grant left her room and stepping out into the hall, met Mrs. Davis, as the latter was leaving the elevator. Mrs. Grant clasped her hand and said with much feeling: "I am very glad to see you." The two ladles then very glad to see you." The two ladles then went to Mrs. Davis's apartments and had a long talk.

THEIR EYES ON DR. BARRETT.

The Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina Wants a Bishop.

Raleigh, N. C., June 24.—(Special.)—The event of next week here is the Episcopal convention of this diocese to meet June 27th. It will elect an assistant bishop. Those prominently spoken of in connection with the position are Rev. Dr. R. S. Barrett, of Atlanta, whose chances of election are particularly good; M. M. Marshall, of Raleigh; J. F. Murdock, J. B. Cheshire, Jr., Cary, of Saratoga, N. Y.; Loyd, of Norfolk, Va., and Watterman, of Sewance, Tenn.

SHOT THE OVERSEER'S EYE OUT

Wounded Two Othors.

West Point, Miss., June 24.—John Gay, overseer for a large plantation near this city, was assaulted by three negro haults this morning, whom he had ordered to work. Gay was shot in the face with a shotgun and lost an eye and was otherwise badly wounded. He returned the fire, killing one of the negroes, probably mortally wounding another and seriously wounding the third. One of the negroes escaped and is now being run down by a large posse of citizens, who will hang him as soon as caught.

DOES NOT PROHIBIT.

South Carolina Prohibitionists Oppose the Dispensary Law.

BECAUSE IT AUTHORIZES THE SALE

Chairman Childs States the Position of His Party.

NOT AT ALL ACCEPTABLE TO THE PARTY.

It May Be a Step in the Right Direction, But the Anti-Liquor Element Is Not Satisfied with the Measure.

Columbia, S. C., June 24.-(Special.)-Chairman L. D. Childs, of the state prohibition executive committee today issued an address to the people of the state, setting forth the purposes of the organization of the imputation that the prohibitionists who do not favor the dispensary have allied themselves with the saloon element to prevent the establishment of dispensaries, is totally false..

He says: "The dispensary law is the legislation demanded by the vote of the people. On the contrary, it is the expression of the opposition to prohibition as set forth in the Roper bill, passed by the house, and is distinctly and avowedly a law for the sale of intoxicants as a beverage and a substitute for prohibition.

Not Acceptable to Prohibitionists. "For this reason, it cannot be acceptable to those who look to prohibition as the only remedy. We are not prepared to assert that there is no good in the dispensary law, or that in its operations it may not prove to be a step in the direction of prohibition. We affirm a proposition, the truth of which must be patent to both friends and foes of the measure; that, without the dispensary, it will prove a good prohibition law, while, with the dispensary, there is

Does Not Prohibit.

no prohibition in it."

Does Not Prohibit.

The dispensary act, it is true, closes the saloons and clubs and rids us of the many pernicious and corrupting influences, social, political and moral, which they engender, but it provides another way by which liquor is sold as a beverage and the work of demoralization is perpetuated. The dispensary act not only fails to stop the sale of intoxicants but with every package which it stamps and delivers to the dispensary to be sold as proper and good for use as a beverage, it sets the seal of condemnation on the public sentiment which has long since, by the restrictive and prohibitive conditions which it imposed upon the liquor traffic, marked it as a business dangerous and pernicious to society. Under a pressing sense of duty to ourselves and those who are to come after us, we are bound to continue the fight in which we are engaged as long as the evil exists or there is promise of ultimate success.

DEPARTURE OF EULALIE. Two Trucks Loaded with Her Trunks-Her Apartments on the Steamship.

New York, June 24.-Large trunks and small trunks, trunks covered with leather and with checks. Trunks-one hundred and fifty-five of them in every shape-this moning blocked the hallways and sidewalk of Juan M. Cheballos's residence and attested with weight that the Infanta Eulalie would sail today for her native land. They made

idence and were conveyed to the pier, where they embarked on the French liner La Touraine, which sailed at 1 o'clock for Havre. Among the flowers and other remembrances which Eulalie found in her steamer parlor was a closed wicker basket containing twenty pounds of choice candy and decorated with ribbons representing Spanish colors and an American eagle. Mayor Gilroy had ordered it to be sent to the Infanta Eulalie on board the steamship to console her on her homeward passage The princess and her suite occupy eight cabins on the promenade deck in almost the center of the ship.

As the princess and her suite drove onto the dock the band belonging to La Touraine played the national air of Spain. With the royal party are Mr. Pedro Jovar and Mr. de Bustamante, secretaries to the duke and prince. There are also two maids and seven servants. These latter are booked in the second cabin.

TWO FRESH BREAKS In the Levee in Louisiana-Sugar Lands

New Orleans, La., June 24.—Two crevasses were reported yesterday morning. The levee opposite the Rescue plantation, a few miles above Plaquemine, broke last night. It was 125 feet wide, and the efforts to close it are not meeting with success The big sugar parishes of Ascension and Iberville will suffer severely. The other break occurred two miles above the Bodeaux, on the east balk, and is fifty feet with the belocal. The six is feet.

Overflowed.

deaux, on the east bank, and is fifty feet wide. It will be closed. The river in this city reached eighteen feet yesterday, the highest point ever recorded, and still rising, and points above also report rises.

The Rescue crevasse, twenty miles below Baton Rouse, is the most severe of the season. Efforts were made to close it, but as the levee is built on sand and yields quickly to the encroachment of water, the break quickly widened. The crib work has been washed away, and the work was abandoned this morning at daylight.

The crevasse will probably run until the river goes down. The Mississippi Valley railroad traffie has been seriously interrupted. Inclines, however, will probably be

ed. Inclines, however, will probably be built. Many of the plantations will be overflowed, and property loss will be heavy. TERRORIZED BY WHITE CAPS.

Many Mysterious Murders in Mississippi Move the People to Action. Jackson, Miss., June 24.—(Special.)—Governor Stone was visited by Messrs. Dawson and Ross, of Laurence county

Dawson and Ross, of Laurence county today who came as the representatives of a law and order meeting held in that county to take steps to bring to justice the murderer or murderers of W. D. Morris who was assassinated on June 16th. The murderer riddled him with buckshot from ambush while he was feeding his pigs near the house. D. W. Sistrunk, another citizen of the same locality, was fired at while on his gallery at night but the buckshot intended for him entered the wall.

the buckshot intended for him entered the wall.

Five murders by assassins who have never been identified or punished have been committed in that county and the citizens are in terror. A negro named Brewer is supposed to be the murderer of Morris but as no motive is known to exist, it is believed to be the work of the white caps. Despite the vigorous prosecution by the government courts, they

still murder a man occasionally as they did Buckley. in Marion county, yester-day while he was returning from court, where he had appeared as a witness against

where he had appeared as a witness against some of the gang of outlaws.
Governor Stone complied with the request of the committee and offered a reward of \$600 for the murderers of Morris.
The United States court is taking a hand against the white caps and will vigorously prosecute those identified as interfering with and intimidating homesteaders of government lands.

HERMANN HAS NO MONEY.

But His Wife Seems to Have a Good Bank New York, June 24.-Alexander Hermann

the magician, was examined in supplementa-Ty proceeding by Abe Hummel yesterday on a judgment of \$4,000 obtained by Daniel Colliner, the actor, for breach of contract. He said he had no money and no property. There is money in the Garfield bank to his name, but the money belongs to his wife. Mrs. Hermann, he says, owns the theater and runs his company. She put \$100,000 into the theater. He is employed by her at a salary of \$50 a week and has been for three years. The net profit of the company for the past year was over \$81,000, most of which was used by Mrs. the state central committee. He says that Hermann to meet obligations. He has no jewelry or ornaments, having given them all to his wife, including his watches. The watch and pin he wore were also his wife's property. She has a home at Whitestone, L. I., where she keeps four horses. mann said he had a claim of \$27,000 against George W. Ledere and other claims amounting to thousands of dollars for money lent to various people. In the last four years he said he had lost \$450,000; \$175,000 in Wall street and \$225,000 in New Orleans.

SENATOR STANFORD'S FUNERAL.

A Large Nuraber of People Attend the

Services.
Menlo-Park, Cal., June 24.—The funeral services over Senator Stanford were held today on the grounds of Stanford university at Palo Alto, and the remains were placed in the family mausoleum. Special trains from San Francisco brought great numbers of people. The employes of the numbers of people. The employes of the ranch, numbering 150 men, acted as an escort. They were followed by the clergy and pallbearers in carriages. Then came the hearse and carriages in which were members of the family and intimate friends of the deceased. The platform, which had been erected in the quadrangle, was beautifully decorated with vines and flowers. Floral tributes from friends were numerous and some of the designs were very alphor. and some of the designs were very elabor

ate.

The services were simple. Bishop Nichols read the burial services of the Episcopal church and the choir of Grace church, San Francisco, sang several hymns. Rev. Dr. Stebkens, pastor of the Unitarian church, of San Francisco, delivered an address reviewing the life and character of the dead senator.

At the conclusion of the address, the cortege proceeded to the mausoleum. When the final resting place of the dead was reached, the casket was then placed in a steel case and lowered.

steel case and lowered

KILLED BY MOONSHINERS.

United States Officers Have a Hard Time with Illicit Distillers. Memphis, Tenn., June 24.-While at-

tempting to arrest a gang of illicit distillers today near Red Sulphur springs, Hardeman county, Tennessee, United States Marshal J. W. Brown, of this city, received two painful wounds, one Winchester bullet striking him on the chin, glancing around his face and coming out on the back of the neck. Another cut the second finger off of his left hand. Several bullets pierced his hat and the right sleeve of his coat. 'He was brought here suffering intensely. He will recover. At the same time Revenue Officer Garnes was shot full of holes, and fell dead. The bandits escaped. They be long to a gang of desperate moonshiners who have long been a terror to the com munity. An effort is being made to capture them at all hazards.

THE BREWERY COMPLIED.

It Was Threatened with a Boycott Unless It

Raleigh, N. C., June 24.—(Special.)— The Liquor Dealers' Local Association and the State Association organized three days ago, are making their power felt. They threatened a large brewing company with a boycott here and all over the state un-less it should withdraw its local agent and declared it was not in sympthy with him less it should withdraw its local agent and declared it was not in sympathy with him. The executive committee alleges that this agent was elected an officer of the Local Association, and at once determined to defeat the plans for the formation of the State Association by sending over the state letters stating that no convention would be held. The result of the demand on the brewing company is the arrival of a new agent today and a disavowal of sympathy with the former one. sympathy with the former one.

MINERS MAY STRIKE.

They Will Not Agree to a Reduction Propos

ed by the Company.

Birmingham, Ala., June 24.—(Special.)—
The miners of Blue Creek have met 'n convention and considered the proposition from the Tennessee Coal, fron and Latiway Company to reduce the price paid for coal 5 cents in the summer and 21-2 cents per ton in the winter. The colored miners were represented in the meeting, which was well attended. After some time having been spent in ciscussion, it was decided by a unanimous vote not to accept any reduction. The pictored reduction will take place on July 1st, it is supposed. It is feared that there will be more or less trouble for a while wire the miners, or at least some of them, who it is claimed will fight the reduction subjourner. It may result in a general strike. The company employs several thousand men. ed by the Company.

RESIGNATIONS DEMANDED.

A Board of College Trustees Creates Consternation Among Teachers.

Lake City, Fla., June 24.—(Special.)—The brand new board of trustees of the Florida Agricultural college, at Lake City, have put in an appearance and as their first act demanded and received the resignations of all connected with both the college and the experiment station. Consternation prevails in their ranks. A goodly number of fat places are thus thrown open to the country at large, though only for a limited time, as the board meets here again July 11th to fill the positions.

New York, June 24.—The imports inclusive of specie at the port of New York for the week were \$10,270,338, of which \$1,871,453 were dry goods and \$8,911,725 general merchandlse. The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were \$35,588, of which \$28,396 were gold and \$7,200 sliver. The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were \$499,949, of which \$13,946 were gold and \$486,969 sliver.

A Rector in Trouble.

A Rector in Trouble.

Palestine Tex., June 24.—The city marshal today received a dispatch from the chief of police of San Francisco, ordering the arrest of Rev. Bodeny M. Edwards, rector of St. Phillip's Episcopal church, in this city, on the charge of having embezzled \$5,000 from a widow lady in that city. Edwards will be held to await requisition papers. He says the charge was trumped up by an enemy who tried to have him expelled from the church A Train Stikes a Carriage.

New York, June 24.—The 3:15 o'clock train from Jersey City on the Newark branch of the Brie railroad struck a carriage rear Newark this afternoon. The carriage contained Mrs. Williams, of Newark and her twelve-year-old daughter, and Mrs. Work, of Newark, and her two children. The three children and Mrs. Williams were irstantly killed.

Two Boys Drown Together. Nashville, Tenn., June 24.—(Special.)—Two boys named Henry Wilcox and Pomp Coke wore drowned yesterday while bathing in the Cumberland river, near Clarksville. They were only twelve years old and were washed beyond their dept. READING THE LIST

Of Those Who Were Saved from the Wrecked Victoria.

RELATIVES LISTENING

To Catch the Names of Their Dear Ones Who Were Aboard.

SAD SCENES ABOUT THE BOARDS.

Where the List Was Advertised-Women Faint on Failing to Find that Hus-bands or Brothers Are Safe.

London, June 24.-It would be hard to lescribes the feeling that prevails everywhere in the kingdom in regard to the calamity that has befallen the country in the loss of the battleship Victoria, off Tripoi, Syria, and the drowning of so many of her officers and crew. Sorrow for the dead and sympathy for the relatives and friends of those who went down with the ship is widespread. In some quarters, indignation is expressed that such an accident should occur, but so far as known there is no foundation for this feeling. The lack of details caused by the remote

ness of the scene of the disaster allows of no expression of definite opinion, and full reports of the accident are eagerly awaited It is not believed a full story of the sac accident can be obtained until the arrival at Malta of the Camperdown which ran into

the Victoria.

A special staff of officers were kept on duty all night at the admiralty office at Whitehall for the purpose of recieving any official dispatches that might arrive. The only information received, however, was the names of those who had been saved. and that only came to hand at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

The Eager Crowd.

In the meantime an immense crowd gathered about the admiralty office eager to grasp any scrap of information. In the crowd were many women and children and young girls whose husbands, fathers or sweethearts were members of the illfated crew. Hundreds of persons living in the provinces, who had relatives or friends on board the Victoria, could not wait at home for the receipt of further details of the disaster. As soon as they heard of the foundering of the ship they took trains for London in the belief that at the admiralty office they would soon learn whether their loved ones had escaped or gone down with the ship on which they served. Many of these stood silently throughout the night, their drawn faces and despondent attitudes showing the great mental strain they were undergoing. It was a sad scene and one that will not readily be forgotten by those who witnessed it. In some cases persons composing the crowd argued that their particular relatives or friends must have escaped drown ing, but their tone and language were such that it could readily be interferred that they were hoping against hope and steeling their hearts for the worst news that could

Reading the Bulletine

Through the long hours of the night the crowd gained fresh accessions and when the list of the saved was reported this morning there was terrible pushing towards the bulletin board to learn wh had escaped the fate that had so suddenly carried off hundreds of England's defenders Those who were in the rear of the crowd were too far away to see the names in-scribed on the bulletin, but were aided in their search for information by stentorian voiced men who read aloud the names of the saved. It was painful to see with what eagerness and intensity the people listen-ed. When women found that the names they were listening for were not on the list, they cried bitterly, and turning from the crowd, walked slowly and despondent-ly away. Others were more violent in heir demonstrations of sorrow, while stil others fainted away and had to be attended by the police, extra numbers of whom were on duty. The only touch of gladness to the scene was when some one in the crowd hear the name of a husband, father or lover read. In an instant a look of despair would vanish and be replaced with a smile and a brightening of the eyes that brought forth reciprocal smiles from those who were only attracted to the place through curiosity.

Many of the crowd still linger about the admiralty office awaiting the possible receipt of further news. It is stated this morning that an effort will be made to recover the bodies of those who went down in the Victoria. The bodies are in 400 feet of water and it will be almost impossible

to recover them. Funds are being started in different parts of the country to aid those who have lost their supporters. Gratifying subscriptions are being made to these funds and it is believed that large sums of money will be raised. Among the prominent subscribers are the lord mayor of London and Queen Victoria.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Malta states that the Victoria was cut in two aft of the barbette Most of those who lost their lives were drowned by being drawn under the water by the suction caused by the sinking ship.

Vice Admiral Sir George Trion was picked up shortly after the foundering of his flagship and carried on board the battleship Edinburgh, one of the fleet unde his command, where he died shortly after-

Washington, June 24.—Today the following cablegram was sent to the United States ambassador in London:
"Washington, D. C., June 24.—Bayard, Ambassador, London: Convey to her majesty expressions of heartfen sorrow of the president of the United States by reason of the appailing catastrophe to the Victoria.
"GRESHAM."

THERE WAS AN UPROAR

When Premier Giolitti Told the Deputie About the Financial Situation.
Rome, June 24.—The chamber of depu-

ties was set in an uproar today by a long ties was set in an uproar today by a long statement from Premier Giolitti concerding the necessity of reforming the bank laws. The financial situation, said the premier, has become critical and unless wholesome remedial laws were passed at once, the whole country was likely to be shaken by a financial panic. The bank law advocated by the government was necessary to save the country's credit. If it should not be passed, the cabinet will resign.

The premier's statement had provoked increasing disorder on the left, as he proceeded. His threat of resignation was greeted with jeers and derisive laughter from the radicals. Twice when he tried to resume his speech, the radicals laughed him down. Eventually he turned, shook his fist defiantly at the radicals and shouted above the in:

"You scoffers! You are ignorant of the significance of the word gentlemen!"

A dozen radicals were on their feet at once, calling Giolitti, "coward," "liar," and "slanderer." For several minutes all business was suspended. As the chamber became more orderly, Signor Gavolitti moved an adjournment.

Glolitti, who had remained standing statement from Premier Giolitti concerning

throughout the demonstration, replied that he would not accept the motion. The vote on the motion resulted in a de-cision for the government. The debate was then resumed on the bank law.

GERMAN BYE-ELECTIONS. The Social Democrats Seem to Be Doing Most of the Work.

Berlin, June 24.-The progress of today's bye-elections appears to support the govern-ment's calculation that the reballoting will give it sixty-nine seats. Taking the adherents of the army bill elected on the

herents of the army bill elected on the first ballot at 130, the government will thus have in the new reichstag 199 votes out of 397. In Berlin today, phenomenal quiet prevailed in the twenty-second discrict where a second ballot was taken to decide which party would have the seat. The national liberals and centrists voted for Professor Rudolph, the candidate for the radical people's party, but the united strength of the three parties was not sufficient to defeat Herr Fischer, the candidate for the social democrats.

Owing to abstentions from voting on the part of conservatives in the first Berlin district, where a reballot was also necessary, Dr. Langerhaus, Richterist, scored the first success yet credited to that party or faction. Dr. Langerhaus polled 8,743 votes against 6,459 cast for Herr Taetrow, who stood in the interest of the social democratic stood in the interest of the social democratic party. The success of Dr. Langerhaus was partly due to the support given him by the national liberals and centrists.

Everywhere the social democrats are polling their last man, while the coalitions against them are irregular and indolent. A feature of the campaign has been the appearance of a large number of foreign socialists, Czechs and Austrians, who are assisting in the canvass of their German

assisting in the canvass of their German brethren.

The Fressinnige Zeitung sent out a regiment of men carrying sandwiches for the voters of the freissinnige party, and they were seen today patrolling the streets in the vicinity of the polling places.

The weather in Berlin today was rainy and sultry. Up to 3 o'clock, barely 25 per cent of the electors had cast their ballots, but after that hour they came in a rolling tide, the workingmen swelling the socialists.

tide, the workingmen swelling the totals.

Barring the calculations on the most reliable data, the aggregate socialist vote will fall short of the two millions predicted by The Voerwarts and The Cologne Gazette. It is estimated that the vote will show an increase of 372,000 over that polled in 1890. The anti-semitic vote is calculated at 500,000, being ten times the number of votes cast by the party in 1890.

Both sections of the freissinig party cast a total vote of 940,000, a loss of 214,300 votes since 1890. The enormous increase in the anti-semitic vote accounts for the failure of the socialists to reach the figure they expected, the anti-semites drawing a

failure of the socialists to reach the figure they expected, the anti-semites drawing a large proportion of their gains from the electors who would otherwise have voted for social democratic candidates.

The papers now recall how Prince Biamark favored the anti-semitic agitation at its inception as a safety valve to the movement against capitalism. Chancellor von Caprivi also speaking at the last session of the reichstag, said that both the anti-semitic and socialist streams came from a common source.

on source.
e Voerwarts, therefore, justly holds that a large part of the anti-semitic vote ought to be placed to the credit of the socialists.

The speech of Emperor William opening the session of the reichstag is awaited with

much anxiety, as it is thought his language will menace a restriction of the suffrage.

A prominent minister said that the gov-

A prominent minister said that the government neither anticipated another reichstag nor any touch on the suffrage. On the contrary he hoped that an entente between the dominant political groups will be effected and the army bill speedily passed.

Chancellor von Caprivi, Dr. Miquel, Dr. Stephens and other political notabilities voted for Langerhaus today. With this decisive example before them of ministers actually supporting an enponent of the decisive example before them of ministers actually supporting an opponent of the bill rather than to allow a socialist to triumph, adhesion by electors to government candidates, where they are opposed by socialists, has been secured. All the ministers voted at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, so as to allow the voters on the second ballots throughout the country to know their position. This had its effect. At Speir, the center party, withdrew its support from the socialist, Erhalt.

Herr Richter will probably be retired from the leadership of the fressinge party. The Tagblatt, Vossiche Zeitung and other organs demand his resignation, as they hold him responsible for the extinction of the party. Personally Herr Richter gives no sign of defeat.

The emperor and empress will attend the Cowes regatta in August. The emperor has written to the prince of Wales regretting

written to the prince of Wales regretting that the opening of the reichstag will prevent him from being present at the marriage of the duke of York and Princess May.

May.

It is now stated that the engagement of Princess Alice of Hesse to the czarowitch is definitely settled. The princess, before her marriage, will be received in the Greek church, taking the name of Alexandra Fodorovna.

The municipal authorities of Metz have verted the sum of 500 000 marks for the expense.

voted the sum of 500,000 marks for the expense of their reception of the emperor at the autumn maneuvers.

New York, June 24.—A libel against two steam tugs for \$8,000 damages was filed in the United States district court today by attrneys for the czar of Russia. The libel suit arises out of the collision in the North river on June 12th last, when the two tugs, while drawing a feet of canal boats, ran into and sank a launch belonging to one of the Russian men-of-war and never paused to inquire results.

Ran Off a Trestle. Ran Off a Trestle.

Cincinnati, June 24.—An engine drawing an empty train of travel cars left the rails on a trestle on the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth road near Mount Washington this morning. Of the three men on it Conductor David Homan and Fireman Philip King were fatally injured. Engineer Simonton jumped the distance of twelve feet before the engine fell and was seriously hurt, but may recover.

Hutchinson, Kan., June 24.—The farm laborers of Kansas are organizing a union so as to place themselves in a position to defmand better wages. They are now receiving from \$15 to \$20 a month, and want their wages raised to \$30. It is believed the populist farmers will endorse the plan, as a matter of course, for the farm hands comprise the poorest paid class of laborers in existence.

Dubuque, Ia., June 24.—Berry reached Manchester at 7:40 o'clock and was at Earleville at 9 o'clock. Joe Gillespie and Pete Longleft reached Manchester at 7:30 o'clock. Doe Middleton reached Waterloo at 9:30 o'clock a. m., and left immediately for Independence. Berry left Earleville at 9:45 o'clock a. m., with both horses in good condition.

Appeal for the Destitute.

Kansas City, Mo., June 24.—There is urgent need of clothing, money and household utensils at Williamston, Kan., where the tornado last Wednesday evening wrought, such havoc. Many of the victims of the storm are in great want. A relief committee has been appointed and contributions sent to them will be properly applied.

Fall of a Parachutist. Cleveland, O., June 24.—At Celina, O., to-day C. E. Craig, a balloonist, attempted to make a parachute jump. The parachute failed to work and Craig fell 300 feet. He is still unconscious and will probably die.

Will shut Down for Repairs. Cleveland, O., June 24.—The Lake Eris Iron Company and the Union Rolling Mill Company have decided to shut down on July 1st for repairs and to await the signing of the Amaigamated Association's scale in Pittsburg. About 600 men will be thrown out of employment.

San Francisco, June 24.—There was no excitement at any of the banks today. The excitement has apparently disappeared entirely. Morris Power Appointed.

Washington, June 24.—Morris K. Pow has been appointed shipping commissioner the port of New York, vice James U. Mee

# PUZZLED PLANTERS.

They Put a Question to Dr. Payne Through The Constitution.

MASONS OBSERVE ST. JOHN'S DAY.

A Macon Citizen Will Take Down the German Flag and Run Up the Stars and Stripes-Central City Personals.

Macon, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)— Macon's Masons celebrated St. John's day tonight by speeches and a banquet. Will the State Chemist Answer?

Several farmers have requested me to ask the state chemist to state in The Constitution why it is that two crops of watermelors can't be successfully grown on the same land two years in succession. They claim that land which produced watermelons last year won't do it this year. The farmers would like to know the reason for this and if the state chemist will give the desired information. state chemist will give the desired informa-tion in The Constitution he will confer a favor on many meion growers of Georgia.

Hon. Bob Whitfield. During this week Hon. Robert Whitfield has delivered addresses at the commence-ment e ercises of the schools at Thomaston and Hampton. There was a large audience at each place to hear the eloquent and pop-ular gentleman from Baldwin and his orations were masterpieces of rhetoric and oracory. Whitfield is one of the most interesting and impressive speakers in the state and he wins admirers and friends wherever he speaks.

Has Become a Citizen. Today in the United States court before Judge k.mory Speer Mr. Heury R. Stroemer took the oath of allegiance to this country and will henceforth be a naturalized citizen of the United States. Mr. Stroemer is a native of Prussia, but has been living in America many years. He has been a citizen of Macon a long time and possesses the esteem and respect of all who know him. He is in prosperous circumstances, a gentleman of intelligence and fine character and, while he has never exercised

character and, while he has never exercised any of the rights and privileges of citizenship. he has always been a lawabiding and useful man in the community. It has been the custom of Mr. Stroemer to fly the German flag over his handsome home on Bond's hill, but in future he will float only the stars and stripes. Dr. John Ingalls and Mr. N. B. Corbin, two well-known cities, testified to Mr. Stroemer's duration of residence in Macon, etc.

Judge Kibbee and family have gone to their summer home in north Georgia.

Mrs. Walter Hanson has gone to Charles-

Mrs. Walter Hanson has gone to Charleston on a visit.

Mr. W. H. Benden and family have moved to Atlanta to live. Mr. Benden went there some weeks ago and established the wholesale boot and shoe house of Coleman. Benden & Warthen, but it was not until this week that his family moved to Atlanta. They have leased a handsome house on Peachtree where they will reside. Mr. Benden will be a valuable acquisition to Atlanta business circles, and he and family will be charming additions to Atlanta society.

Mrs. S. T. Coleman, of Macon, has an

Mrs. S. T. Coleman, of Macon, has an interest in the business of the Coleman, Benden, Warthen company, and her son, Sam, will also reside in Atlanta, and have a position with the firm.

Mr. Harry Burns has some letters writter by his wife's grandfather when he was in command at Fort Hawkins, East Macon, in 1820. His name was John B. Hobkeik. Mrs. Burns's mother was born at Fort Hawkins, This fort was one of the historic and old Indian landmarks that stood the ravages of time until a few years ago, when it was torn down by the march of civinization and progress, and to make room for

It was torn down by the march of civitza-tion and progress, and to make room for modern demands.

In the case of Green vs. Georgia State Agricultural Society, which was on trial in the city court of Macon, judgment was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of about \$150. A former secretary had rented an office from plaintiff and gave notes signed officially as secretary. The rent wasn't jaid as the society claimed that the secretary as the society claimed that the secretary had no right or authority to rent the office.

### COURTS AND CROPS IN THOMAS. The Cuban Who Killed His Friend Got One Year in the Pen.

Thomasville, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—
The adjourned term of Thomas superior court adjourned today. The following prisoners were sentenced by Judge Hansell: Willie Gray, colored, assault with intent to murder, eight years; Willie Harris, colored, two cases of assault and battery, twelve months on each; Tom Herring, colored, involuntary manulamenter, two years. ored, involuntary manslaughter, two years, Antonio Chachon, white, involuntary manslaughter, one year. The latter is the Cuban who killed his friend and companion, Ramon Coreaz, last Saturday night. The coroner's jury charged him with murder. The coroner's jury charged him with murder. The grand jury indicted him for voluntary manslaughter but when brought to trial and after all the evidence was in, the prosecution agreed to accept a plea of guilty to involuntary manslaughter. Had the case been left to the jury to decide, Chachon would most likely have been acquitted. The jury asked the judge to make the penalty as light as possible which he did, giving the minimum penalty fixed by law

giving the minimum penalty fixed by law for this crime. Melon shipping has been going on a rush during the past week and the railroads are taxed to their utmost to move the crop. About 1,300 cars have been shipped so far

Rains have damaged the vines in some sections badly and the crop will not be so large as last year.

# DALTON GOSSIP.

# Collector Trammeli Has Selected His Right Hand Man.

Dalton, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—Dalton has taken on new life since the days of commencement. The entire city is alive to the

has taken on new life since the days of commencement. The entire city is alive to the fact that the Dalton Female college, under Arofessor Orr's able guadance, has become one of the mest institutions of learning in the south. Last session it was crowded to its utmost capacity, so far as boarding pupils were concerned, and the board of trustees, realizing that more accommodations are necessary, will add another dormitory wing to the large building as soon as the funds can be raised. It will take \$3,500 to build this wing and they want to raise it within a month at farrhest. The college is under the auspices of the North Georgia conference of the Methodists Episcopal church and the contributions of all zealous Methodists and friends of education of every faith will be thankfully received.

Paul B. Trammell, the newly appointed collector of internal revenue, has a rather arduous job this hot weather. He receives a bushel of letters by every mail from those who are patriotic enough to be willing to serve their country in the various departments under him. Judge J. C. Norton, ex-ordinary of Whitfield county, will be Collector Trammell's right hand man in the capitol at Atlanta. Mr. Trammell informs The Constitution man that his slate has hardly been begun; that he will go to Atlanta about July 1st to make preliminary arrangements, and will probably not go into office until August 1st. There were two sad deaths in Dalton the past week. Mrs. W. H. Stroup, the wife of a merchant and daughter of J. A. Smith, died of consumption and was buried at Boynton, Catoosa county. She was a worthy Christian woman and leaves three small children.

Christian woman and leaves three small children.

Antoine Balander, an old Frenchman who has lived in Dalton since 1858, aged sixtyfour years, died of cancer of the throat. He was a blacksmith at the Manly Manufacturing Company, and the works shut down and his shopmates attended the funeral in a body. Henry P. Springfield, a Dalton fruiterer, was married this week to Miss Luia B. Sinor. Miss Sinor has been clerking for Mr. Springfield for some months and he learned to love her in his store.

Crops were never better around Dalton, says the farmers, and the outlook is very bright. Trade is not a lively as it might be, but there is not a merchant in Dalton who is not on an absolutely sound basis.

ilding a Masonic temple here at an early Comus Cinb will hold its midsummer text week. Mrs. Gertrude Manly Jones paring on operatts for this club which e rendered during the summer. It will

is preparing on operate will be a treat to our city.

Major John Black is at Cumberland.

Major A. R. Alley leaves tomorrow for a visit to Wartrace, Tenn.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Blasser is visiting in Rockwood, Tenn.

C. D. McCuthen, Jr., who has been atending school at Athens, is home for vacation.

Colonel T. E. Jones, Walter and Tom Jones, Miss Nell Manly, Junian Oglesby, John Bogee, Troy Blyings, Anderson Riley and John Riley have returned from Chicago, delighted with their trip and their wonderful stories of the world's fair will lead many others to go.

stories of the world's fair will lead had been to go.

Colonel Trammell Starr and Mr. Sam Berry, with their families spent the week at Cumberland. Cumberland.

Mrs. Mary A. Murrell and her grand-daughter, Miss Lucy, of California, are visiting Mrs. Matthe Reynolds.

Will N. Harben left today for Monroe. He will visit the family of ex-Governor H. D.

McDaniel.

Mrs. 10. W. Anderson, of Atlanta. visited friends in the city this week.

J. D. Hall and family, of Bollivar, Bartow county, are the guests of Sheriff Frasier this week.

### A HORRIBLE FATE.

For Three Days a Young Lady Was Kept in a Swamp by Negroes.

Irwinton, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—The most horrible outrage that has been perpetrated in this section for years has come to light horrible.

light here.

Last Tuesday about 12 o'clock, Mr.
Wash Smith and Mr. Floyd, of Laurens
county, rode into town in search of the
sheriff and the county bloodhounds. The
sheriff was soon found, and the facts in
the case, given by Mr. Floyd, are as follows:

the case, given by Mr. Floyd, are as low-lows:

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Floyd's sister, Miss Maggie Floyd, a beautiful young lady, just seventeen, left home to go over to her sister's, who lives a mile away, saying that she would return that evening, but she did not return that night and the next morning her family learned that she had never reached her sister's house. A search for her was at once instituted, which con-tinued all during Sunday, but no clue to her whereabouts could be obtained and no one whereabouts could be obtained and no one could solve the mystery of her disappearance. At last a little negro boy told some that he had seen a negro man assault, after a desperate struggle, carry Miss Floyd away in the direction of a neighboring

away in the direction of a neighboring swamp.

Search was immediately recommenced and on Monday morning at 9 o'clock Miss Floyd was found in the depth of the swamp completely exhausted and in an almost nude condition. For nearly three days she had not tasted food and the tale she tells of her abductor's brutality is too shocking for publication. The brute had left her only a few moments before his pursuers came up, but the time lost looking after Miss Floyd cave him an opportunity to get a little start Jim Bonon, the negro who cut David Heath yesterday afternoon, was arrested this morning. Heath is alive but his condibut the time lost looking after alies Floya gave him an opportunity to get a little start of them. When Mr. Floyd left the hunt to come after the bloodhounds the entire swamp in which the brute was hiding was surrounded by an infuriated mob of determined men who would not hesitate one moment as to what disposition to make of the percy if caught.

the negro if caught.

There are two other negroes who are implicated in this outrage, but to what extent has not been learned. The capture of all of them is expected every hour.

### APPEAL FOR AID

From the Parnellite Section of the Irish

Parilamentary Party.

London, June 24.—Following is in part an appeal issued by John E. Redmond, Timothy Harrington and Joseph Kenny, leaders of the Paruelute section of the Irish parliamentary "To Irish People in America-Relying upon

party:

"To Irish People in America—Relying upon your devotion to Ireland and mindful of the generous part you have taken in the struggle under the leadership of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, we venture to address you at taken moment of extreme peril to our camtry's cause and in the face of danger, during which it will be a betrayal of the trust imposed upon us, to refrain from communicating with you in regard to the loyanceling and brotherhood among the men of your race in America. The surrender of Mr. Parnell in obedience to English dictation by the men who only the day before had vowed to uphold him against the world, was the abandonment of the sacred principle of parliamentary agitation which was making the Irish cause respected throughout the world—the principle of absolute independence of all English parties. Had we been enabled at the general election to return twenty members of the house of commons who would have stood independent of both the English parties, who would have funded proposals of policy each by the amount of good which it promised, Ireland's thousands of evicted tenants, for whom nothing would have been done, would have been restored to their homes; political prisoners, who have amply explated any offence of which they may have been guilty, would have been stored to their homes; political prisoners, who have amply explated any offence of which they may have been guilty, would have been set at liberty, and the home rule bill, which is now being discussed in the house of commons, would have been a different measure from what the present bill is likely to be.

"Now the climax has come. The prime minister has announced to the house of commons that he intends to withhold from Ireland for six years after the passage of the bill, the power of imposing, controlling or interfering with their own taxes. They are to be regulated by imperial authority. Ireland is to be compelled to contribute one-third of her whole revenue towards imperial changes, in addition to a possible war tax. "We commit to you the solemn duty of donating your share to the work in which we are engaged. We appeal to you in a great crisis that is more dangerous than any herefore threatening the national life of Ireland within our memory. Combined forces, against which we are compelled to struggle, are ever potent to delay the dawn of freedom. Whether they may or not succeed today, as in the past, depends in no small measure upon your exertions and the aid you may be able to offer us in maintaining the struggle."

# FIRE AT PARROTT'S MILL.

The Planer and \$5,000 Worth of Lumber Destrored.

Cordele, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—The planing mill and about five thousand dollars' worth of lumber, belonging to the Parrott Lumber Company, at Richwood, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire originated in the furnace of the planing mill about 12:30 o'clock, and spread so rapid-

mill about 12:30 o clock, and spread so rapidly that the whole lumber yard was soon ablaze.

The flames were arrested before they reached the main mill building, or the damage might have run up to \$75,000. As it is, the loss is estimated at \$15,000. The

# LAND OF FISH AND MELONS.

South Georgians Have All Tnat the Hear Could Desire. Albany, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—At this season of the year the Flint river is alive with sturgeon en route to the headwaters of the stream, where they propagate. Two fishermen of this city hauled in six magnificent specimens of this fish this morning. The weight of the six aggregated twenty-five pounds

morning. The weight of the six aggregated twenty-five pounds.

Inquiry among the melon growers elicits the cheerful information that the melons sold so far have brought excellent prices. They are being sold principally on the track or in the fields. The growers are making few shipments, having no reliance in commission men. In addition to water-melons cantalounes are being leastly melons cantaloupes are being largely shipped this season and good returns are being received.

Rutledge, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—The closing exercises of the Rutledge High School Thursday and Friday nights were fine. This year has been one productive of much good in the school, with the experience and culture of the principal. Professor Lynch. Judge H. W. Baldwin, of Madison, delivered an address. dress.

The Primitive Baptists are holding their general meeting here this week. A large crowd is in attendance.

In the Name of the Holy St. John.
Elberton, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—The Masons dedicated their new temple here today.
Rev. Dr. J. B. Robins, of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Atlanta, delivered the

Death in Elbert. Elberton, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—Mrs. Profitt, wife of Judge P. P. Profitt, died here yesterday. She had been critically ill for several days. She was one of the lovellest of women, a devoted wife and mother and a sweet, gentle Christian. She leaves seven children, the youngest of whom is only a few weeks old.

nounced Type.

PLENTY OF METAL ALL AROUND.

Some Great Veins Discovered - North Georgia's Mountains Will Be the Great Gold-Mining Section,

Ellijay, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—There is a great deal of excitement in this section of the state over some gold property that is being opened up. Your correspondent walk-ed in the office of Colonel E. W. Coleman, and seeing some boxes of ore, inquired if the gold fever had hit him also.

the gold fever had hit him also.
"I do not know whether you would call it the gold fever or not." he replied. "I have recently been looking up some gold mining property in the northern part of this state and in North Carolina. I think I have found a piece of property that is a bonanza. Mr. J. T. Whitener, who is a practical and very successful miner, has been prospecting this section for several months, and upon his representation of some property in North Carolina, I decided to go and examine it. I Carolina, I decided to go and examine it. I have spent a few days upon the property, and to say that I am pleased with it would be putting it mildly. I have seen a great deal of gold mining property but this far surpassing anything I have ever seen before. I found that the property showed up far better that Mr. Whitener had represented it to me, I found there three immense veins that measured 2,000 feet long. I took a measuring line and measured the western vein and it measured nearly 2,100 feet long. The middle vein is about 150 feet longer, and the western vein is 2.100 feet long. The middle vein is about 150 feet longer, and the western vein is not so long. When I say I measured this vein and walked over the other two, I do not mean a place where the vein might be or could be, but where you could see it nearly every step. On the south side of the property the middle vein is 180 feet from the western vein and 280 feet from the eastern with 150 western vein is cut in five difference.

ly every step. On the south side of the property the middle vein is 180 feet from the western vein and 280 feet from the eastern vein. The western vein is cut in five different places and ranges from twelve to forty-feet deep and the vein measures from ten inches to four feet thick and will average one and a half feet thick. The middle vein was cut in five different places and measured from twenty-one inches to five feet thick, and will average about three feet thick. The eastern vein is cut in four different places and measured from five and a half feet to nine feet thick and will average six feet thick.

"The three veins all run together on the north side of the property. These veins extend through a hill that will average 13) feet above water level. The aggregate average width of these three veins is ten and a half feet thick. Now, you figure a moment on a vein 2,000 feet long ten and a half feet thick and 130 feet deep to water level, and you will have some idet of the extent of the property.

"I am told that the ore has been assayed several times, and it assays to be worth from \$9 to \$95 per ton. I am having several assays made, but have not had the returns yet. I know the gold is there, let it assay what it may. You can beat up the rock from any part of the vein and can find the gold in the pan when it is washed down. Seeing the rock beat up and seeing it panned and seeing the gold in the pan sa very good way to convince any one thet there is gold in the rock. I stayed on the property two days, and a great deal of the time we were beating up rock and panning for gold. I did not see one single pan effore that did not show the gold in nive quantities. I am satisfied that we have the finest piece of gold property in the south, taking in consideration the vast quantity of ore and the amount of gold per ton."

Mr. Coleman is very enthusiastic over his gold mining interests, and says that there are some valuable pieces of gold property in the south.

his gold mining interests, and says that there are some valuable pieces of gold property in this and adjoining counties. In speaking of the outlook for this section, he said: "I have always believed that we have some great gold properties in this section of Georgia that need only to be brought to the attention of capitalists in a practical and systematic manner. Mr. Whitenee is a practical expert miner who has followed mining for twenty-five years and he thinks that this section of the state is rich in gold and only needs practical men to develop it. It is my observation that the majority of gold mining properties that have failed to be successful is because the parties operating them were not practical miners and spent unnecessary money before going to work. The outlook for this coun-try is bright and I want to get a few mines on a paying basis and then it will be easy to develop others."

The Constitution is doing more to devel-

The Constitution is doing more to dever-op this section of the state that any other paper in the state. Through its influence vast marble fields have been opened up and are now successfully operated. The people appreciate its efforts in assisting to develop the resources of the state.

# WEDDING AT GAINESVILLE.

# Mr. Mower and Miss Blackshear United in the Holy Bonds.

the Holy Bonds.

Gainesville, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—The marriage of Mr. William Kallock Mower, of Atlanta, formerly of Alexandria, Va., with Miss Lucy Martha Blackshear, of Gainesville, which happy event occurred at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon in the First Methodist church, was the most brilliant affair that has occurred here in years.

The ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by Rev. W. M. Walton, archdeacon of Atlanta, in the presence of a crowded church. The attendants were as follows:

The ceremony, was performed in a most impressive manner by Rev. W. M. Walton, archdeacon of Atlanta, in the presence of a crowded church. The attendants were as follows:

Maid of honor, Miss Lula Kendall, best man, Mr. E. S. Johnson, Mr. W. T. Bailey with Miss Lula Longstreet; Dr. K. A. Smith with Miss Mantine Sanders, Mr. J. A. H. Griffes with Miss Addie Comer, Mr. A. J. Campbell with Miss Addie Comer, Mr. A. J. Campbell with Miss Addie Comer, Mr. A. J. Campbell with Miss Annie Dorsey, Mr. M. C. Brown with Miss Ella Jackson, Mr. W. A. Slasson with Miss Ella Jackson, Mr. W. M. Sayre with Miss Addie Rucker, Mr. C. W. Wilson with Miss Addie Rucker, Mr. C. W. Wilson with Miss Maggie Dunlap, Mr. Franc Campbell with Miss Annie Comer.

The wedding party filed in, keeping step to the sweet strains of the wedding march and took positions around the chancel rail, the bride and groom being immediately under a horseshoe made in an artistic manner of evergreens and daisles.

The bride was arrayed in a traveling suit of dark green, tallor-made, with hat, gloves and shoes to match.

Miss Kendall, maid of honor, was dressed in an empire gown of white organdie made over slik, with large white hat.

The bridesmalds were dressed in pure white with large white hats and carried in their hands bouquets of white daisies and ferns.

It was a "daisy wedding" for the royal flower of Italy—the margnerite—predominated. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left on the south-bound vestibule, and will make a tour, taking in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Saratoga, Niagara Falls and other points, returning to Atlanta on July 10th, where they will make their future home.

Miss Blackshear has been a reigning belle in Gainesville since her debut, and is one of the most charming young ladies ever sent out from our "rosebud garden" of girls.

Mr. Mower is a young man of sterling worth and well versed in business. The bridal presents were very handsome. A most elegant reception was tendered by Mrs. Blackshear on the evening before

McNair-Rush.

Colquitt, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—On last Sunday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Colquitt, Mr. A. G. McNair, and Miss Junie Bush were united in matrimony, Rev. J. A. Kelley officiating. The bride is the beautiful daughter of Dr. E. B. Bush, of this place. The bride groom is a son of a highly respected widow lady of this county, Mrs. Anger McNair.

Miss Ida M. Sheffield, one of Cedar Springs's most beautiful young ladies, and Miss Ida Lane, one of Sowhatchie's belies, are visiting relatives and friends in Colquitt this week.

# RICH GOLD FINDS. DR. BOGGS PLEASED.

Ellijay Has the Fever and It Is a Pro- Action of the Board of Trustees Explained by the Chancellor.

THE COLLEGE MORE EFFICIENT.

A Preparatory Department Provided for. Additional Instructors Given. The Bee Still Buzzes.

Athens, Ga., June 24 .- (Special.)-There is no doubt that the work of the board of trustees last week will result in much good to the university.

The board came to Athens business bent, so to speak, and they accomplished their One of the chief things was the estab-

lishment of a preparatory department for boys who do not come prepared to stand the examinations in all the branches of the studies pursued by the class they desire to enter, and, as a consequence, have to be 'turned down.'

Several months ago, The Constitution noticed at length the necessities of the university in this direction, and showed where Emory, Mercer and other colleges possessed a great advantage over it as a result. But the trustees came to Atheus this year to help the Georgia boys, and they succeeded.

this year to help the Georgia boys, and they succeeded.

In establishing this department, they practically opened the door of the university to many boys who would otherwise be deprived of admission, on account of deficient preparation, and their education greatly retarded as a consequence.

Dr. Boggs Interviewed. This is also the opinion of Chancellor Boggs. The Constitution representative called on Dr. Boggs today and asked what he considered to be the most important action of the trustees during their recent session. He replied: "The increase of our teaching force, very decidedly."

"The increase of our teaching force, very decidedly."

"What additions did they make in the corps of teachers?" was asked.

"The appointment of an instructor in the departments of English and of modern languages conjointly, a tutor in mathematics and three fellows instead of two given us last year. We expect from these matics and three fellows instead of two given us last year. We expect from these new men, in the first place, better teaching, in the languages particularly. When a large class is divided into sections, the pupil is necessarily brought into closer personal contact with the teacher, and that contact constitutes one of the most important facors in education—indeed, the most important, perhaps. Hence it is that small colleges, if of a high grade, produce, in proportion to the number of their graduates, more eminent men. Besides this, when sections are formed in a large class, the best facilities are afforded for enabling the brighter men to press forward, while the duller minds, by going more slowly, can receive such instruction as is far better suited to them." receive such instruction as is far better

suited to them."
"Does this not interfere with the princi-"Does this not interfere with the principle on which diplomas are given?"
"In no wise. The diploma, you see, can never guarantee equal abilities or the same attainments in those who receive it. Diplomas are at best, or should be, no more than a formulated statement of the minimum of attainments, below which no more than a formulated statement of the minimum of attainments, below which no graduate is allowed to fall. If that principle be adhered to, we may safely encourage brighter students to go as far beyond the minimum as they can. The gain to them will be very great. And there will be a gain also to the duller minds, who receive in this way far more of personal attention and such instruction as is better adapted to them.

"But this is not the whole benefit the increase in our corps of teachers. We can give aid now to young men who find it impracticable to secure good instruction at ti impracticable to secure good instruction at home, and so are deficient in preparation for one or more of our regular classes. We can admit them to such regular classes as they are prepared for, at the same time giving them special instruction in such studies as they may show deficiency in. Our observation shows us that it often happens that youths receive good instruction in languages and poor instruction in mathematics or vice versa. If such a student be required to take the same lessons as are given to his thoroughly prelessons as are given to his thoroughly pre-pared classmates, two evils are sure to hap-pen—the class is held back, and the badly prepared pupil is rushed over difficulties without comprehending them. But we can now manage it easily. We can give special instruction to those who are behind in their work, and as rapidly as they make up their deficiencies, we will advance them to the regular classes."

"That is to say, the university has established a preparatory department has it

lished a preparatory department, has it "Well, we do not call it by that name. It is not a separate establishment, a sort of vestibule, as it were, to the university proper, but it serves the same end. It

vestibule, as it were, to the university proper, but it serves the same end. It supplies defects in preparation.

This is not intended to admit young boys. The rule of the trustees remains in force, which ordains that all who matriculate shall be at least sixteen years old. We all agreed that college life is not well suited for younger boys. The best place for them is the home, where they can receive the care of their parents until moral principles become firmly fixed in them. But if they cannot be possibly educated at home, then a good academy is far better suited to them than the university. They are not ready for the freedom and personal responsibility of college life and should therefore be detained awhile longer in the academy. We will adhere to the rule. We do not wish, in the slightest degree, to interfere with the work appropriate to our high schools and academies where boys can be well prepared for the university. We only propose to supply help to those who are far away from such good schools."

"How will the admission of such students affect the standard for scholarship demanded for your degrees?"

"It will not be allowed to lower the standard by so much as a hair's breadth. On the contrary, our increased facilities for teaching will enable us to be on just grounds more immovable than ever. We can say to all who seem likely to fall below: 'We have increased facilities now for giving you the instruction which leads up to the diplo-

have increased facilities now for giving you the instruction which leads up to the diplo-ma. If you fail to take the advantages

ma. If you fail to take the advantages offered to you the fault is not in the university, but on you. We cannot give the diploma unless yon have the attainments represented by it."

"But suppose that young man becomes idle and refuses to study?"

"Our experience seems to show that some are sure to be negligent. We have rules which apply to all such cases. If, after patient remonstrance, they still refuse to work they will most assuredly be sent home. Let that fact be thoroughly understood. This university is a beehive not a loafing place for idlers."

The University Bumble Bee continues to buzz. In fact, it is making the whole state

buzz. In fact, it is making the whole state buzz.

Probably, no Georgia publication for many a month has created such a pronounced sensation. From all over the state requests for copies are being received. One Atlanta man sent an order offering \$2 for a copy, but in this instance Macon outdid herself and went the Atlantian one better by telegraphing a friend here: "Secure me a copy of The Bumble Bee if it costs \$2.50 and send it by first mail."

There is much dicussion of the publication and its contents. In this morning's Banner, Editor Tom Reed makes this reply to those who criticised his position on it:

Should Be Explained.

The Banner did not endorse The Bumble Bee, but simply called attention to the statements therein contained and called for an explanation of the serious charges made against the management of the college. It was an anonymous publication, but trequently such call for answers, and this is one of that kind. The letters of "Junius" were anonymous communications, but the highest officers of the

government squirmed beneath his true invectives and schemers and politicians laid their plans in abject fear lost the discerning eye of the great writer might had them out. Such letters sometimes come in well when they hew to the ine and couch their sentences in truth and soberness. Whenever or not The Bumblee-Bee is of that stripe will be told by the manner in which the charges are answered.

be told by the manner in which the charges are answered.

We do not hesitate to say that there are things in that publication that are outrageous. Many of its articles are sacrilegious in the extreme and are unfit to be read in print. It makes an attack upon Professor Barrow, than whom there is no better teacher in Georgia, about whom only one criticism could be passed, and that is that with his love for the customs and traditions of Georgia and her state institutions, he, with some others, is quite out of place in the faculty as now constituted.

It censured Professor White, imputing to him motives in regard to the receptions given his classes and the farmers' institutes recently organized. In these things Professor White has done great good, especially the latter.

cently organized. In these things Professor White has done great good, especially the latter.

Its jest and sarcasm and ribaldry, applied indiscriminately to nearly all the faculty are not worth seriously considering, for every one who reads may know with case where jesting ends and seriousness begins.

But as to its serious charges we say as we said at first and have not changed our opinion. The charges of favoriusm, nepotism, tyrannical rule, and non-enforcement of rufes of the board of trustees any charges worthy of an abswer. It is not difficult to find out to whom the people would look for an answer to these questions.

We realize that an answer will be made to this that the board of trustees has looked over the work of last year and has no condemuation for the management. These charges have been made since then and should be settled by that body. If that conscientious body, after investigating the matter, can say that The Bumble-Bee was wrong when it made these charges, then those gentlemen are entitled to such vindication, and Georgia's university will stand in a better light before the people.

Now and Then.

### Now and Then.

We have been taunted with being an alumnus of the institution and yes fighting its best interests. We are an alumnus of the University of Georgia, passing out of her gates almost simultaneously with the death of that distinguished man, Patrick H. Meil. For the professors who taught us we cherish nothink save the feeling of affection; for every achievement she has made in advancement and honor we have been made to rejoice, and none cherish more tenderly her welfare than do we. But it is a mistake to think that love for our alma mater is to be shown by silence when open charges are made against he, such as are made against he row going the rounds.

Appear Abnormal.

Appear Abnormal. Appear Abnormal.

As a distinguished Georgian said a few nights since: "These charges appear to be abnormal, but if they are true, they should be rectified at once in a most effective manner." For the good of the old university it is to be hoped that they are untrue: equally for her good, if they are true, should they be brought to light and acted upon.

# AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Very Large Number of Visitors Notwith-standing the Races. Chicago, June 24.-Notwithstanding the great American derby at Washington park today in the presence of 75,000 people, there was a big crowd at the fair. So little was the effect that it could not be noticed and the bureau of admissions was confident tonight that the total attendance for today was in excess of that yesterday, when 136,802 people passed through the turnstiles. Of these 102,551 were paid admissions. The total attendance at the centennial for the corresponding day was

John Thatcher, chairman of the committee on awards, called a meeting for Monday noon in Chief Buchanan's office, in the agnoon in Chief Buchanan's office, in the agricultural building, to classify the exhibits for the purpose of making awards and to set dates for the judging of various articles. Those invited to be present are: Professor J. P. Roberts, of Cornell university; ex-Secretary of Agriculture J. M. Rusk, Robert W. Furness, of Nebraska, and Colonel E. Willets, representing the government exhibit.

and Colonel E. Willets, representing the government exhibit.

The New Hampshire state building will be dedicated Monday.

Tuesday has been designated as Brooklyn day. Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, will make a speech of welcome, which will be responded to by Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn. Speeches will also be made by William C. Bryant, of The Brooklyn Times; St. Clair McElway, of The Brooklyn Eagle; M. T. Townes, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and President Cosgray, of the Brooklyn board of aldermen.

# AN ATLANTA WOMAN'S SUIT.

She Says That She Has Been Defrauded in Wicked Chicago. Chicago, Ill., June 24.—(Special.)—Caroline Humphreys, who says she is an illiterate woman, began a suit today in the circuit court against the North American Deposit and Investment Company for the conveyance of a lot in Atlanta, Ga. She alleges that the lot was obtained from her by fraud. It is worth \$2,500, she says, and she applied to the defendant for a loan of \$1,200 on it. The company agreed to let her have it and asked her to sign an instrument purporting to be a mortgage, she says, but which was in reality a warranty deed. Instead of getting \$1,200 in cash, she says, they gave her \$450 and forty shares of stock in the company of the par value of \$10 each. She says this stock, however, is worthless. She learned afterward, she says, that the instrument was a deed and not a mortgage, and tried to get her property back but got no satisfaction. Mrs. Humphreys came from Atlanta three years ago.

# DEMANDED A PERCENTAGE.

Contractors Refused to Pay and the Superin

tendant Is Now Out of a Job. Nashville, Tenn., June 24.—(Special.)—Col Charles, the superintendent of the capito Charles, the superintendent of the capitol building, resigned today. Some time ago the two fresco contractors charged that Col. Charles had demanded a personal consideration of \$200 for awarding a contract of about \$1,000. Governor Turney asked two Nashville gentlemen to investigate the charges and they reported yesterday. Today Col. Charles was sent for by the governor and after a brief interview, he presented his resignation. Since the publication of the charges referred to, it has developed that a contractor presented Colonel Charles \$25, and that during the legislature the colonel at tempted to make some boys who sold articles in the house pay him \$3 for the privilege.

# Killed by a Robber.

Boston, June 24.—Dr. William Wardwell of West Roxbury, was shot and killed this afternoon, in West Roxbury, by Amos Morse of Boston. Morse entered the building for the purpose of robbing and was discovered by the doctor. Morse was soon captured and leaked up. locked up.

locked up.

It appears from later investigation that
Morse was not a burglar, but that he has become very jealous of the doctor, whom he believed to have been unduly intimate with his
wife. Morse was employed as an elevator
man in the Equitable building. When arrested he said he had no regret for his action.

New Estimated Rates.

Yesterday several of the city's leading lumber dealers met in session with representatives of the railwads of the state for the pulpose of agreeing on new estimates of weights of lumber to be submitted to the state railroad commission. Some abuses have grown up under the present estimates.

Among those present were: Messrs. Joe Graham, claim agent of the Central; Superintendents Beaupree and Vaughn, of the East Terressee; and Martin Amorcus, Major Smart, J. C. Wilson and T. R. Foote.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Washington, June 24.—The receipts for the month to date, \$24.314.600; receipts for the fiscal year to date, \$375.406.150; expenditures for the month to date, \$25.974.000; expenditures for the fiscial year to date, \$380.677,386.

DiazVisit to Europe. City of Mexico, June 24.—A government official stated today that President Diax is making preparations to visit Europe this summer. He has not fully decided as to the route he will take, but he will probably pass through the United States, spending a few days in Chicago, Washington and New York. The trip will be one of pleasure, and he will return to Mexico in October.

The Victims Sue the College.

Delaware, O., June 24.—(Special.)—The students of Wesleyan college, whose faces and arms were burned by hazers some time ago, have brought suit for \$10,000 each against the institution.

# A CARD ON THE DOOR

Stated that the Howard Bank at Cartersville Would Not Open.

DEPOSITORS WILL GET EVERY CENT.

The Continual Withdrawal of Deposits and Poor Collections Caused the Suspension-A Dry Goods Firm Fails,

Cartersville, Ga., June 24-(Special.)-The doors of the Howard bank did not open for business this morning. A card on the door stated that the continued withdrowal of deposits and failure to realize on assets due, caused the suspension. The amount of assets and liabilities cannot be

obtained at present.

Mr. W. H. Howard, president, was seen this afternoon and in answer to a

question, said: "Depositors have continually withdrawn their money for the last ninety days and we were unable to make collections. Consequently we were forced to suspend. Every depositor shall receive 100 cents on the dollar, but I cannot say just when. They will be paid as fast as I can make collections. I don't care to say anything further just now for publication."

At a depositors' meeting held in the bank this afternoon, a meeting of all depositors was called for Monday afternoon, June 26th, at 2 o'clock. In the opera house at that time, the affairs of the bank will probably be made known to those interested. "Depositors have continually withdrawn

A Receiver for R. H. Garwood The dry goods establishment of R. H. Garwood was closed this morning by order of the court and J. H. Garwood was appointed temporary 'receiver. The latter gentleman stated that mortgages to the amount of \$5,000 were filed on Monday for the protection of home creditors. He further said that if the stock is handled right it will worst them protected. right it will more than pay all liabilities. The failure, he says, is due to the small sales and poor collections. The exact condition of the business could not be ascertained.

### BANK OF SUMTER CLOSED.

Its Troubles Said to Be Only Temporary and

There is No Excitement.

Americus, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—The bank of Sumter ceased the payments of checks and declined to receive deposits this morning. This was quite a surprise, though causing no excitement, as it was known in banking circles here that the bank is entirely solvent. The cause of the suspension is that their New York correspondent declined to extend the usual line of loans, sion is that their New York correspondent declined to extend the usual line of loans, after having agreed to do so. Depending on this promise, the bank of Sumter had loaned out their funds to an extent that, in the opinion of the directors, rendered it improper to continue business until a loan could be negotiated. There was no run, and the bank's doors are to be kept open. Cashier Furlow is in New York with \$40.000 of good paper. It is thought he will be able in the next two days to arrange for all the funds needed. The other banks here stand ready to extend all needed as here stand ready to extend all needed as-sistance, and, should Cashier Furlow not succeed in New York, the banks here, which are in an easy situation, will help the bank of Snmter out of its temporary embarrassment. The bank is popular and does a good business, and is regarded as solvent by all in a position to know. The deposits are about \$50,000, about \$17,000 of which are on time certific

# DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

Fire at Leipsic, O .- Six Business Houses

Leipsic, O., June 24.—At 11:30 o'clock last night the building occupied by Theodore G. Earman was discovered to be on fire. The Earman was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread to the surrounding buildings and six of the best business pinces were destroyed. The total loss will be about \$30,-600. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Omaha, Neb., June 24.—The lumber yards of John M. Wakefield, under sheds covering two acres of ground and well stocked, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock a. m. Loss estimated at \$500,000. The fire is supposed to have been started by sparks from a locomotive.

# THE EXTRA SESSION.

Indianapolis News: It is certain step which prompted the open expression of his (the president's) intention to call an extra session, though it might be better, per-haps, if the day were not set so far distant.

Chicago Times: That law was a subterfuge a compromise, a half-way, halting, dishonest measure, such as Sherman, though pronounced an able financier, was in the habit of secur ing; but with the repeal of the Sherman law, if it shall come, what is to be the substitute?

New York Mail and Express: Why should President Cleveland wait three months be-fore performing one of the most pressing du-ties that has yet devolved upon him? Sum mon an extra session, and the quicker the bes

Brooklyn Standard-Union: We have only to sell wheat, meats, petroleum and cotton in sufficient quantities to turn the balance of trade in our favor, and the steamers will be loaded with gold coming this way. It would be just like Cieveland's luck if this should happen coincident with his convening congress, and he would get the credit of dealing in prodigies, whether the Sherman act is repealed or not.

New York Evening Sun: Whether congress will repeal the Sherman law unconditionally, as Mr. Cleveland hopes, in exchange for a repeal of the state bank tax, which Mr. Cleve. land is said to be prepared to concede, or in exchange for a new silver law, less objectionable than the present one, remains to be seen. In any case, congress will be confronted with the facts, and will be held by the country to answer for the manner in which it deals with them.

Omaha Bee: Confidence is expressed in some quarters that the silver purchase act will be unconditionally repealed by the next congress. On the other hand the silver advo-cates insist that this cannot be done, and they will spare no effort to effect the strongest possible organization in and out of con-gress against unconditional repeal. The prob-ability is that the struggle will be a hard one, the outcome depending upon the course of the republicans in congress.

From Garden and Forest.

Extension and plant fashion and plant buying has not been confined to the tulip mariaes of Holland or to the orchard collec-

maniacs of Holland or to the orchard collectors of England and the United States, as the usually thrifty and self-sustained Japanese may be equally absurd when possessed with the mania of fashion.

There is in Japan a plant related to and similar in general appearance to the orontium of our marshes; it is the rhodea japonica, and naturally it has pretty bright green leaves, but just now it is the fashion in Japan to make collections of individuals with leaves variously variegated, striped or blotched.

A green-leaved plant is worth perhaps 1 cent in Tokio, but it is said that as much as \$3,000 has been offered and refused for a plant of three or four leaves which could not be duplicated in their peculiar marking, and in a recent issue of The Gardeners' Chronicie Mr. J. H. Veitch, in his "Travelers' Notes." describes a visit to a grower of rhodea in Tokio.

Here he found a number of plants ranging in price from \$50 to \$2,000. The plant for which \$2,000 was asked was twelve inches wide and five inches high, with eight leaves streaked with white.

Breaking Up the Tigers.

Sandersville, Ga., June 24. (Special.)—Chief of Police Brown has captured some veteran tigers recently. Theodore Burns is serving a term in the chaingang and others have been arrested. Breaking Up the Tigers.

They Have Been Sweetened with New Gowns. From The Grand Rapids Democrat. What becomes of the "sour" girls at grad-

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24.-(Special.)-The d the payments of receive deposits this e a surprise, though of the suspen-k carrespondent il line of loans, so. Depending of Sumter had

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Y FLAMES.

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At 11:30 o'clock last upied by Theodore G. d to be on fire. The surrounding buildings siness places were de-s will be about \$30,-

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A SESSION.

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Express: Why should hair three months be-the most pressing du-lived upon him? Sum and the quicker the bes

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plant related to and carattee to the oronti-is the rhodea japonica, pretty bright green is the fashion in Japan individuals with leaves riped or blotched. t is worth perhaps 1 s said that as much as so, and refused for a leaves which could not peculiar marking, and ie Gardeners' Chronicis is "Travelers' Notes," grower of rhodea in

mber of plants ranging \$2,000. The plant for ted was twelve inches high, with eight leaves

ne 24.—(Special.)—Chief captured some veteran dore Burns is serving a r and others have been

tened with New Gowns. pids Democrat. e "sour" girls at grad-

# MR. W. W. BOYD,

One of Atlanta's Leading Citizens on the Aldermanic Board.

HOW HE MADE HIS UPWARD START.

He Was Born in Spartanburg, S. C., and Moved with His Father to Georgia in 1850-With E. Van Winkle

Our neighboring state of South Carolina has not been lacking in her contributions to Atlanta's solid growth. These contributions have not been simply

made to her population, by increasing the names in her directory, but have been of that thrifty and energetic kind which have imparted to the city a new vigor.

to Charlotte, N. C., where he secured the position of bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of Brem, Brown & Co. At the expiration of the first year, however, he came to Atlanta, where his father and mother then resided and where he made two or three shread in the case.

mother then resided and where he made two or three shrewd investments.

He then went to Mobile, Ala., where he again resumed his pen and followed for six years the occupation of a bookkeeper. He then returned to Atlanta and this time he made it his permanent residence. In 1880, having accumulated a good sum of money, he purchased a half interest in the machinery works of E. Van Winkle, which has since been known by the firm pame of E.

ery works of E. Van Winkle, which has since been known by the firm name of E. Van Winkle & Co.

This is today one of the largest establishments in the south and much of its success is due to the excellent financial ability of Mr. Boyd. The senior member of the firm, Mr. E. Van Winkle, is a skilled mechanic, and the whole of his time is devoted to the supervision of machinery and a careful study of improvements. He has been the originator of many excellent patents and some of them are world renowned. His cotton gins are among the finest in the country.



W. W. BOYD.

linian that he goes into everything he undertakes with his whole soul. This is a partial explanation of the many instances recorded in this city of individual success, while it furthermore explains the empetuosity which led South Carolina, before any of the other states had taken action, to separate herself from the American union.

Thus, much of the public spirit which has fostered and promoted the popular enterprises of this city, as well as a large percentage of that thrift which has resulted in the accumulation of large private fortunes, has come from the plucky young common-wealth beyond the Savannah.

From this state, in the early part of the decade which preceded the opening of the war, came Mr. Wallace Boyd. He was then but a mere lad in his homespun trousers, and was scarcely more than six or

The state was at that time agitated with the question of slavery, and the temper of South Carolina, whose fiery spirit gained for her in after years the epithet of "Hotspur," was beginning to rise in hostility towards the north. The venerable John C. Calhoun was still living, but his massive intellect, which had flashed amid the storm of a hundred battles, was beginning to fail, while his eagle eye was already dim.

fail, while his eagle eye was already dim.
Of this period, however, and its bitter agitation, Mr. Boyd, on account of his tender age at that time, remembers little. He came with his father to Georgia in 1850, and settled in the town of Marietta, where they remained until the outbreak of the

To go back, however, for the purpose of grouping together the facts which are necessary to complete the sketch, Mr. Boyd was born in Spartanburg, S. C., on the 17th

His father, Mr. William Wade Boyd, a man of strong sense and of irreproachable character, followed the business of a merchant tailor, and managed, by shrewd economy and fair dealings, not only to supfamily, but to make what was

called in those days a good living.

He was deeply attached to South Carolina, and especially to that section of which Spartanburg was the center; but he be lieved in settling where his labor would yield him the largest profit. Accordingly, after weighing the advantages of Marietta, as a live and sprightly Georgia town, with · ample educational facilities, he decided to alter his environment and to settle with

his family among the hills of north Georgia. Atlanta was then but a small town, with perhaps as many as two or three thousand people. There were no schools of any importance here at that time, and, while it was a busy and energetic town, it was still second to Marietta, both in point of age and in mercantile advantages.

Here the father of Mr. Boyd resumed his business as a merchant tailor. In addition to this, he annexed a military store, and supplied the cadets of the Georgia

military institute with uniforms. At this latter place Mr. Wallace Boyd received his education, and here he was found pursuing his studies when the war

He enlisted at once in the confederate army and went to the front with his father, who was colonel of the Nineteenth Georgia

Later on, however, he enlisted in Company B. of the Sixty-fourth Georgia, in which he served for a short while with distinguished gallantry. He was then made quartermaster sergeant, with the duties of acting quartermaster and commissary of

the regiment. The first service of this regiment was in the state of Florida, but after the battle of Ocean Pond, which was a very severe engagement, it was ordered to Virginia, where it figured with prominence in that celebrated campaign. The regiment did valiant service for the confederacy, at the siege of Petersburg. Mr. Boyd was made a prisoner at High Bridge, Prince Edward county, Virginia, on the 7th of April, 1865, but was afterwards released, and obtained his parole with the other

and obtained his parole with the other soldiers of Lee's army.

The career of Mr. Boyd after the wan was one of frequent changes. The country was then in a destitute condition by reason of the bardships and desolation entailed upon this section, and, in order to make a living, it was necessary to accept whatever chauce offered. He located for a short while at Thomasville, Ga., in the southern part of the state, where he managed to earn a little money; but from there he went

business management of the establishment. His skill in this department has been clearly demonstrated by the growth and expansion of the business under his

and expansion of the business under his control, and by the fact that nowhere in the southern states is there a similar establishment which surpasses it.

Mr. Boyd was united in marriage to Miss Jeane E. Saddler, of Charlotte, N. C., in March, 1868. This charming and beautful lady who departed this life a few months ago, was a model helfmeet and exemplified in her home circle all of those loveable graces of character which are so much admired in womanhood. Her sweet and beautiful influence was a most potential factor in the nurture and education of her children, who caught the infection of her bright example as they grew up in the sunlight of her presence.

up in the smallght of her presence.

Three boys and four girls constitute the large and interesting family of Mr. Boyd, now living, and his home place on the corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets is at all times the abode of cheer and hospitality. pitality.

Mr. Boyd is a strong minded and influen-

ant of the times and is thoroughly posted on all topics of current interest. His manner is frank and open and his conversation, al-ways rich and flaent, is full of that prime

of the fusiness world has been such as to appeal to the recognition and the reward of his fellow citizens.

As an alderman of this city he has made

a splendid record, and his conduct in that body is characterized by the same cool equipoise which he has always brought to the discharge of his private duties, Prudent; Mr. Boyd, in addition to these qualifica-tions, which befit him so admirably for pub-

Mr. Boyd, in action to these quantestions, which befit him so admirably for public service, is an officer in the First Presbyterian church, with which organization he has been connected for several years, and in this profession his life has been that of a devont and earnest Christian. No one can point to an act of his life that is not in harmony with his religious credit or charge him with a brackle of trust of friendship. him with a breach of trust of friendship which envy can fasten upon his character or magnify into a blot upon his reputation.

# WEST END'S NEW PAPER.

The Initial Copy Made Its Appearance Yester-day—French Strange the Editor. West End has a newspaper, and it promises

to be a hummer.

It made its first appearance yesterday morning, under the style of "The West End News," and was broadly circulated throughout the city.

out the city.

If the subsequent issues are as breezy as the one yesterday the success of the newspaper is well assured. Its bright paragraphs scintillated with wit, white its columns abounded in broken secrets and entertaining gossip. It created a lively flutter as it made its appearance, and all who chanced to get a copy were lavish in their congratulations of the collection.

a copy were lavish in their congratulations of the editor.

Mr. French Strange, who will occupy the editorial sanctum and wield the journalistic pen of the new paper, is one of the most capable writers in Georgia. His style is characterized by a richness that is only equalled by its fluency, and his enterprise as a wide-awake and congretation of the wide intested by the excellent tone and snap of his first edition.

attested by the executar tone and any of me first edition.

Congratulations are due Mr. Strange, and his many friends in Atlanta exterd him their hearty good wishes. His paper will re doubt rank in its subsequent numbers among the brightest newspapers of the state.

\$1 for enough gold wall paper for room. 10x15x9, 2 w, 2 d. At M. M. Mauck's.

PROFESSOR AGOSTINI.

One of the Most Graceful and 7 horough Mas-

Professor Agostini, who is known to almost every lover of the terpsichore in Atlanta and whose play at DeGive's last Friday night attracted such a large audience, will leave the city in a few days to be absent several weeks.

weeks.
Atlanta can well afford to be proud of such a gentlemanty and artistic master of the art of dancing, and when the professor leaves his hundreds of admirers throughout the city will depuly mass his

of dancing, and when the professor leaves his hundreds of admirers throughout the city will deeply miss him.

Professor Agostini has been teaching in Atlanta alternately for the past dozen years and in no instance has his pupils failed to be wonderfully benefited under his skillful instruction. The timest child has been taught to execute dances that when brought before the public the picture presented reminded one more of an automaton than a human. In short, Professor Agostini is, as has been stated repeatedly, a master of this grand art.

Baptist Sunday School Mass Meeting. The regular monthly mass meeting of the Baptist Sunday schools of Atlanta will convene at the Central Baptist church this afternoon the 25th at 330 o'clock. The musical portion of the programme will be good and likewise the addresses of Rev. S. Y. Jamison, Rev. J. D. Winchester and Mr. A. C. Briscoe. Come out and be benefited.

OUR CHAUTAUQUA.

Its Great Work and How It Will Be Accomplished.

THE MUSIC FOR THE OCCASION.

The Famous Schubert Quartet and Mile Decca Will Be the Musical Attraction-The Great Tent.

The greatest soprano singer in America is Madame Marie Decca, the greatest lyical soprino, called by the oest American and European critics, the American Jenny Lind. She received her musical training in Paris, having studied for four years under Mme. Marchesi.

Mlle. Decca scored a remarkable succes at the great chautauqua assembly in 1891, receiving the beautiful "chautauqua" salute" from 10,000 people. Since then she has been engaged by the leading chautau-

qua assemblies all over the country. Mile. Decca accompanied the famous United States Marine band on 4s concert tour through the country in 1891, and the press in the leading cities spoke in Ligh terms of her phenomenal singing. She accompanied them again in 1892 on their western tour, and created the greatest furore in every city. Her reception on the Pacific coast was a continuous ovation.

The legislatures of two different states, Ohio and Kentucky, adjourned for the purpose of listening to Mile. Decca's wonderful singing; and Verdi, the greatest composer, United States Marine band on its concert

singing; and Verdi, the greatest composer, when he heard Mlle. Decca sing in Paris, enthusiasticaly exclamed: "It is a voice beyond all compare."

Mile. Decca will be at the Atlanta Chautauqua through the entire session.

The Chicago Schubert Male quartet

is the finest organization of the kind in the world. This quartet has been engaged for four concerts during the assembly, and the prvilege of hearing it should be taken advantage of by all lovers-of good music.



Mr. Samuel F. Battle has a voice wonderous sweetness and power. When once you hear it you wish there were more



Mr. William Harris, second tenor, has splendid voice, well cultivated and



Mr. John R. Tyley, first bass, has been pefore the musical public for a number of years and is a great favorite wherever



Mr. George H. lott is one of the five great basses in the world. His voice will be a revelation to all who have never heard him. He has wonderful power, but his voice is not harsh, and the quality of his tones remind one of the full diapason of a great organ.

The grand chorus of 1,000 voices, under

New Dry Goods Store, 37 Whitehall and 30 S. Broad Sts.

We are simply doing the only strictly Dry Goods business in Atlanta. Compare our prices with those great BELOW-COST and CLEARANCE-SALE PEOPLE on Whitehall Street."

SILKS SILKS SILKS

5 pieces baby blue China Silks, 33 inches wide, 68e per yard.

5 pieces Lilac China Silks, 33 inches wide, 68c per yard.
5 pieces Cherry Red China Silks, 33 inches wide, 68c per yard.
5 pieces Russet Brown China Silks, 33 inches wide, 68c per yard.
The knife will be stuck clear up to the hilt in all black Silks.
Bengalines, Tafettas, Indias and Hong Kong Silks in figured and plain for street and evening wear, at prices to suit buyers.
PLACE DIESS GOODS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS. Tamise, Clariettes, Crisettes, Challies, Nunsveilings, Silk Warp Henriettas, Cashmeres from 25c to 35c a yard.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

23 pieces Wool Serges at 50c per yard, worth 75c. 17 pieces 46-inch Surah Cloth at 75c per gard, worth \$1. 11 pieces Poplins at 75c per yard, worth \$1.25. Hopsacking at \$1.17 per yard, worth \$1.50

16 light weight novelty Suits at \$10 a

suit, worth \$35.

We are showing the largest line of Dress Trimmings in Georgia.

Fine all silk Braid at 2 1-2c a yard.

75 silk and jett Bolero Fronts at \$1.69 each, worth \$5.

WASH DRESS GOODS. 2,500 yards colored grounds, dainty designs, India Lawns at 10c per yard, worth 3,000 yards black and colored grounds

5,000 yards black and colored grounds figured Batiste at 12 1-2c per yard, worth 25c.

1,565 yards small figured Lawns for 1,565 yards sutall figured Lawns for waists at 12 1-2c per yard.
2,000 yards of Scotch Cambric, 40 inches wide, white and delicate colored grounds, at 15c per yard.

A full line of figured Lawns from 15c to 20c per yard.
30 pieces Organdies at 20c per yard, worth 39c.
Dotted Swisses at 22 1-2c per yard.

worth 39c.

Dotted Swisses at 22 1-2c per yard.

Dotted Swisses at 27 1-2c per yard.

Dotted Swisses at 29c per yard.

Dotted Swisses at 35c per yard.

Dotted Swisses at 40c per yard.

Dotted Swisses at 45c per yard.

Dotted Swisses at 50c per yard.

Dotted Swisses at 50c per yard. Dotted Swisses at 60c per yard. Colored Dotted Swisses from 22 1-2c to

15,000 yards Short-length Pongees at 86 full dress patterns, handsomely embroidered, on fine India Linen, at \$2.50

PIN STRIPED PATTERNS in Satteens Black and Blue ground at 25c per yard. WASH GOODS

12 pieces all-wool medium weight Flan-nels at 48e a yard, worth 85e. 10 pieces of fine Gauze Flannels at 65e per yard, worth \$1. 6 pieces of Silk Warp Gauze Flannels at 98c yard, worth \$1.75.

1.785 yards of oil-dyed French Cretons at 1.785 yards of oil-dyed French Cretons at 12 1-2c per yard, worth 20c. 8,156 yards of Zephyr Ginghams at 12 1-2c per yard, worth 18c. 2,500 yards of fine French Ginghams at 25c per yard, worth 50c. 75 pieces of striped Outing Cloth, suitable for tennins or bathing suits, at 7 1-2c per yard, worth 15c. 10,000 yards of 4-4 Bleached Domestic at 5c per yard. 6,000 yards of 4-4 Brown Sea Island at

6,000 yards of 4-4 Brown Sea Island at PET DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' ready-made Suits and Shirt Waists. Waists, 10 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, nicely' made, at 25c each, worth 50c. 12 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, ruffle front, at 39c each, worth 75c. 25 dozen Ladies' Navy Blue, Polka'Dot 25 dozen Latties Navy Bine, Fona Die Shirt-Waists, at 50e each, worth 85e. 15 dozen Ladies' Fine Percale Shirt Waises, butterfly style, at 98e each, worth 81.25. 5 dozen Black Salteen Shirt Waists at

\$1 cach, worth \$1.35. 10 dozen Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, embroidery trimmed, at \$1.50,

Waists, embroidery trimmed, at \$1.50, worth \$2.50.

5 dozen Ladies' Striped Irish Lawn Shirt Waists, at \$2.35 each, worth \$3.

175 Ladies' Plaid Silk Shirt Waists at \$5.50 each, worth \$7.50.

50 Ladies' Black and Blue China Silk Shirt Waists at \$5.525 each, worth \$6.50.

50 fine Imported Eolero Jackets left at \$1.25 each, worth \$8.50.

Ladies' Suits less that manufacturers' prices to close out at once, 35 Ladies' House Dresses at \$1.35 a suit,

prices to close out at once. 35 Ladies' House Dresses at \$1.35 a suit, worth \$2.25. 50 Ladies' Blazer Suits at \$2.35 a suit,

50 Ladies' Blazer Suits at \$2.35 a suit, worth \$5.

25 Ladies' Wexil Suits, in imported seasucker, at \$4.85 a suit, worth \$6.50.

28 Ladies' all-wool Serge Blazer Suits at \$4.90, worth \$12.50.

15 Ladies' World's Fair Suits, with separable capes, at \$6, worth \$18.

25 Ladies' Eton Suits, in all-wool serge, tailor made, at \$14 a suit, worth \$18.50. PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS. The largest and most varied assortment of Sun and Rain Shades in the city.

100 Umbrellas, worth \$1.35, Monday at 98c. 275 Gents' Umbrellas, worth \$2.25, Monday at \$1.25. 300 Puritan Silk Gents' Umbrelias, worth, \$6, at \$3 each.

375 Children's Parasols, worth \$1.25, Monday at 50e-2,000 fancy handles, in Dresden, bam-boo, chony, cherry and areasia wood per-fumed handles, from \$1 to \$10 each. 500 Carriage Parasels from \$2.50 to \$25

85 Carriage Sun Shades at \$1 each. NOTIONS NOTIONS NOTIONSGCycOC 300 Russian Leather Initial Pocketbooks or Misses, 33c each, worth \$1. 16 dozen Pebble Leather Pocketbooks at

23c, worth 50c. 20 dozen Alligator Leather Pocketbooks at 83c, worth 82. 500 Ladies' Pockeebooks at 8c, worth 50c. 300 Japanese Fans at 15c each, worth

25c. 150 Silk Gauze Fans at 48c each, worth 100 Silk Gauze Fans at 73e each, worth \$1.75. 81.75.
100 Feather Fans, genuine ostrich tips, from \$2.50 to \$10 each.
5 down fancy Sterling Silver and Gold Hair Pins, mounted on tortoise shell, at \$2.58, worth \$5. 500 Tortoise Shell Hair Pins in all fancy

designs, at 2c each, worth 10c.
20 dozen Toilet Brushes at 15c each,
worth 35c.
A full line of fine Toilet Scap, from 5c
to 55c a cake. HOSIERY

HOSIERY

50 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, Richelieu rib, fast black, 13c, worth 50c. 25 dozen Misses' Lisle Thread Hose, fast black, red and russet, drop stitch, at 50c. 100 dozen Gents' Half-Hose, fast black, tank, slates, new blues and umbleached balbriggans, at 25c, cheap at 40c.

75 dozen Misses' Hose, light weigt, fast black, red and russet, ribbe and plain, at 25c a pair.

50 dozen Infants' Hose and Half-Hose, red, russet and fast black, at 25c a pair.

GENTS FURNISHINGS - 100 dozen Gents' White Unlaundered Shirts, made of New York mills domestic and 1900 linea bosom, reinforced and dou-ble stitched, at 50c each. 50 dozen Gents' India Gauze Vests at

25c each. 25 dozen Gents' Bleached Pepperei drill Drawers at 35c a pair.

100 dozen Windser Ties, sky pink, white lavender, nile, gold, dets, 'stripes and plaids, six inches wide and thirty-six inches long, at 25c each.

20 dozen Gents' Negligee Shirts, plaited and plain bosom, at 98c, worth \$1.50.

LADIES VESTS LADIES VESTS

100 dozen Ladies' Ecrue ribbed Vests, with tape neck, at 12 1-2e each.

50 dozen Ladies' Swiss ribbed Vests, silk tape neck, at 21 each.

25 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests, white, at 33 1-3e each, worth 50c.

40 dozen Ladies' India Gauze Vests, low neck, half sleeves, at 33 1-3e each.

20 dozen Ladies' White Silk Vests, ribbed, at \$5e, worth \$1.25.

10 dozen Ladies' extra size Vests, Swiss ribbed, at 50c each.

# CHAS. W. JAMES, 37 WHITEHALL, 30 SOUTH BROAD STS.

the leadership of Professor Case, will be a feature of the assembly. The chorus will

be given daily rehearsals and frequen The school cherns, under the direction of Professor B. C. Davis, will be of great interest and will attract thousands.

Aside from the voices, the music which will be sung is the best in the books, and too much cannot be said in praise of this part of the musical feature.

Among the long list of lecturers who

part of the musical feature,
Among the long list of lecturers who have places on the programme none ranks higher than Rey, Russell H. Conwell, D.D., of Philadelphia. His three lectures, "Acees of Dramonds," "A Jolly Earthquake" and "The Angel's Lilly," have more than a national reputation. He is one of the most popular speakers in the United States.

Mr. Leon H. Vincent will be very prominent on the programme during the entire assembly. He is very popular as a speaker and ranks with the best.

The action of the railroads centering in Atlanta regarding the assembly is very gratifying indeed, for they have granted, through Colonel Slaughter, assistant commissioner, a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points within 100 miles from Atlanta from July 6th to July 14th inclusive. For July 3d, 4th and 5th a rate one and one-third fare has been declared. All tickets will have a chautauqua admission tickets will have a chautauqua admissi coupon attached for 25 cents additional.

A RUNAWAY.

Mr. Orle Johnson Narrowly Escapes Being

Badly Hurt Yesterday. While Mr. Orie Johnson, a brother of Mr. George E. Johson, was driving a spirited horse yesterday out Luckie street, the animal became unmanageable and started down the street at a rapid gait. In his mad run the reins were torn from the grasp of Mr. Johnson which made his position helpless so far as trying to check the speed of the frightened animal. the speed of the trightened animal.

Near the corner of Luckie and Dairy streets some one stopped the horse but not until Mr. Johnson had been badly bruised on the right arm and head. Mr. Johnson's condition is not considered at all serious though he complains of pains in his side.

Notice. Mrs. Rosa Freudenthal Monnish will attend to her husband's, Dr. W. A. Monnish, lady patients during his absence on professional business in New York, Hours—9 A. m. to 12 m. Junction of Peachtree, North Forsyth and Church streets, "House that Jack Built"

Third Baptist Church. Celebration of the Lord's supper in con-clusion of morning service. At the S.p. m. service, the pastor, Rev. J. D. Winchester, will preach on "Church Ordinances"—who should, and who should not receive them.

Dramatic. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, director of the Edwin Gordon Lawrence, director of the Lawrence School of Acting, of New York, is to return to the stage this fall, appearing in a refined Indian melo-drama from the pen of the well-known author Emerson Bennett, of Philadelphia. The scenes are laid during the revolutionary war and the author aims to make them true pictures of pioneer life as it existed in those days, with its rough simplicity, hardships, perios, sufferings, hair-breatth escapes, ruin, ceath and fund triumph of the hero. The scenery is all to be expressly printed and several startling novelties are expected.

perited and several expected.

The fly on the wheel must be on too part of the time. It is E. E. Rice's turn in be on too. He has hade and lost fortunes with burlesque. In "1402" he has found a gold mine. Its New York success is wonderful. Fine Melons Mr. S. W. Bacon, of this city, is now handling large quantities of the famous

Receiver's -: - Sale. FURNITURE and MANTELS

Belonging to A. J. Miller's Estate still continues. This was a very large stock, and it has taken considerable time to sell out so far. We are anxious to dispose of the remaining stock as soon as possible. If you will judge rightly and act promptly you can save money. Call ir

# next week and secure a bargain. PRESTON H. MILLER, Receiver,

62 Peachtree Street.

Lord Bacon watermelon, grown in middle Georgia. This is, without doubt, one of the finest varieties of melons ever grown in in this country. They are sweet, juley and crisp, and good enough for the palate of a queen. If you desire to confer with him to the country of the country with him to the country of the coun you will find him at the yards of the Central railroad, where he personally looks after his melon business.

THE FORSYTH STREET BRIDGE.

No Definite Arangements as Yet Made For Its Reception on the Fourth.

Reception on the Fourth.

When the Forsyth street bridge is turned over to the city of Atlanta it is very probable that there will be a big demonstration.

As yet though the bridge committee has not made any arrangements in this direction, but the body will meet at an early date and originate some plans for the reception of the bridge.

originate some pans for the reception of the bridge.

As has been stated in these columns, the tructure, will have received its finishing touches by the 4th day of next month, and defore that time it is safe to say what demonstrations that will take place will have been announced to the public.

In speaking about the matter resterday Mayor Goodwin said:

In speaking about the matter vesterday Mayor Goodwin said:

"Not we have not made any arrangements for the reception of the bridge as yet, but I guess the bridge committee will meet at an early date and settle upon some definite plan concerning the matter. It is certainly one of the finest pieces of workmanship in the country and the city no doubt feels proud over leaving such a bridge. I myself will have nothing I guess to do in preparing any programme for the occasion, from the fact that it has, I believe, been left to the bridge committee. These gentlemen, I am sure, will take the proper steps in the matter and when the bridge is turned over to the Liv it will be an occasion that will long be remembered."

Nearly all the members of the city's municipal government have made careful examinations of the bridge and all agree in pronouncing it a wonderful affair.

Georgians at Chicage.

Georgians at Chicago.

While the world's fair commissioners have done everything possible for the comfort of visitors, and the different states have also, in most cases, prepared a place of reception in their respective state-houses for visitors from their own state, where a register is kept to receive the names of visitors, Georgia is one of the several states that has not such a building at the world's fair grounds. However, the register of the Alhambra hotel, at the corner of State and Twentieth streets, serves the purpose, as most Georgians, who, have so far visited the fair, have put up at the Georgia rendezvous. One of the proprietors of the house is a Georgian himself,

and together with his associates have made the Aliambra hotel a temporary home for Georgians while at the fair. All the Georgia and other southern news-papers are kept on file, and everything is done for the comfort of their Georgia

friends.
The Alhambra hotel is most desirably the Amanora note is most desirably situated and is not a temperary building, but a substantial house, kept in the very lest order. The greatest feature of the Alambra is that they have made their rates lower than any other first-class house in the

ity, as they are determined, if possible, to have all Georgians stay with them. In another part of this paper we publish an advertisement of the Alhambra, and have arranged to send every attache of The Constitution there this summer. The Constitution endorses the movement of the proprietors of this house, in making it a Georgia rendezvous, and will be pleased to meet their Georgia friends there this sum-

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Lucien L. Knight Will Address as . Audience This Afterboon. Mr. Lucien L. Knight, than whom there is no more agreeable speaker in the city, will address an audience at the Young Men's Christiam Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Knight has chosen a very appropriate subject which he will discuss in his peculiarly impressive way.

There will be a large crowd in attendance, and all that may be present will be greatly benefited by Mr. Knight's address, both spiritually and morally.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The Masonic fraternity of Atlanta and Fulton county will celebrate St. John's day at Piedmont park, Tuesday, the 27th instant. Basket dinner, speaking and other entertainments. All Masons and their fam ilies are carnestly requested to attend, Take Peachtree street cars to the grounds. Send baskets and other packages to the street car sheds, on Edgewood avenue, just

street car sheds, on Edgewood avenue, just taken in charge by a committee and transported free to the grounds.

The members of the fraternity are requested to bring their aprons with them. june 25-sun mon tnes

Summer School.

Miss B. H. Hanna, Mrs. H. R. Echols, principals, opens July 3d, at No. 19 East Cain. For further information call at No. 19 between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m.

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New York-Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue. New York-Fifth Avenue hotel news stand. Cincinnati-J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street. Washington-Metropolitan hotel.

Jacksonville-W. E. Armstrong.

Ckicago-P. O. News Co., 91 Adams street. nbia Hôtel. Chicago-Col Chicago-Hotel Mecca.

# 12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar mouth; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., June 25, 1893,

Notes on the Situation.

According to Bradstreet's review of trade for the week just ended, the number of business failures has sharply increased, the total being nearly, if not quite, the largest number of failures ever reported in one week.

We see distrust and depression everywhere. Credits are curtailed and money is tight from one end of the continent to the other.

On Monday at Wilmington, N. C., the Bank of New Hanover suspended and there was a run on the Savings and Trust Company.

Tuesday the Lane County bank, at Eugene, Ore., suspended.

Wednesday four banks in Los Angeles, two in San Diego, one in Portsmouth, O., and one in Buffalo, N. Y., suspended. Thursday there was a run on the First National bank, of Birmingham, and a bank at Ridgeway, Pa., and another at Greenville, Mich., suspended.

Friday witnessed the suspensions of the Pacific bank, of San Francisco; the Cataract bank, of Niagara, and the People's Home bank, of San Francisco.

Besides the banks and hundreds of ordinary business failures in the past week, the Sheldon coffee firm and the Cassell Company, of New York, went to smash, to the surprise of everybody. The failures for the week numbered 287. against 190 for the corresponding week of last year.

Now, what is the cause of these disasters? Some newspapers tell us that it is the Sherman law. But that law was in operation a year ago when the general business of the country was prosperous, and it was also in operation two years before that time.

What, then, is responsible for this state of affairs? The answer is found in the general uncertainty as to the policy of the administration. For the first time in thirty-two years the democrats have control of all branches of the government. What are they going to do? What will be done with the currency and the tariff?

These questions are distracting the public mind, and the situation will grow worse if there is no prospect of an extra session of congress before the middle of September. All this trouble would have been averted if an extra session of congress had been called shortly after Mr. Cieveland's inauguration. Even now. things would improve if a call should issue for congress to meet in July.

Until congress meets and gets to work the policy of the administration in regard to the currency and the tariff is shrouded in doubt and mystery. Congress will shape that policy, whatever it may be, and everything will remain at a standstill until something definite

is known. This is a fair and impartial statement of the facts of the case. Mr. Cleveland had it in his power to prevent the business disasters of the past four months by calling an early extra session, and he still has it in his power to relieve the situation of its worst features by calling the session at the earliest practicable day.

But suppose the president disregards the signs of the times and heeds no friendly counsel? Suppose he adheres to his original determination to put off the session until September? Then the work of wreck and ruin will have to go on for the next sixty or seventy-five days. The people will be merciless in their judgment, and they will place the responsibility for their misfortunes on the democratic party, where it does not belong, because it is overwhelmingly in favor of an immediate extra session.

Let the administration do its duty! Call an extra session!

Call it now!

# Wall Street Talk.

A word to the bankers of New York: You are consciously or unconsciously talking in the interests of Wall street. You do not stop to think that your words have undue weight in some localities.

Instead of indulging in gloomy and depressing talk to suit the speculators who desire to shape financial legislation, why not take a lesson from the bankers in

Atlanta and other southern cities? Down this way we do not think that the country has gone to the dogs. We know that a causeless panic has been brought on by the reckless talk of speculators and politicians, but we believe that an early extra session will change everything for the better, and that the affairs of the country will soon be in

good shape. A little talk of this sort from the New York bankers would have a good effect, and it would be on the right line. The country will worry through its present difficulties, and people will soon be wondering what caused their scare. The main thing now is to get congress to work, and in the meantime it will pay to look on the bright side.

### The Cat in the Meal-Tub.

We have not wondered at the attitude of The New York Times in its violent outbreaks, against Speaker Crisp, because we supposed all along that it was the result of its close association with the single standard element, whose special mission, at this juncture, is to put the currency of this country on a disfinetly gold basis and subject it to the direction of Messrs. Rothschilds & Co., of Europe.

The Times is nothing if not frank There is no longer any room for surmise as to the cause of its position toward Speaker Crisp. The cat in the meal-tub has come out, and the whole thing is as plain as daylight. In other words, it has announced itself squarely in favor of the gold standard. It does not mince matters, but in a column editorial on "The Gold Standard" shows what a beautiful thing it is and with what beneficent effect it could be worked in this country.

In other words, The Times has gone further than any political party now doing business in this country. Even the republicans have not dared to abandon the principle of himetallism and to announce outright in favor of the English standard as an American measure. But there is no evasion in the attitude of the democratic party, which declares in favor of the coinage of both metals under similar conditions and without discrimination against either.

We think that before The Times, under its new management, announced that it would be a democratic newspaper it should have given more careful consideration to the democratic platform. It cannot occupy its present position and stand on the democratic platform at the same time. The Times is a very able newspaper, but neither it nor any other newspaper, can ride two horses at one time when both are going in opposite directions.

In the meantime the incipient fight on Speaker Crisp, which appears to have dropped with a dull thud, has amounted to nothing more than a piece of humor, and very bad humor at that.

### A Funny Murder Case.

The only funny murder case that we ever heard of happened out in Texas. In Grimes county the dead body of a man was found, and in its badly decomposed state it resembled Mike Ferry, who had been missing some time. Peter Meggs was arrested and promptly confessed that he had murdered Ferry Upon his confession he was sent to the penitentiary. When he got there he found Ferry among the convicts, and also one of the jurors who had tried him, and who had been railroaded to prison before Meggs could make the

The Grimes county people are puzzled and the judge and the lawyers are mad. They do not know whether to urn Meers out or try him again for the murder of the unknown man. In this event, however, they fear that the plea of former jeopardy would acquit him. Some take the position that the prisonr's reckless lying deserves punishment and that he ought not to be released. The lawyers say that no such ease

has occurred since the time of William and Mary. According to their talk it is worthy of the era of the devil and Tom

### As to "Sections" and Immigration. We clip the following from The New

York Sun: resperity shall approximate the wonderful ecord of the past, who can say that the outh will not yet lead all the sections?—At-

outh will not yet lead an the sections," as anta Constitution.

We do not like the word "sections," as here used. It is not applicable to anything in the geography of our country, or in its polities, or in the character of its people. Yet we shall rejoice to see the states of the south in the forefront of the states of the south in the forefront of the states of the American union. They are advancing in American union. They are advanced: Let resperity, and may they ever advance! Let states advance in noble rivairy, each beyond the thers, each of them proud of the advance f all the others.

Appreciating the interest The Sun has always manlfested in the development of the south, we beg to say that the word "sections" was not used, in the above extract from The Constitution, in the sense in which it is construed. It was our purpose to make the suggestion that if the states in this section of our great country continue their remarkable development at the same rate that has characterized their growth for the past twenty years there was no reason why this should not be the richest and most prosperous part of the country in another quarter of a century.

The Sun cannot possibly be more earnest in its desire to eliminate all feeling of sectional animosity and ungenerous sectional rivalry than is The Constitution. We cordially rejoice with The Sun and sympathize most heartily with the generous spirit of broad patriotism which cherishes with common pride the development and the prosperity of every state in the union. We see no harm, however, in the south's evidencing a spirit of sectional pride in having overcome, against the most tremendous odds, hardships greater than have been suffered by any part of our country, and in expressing gratification at the hope that time will establish it, in the eyes of the world, as the rival for recognition as the richest and most prosperous

part of the union. Referring to the work of The Sun and to its constant effort to keep before the world the great advantages offered by Georgia, we reproduce herewith another editorial reference taken from the same paper as that from which the above clipping was made. If Georgia and the south had many such champions

as The Sun it would not be long before they got that part of domestic and foreign immigration to which their merits entitle them. Commenting on the statement of The Americus Times-Recorder that "there is plenty of room and a warm welcome for educated and intelligent immigrants in Georgia." The Sun

this phrase is meant scholarly or learned immigrants, who come to this country is not very large. The great mass of the people who arrive here from abroad are stalwar men and honest women, willing to work and anxious to improve their lot in life, Suel people aid in the development of the resources of the states in which they settle omote the growth of their wealth and add of their power. They are practical; they are producers; they earn the wages which the are paid; they soon become a part of us. In some respects they are more desirable that educated or cultified immigrants. If, for several years, the four or five hundred thou-sand of them who land here every year were to go to Georgia, that state would quickly become the most populous and wealthy one south of the Potomac river, and its real property would become twice thrice, or four or five times as valuable a it now is. Georgia has room for ten venty times the number of bonest people

The Constitution endorses every word of this. If Georgia will do its part toward inducing immigration here there is no reason why its population should not be doubled in the next decade.

# Two Democratic Pledges.

The Chicago platform is the law of the democratic party.

Upon that platform the party regained power-upon that platform Mr. Cleveland was elected. It was endorsed by the country, and every pledge in it must be redeemed.

Section 7 of the platform reads as fol-

We denounce the republican legislation own as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift; fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, bus for its speedy repeal. We hold to use of both gold and silver as the standard noney of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for miatage, ngainst either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit for the coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and ex-changeable value, or be adjusted through inlegislation as shall insure the maintenance he parity of the two metals and the equi wer of every dollar at all times in rkets, and in the payment of debts, demand that all paper currency shall be at par with and redeemable in s and laboring classes, the first and most de enseless victims of unstable money and a

netuating currency.

The eighth section is in these words: We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed. With the will of the party so solemnly, clearly and positively expressed it is idle to talk about there being any doubt as to the democratic course

In our opinion congress should be at work right now. The Sherman silver act should have been repealed before this, and in its place a substitute, as demanded by the democratic platform, should have been adopted.

We repeat what we said yesterday that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, with trust in the good faith of the party to carry out the full demand of the Chicago platform, would be infinitely better than the present policy of delay, which is shaking the business interests of the country to their very foundation. The repeal of this dangerous act should be effected by a substitute measure, but the administration having determined upon a different course, and demanding unconditional repeal, should be accommodated if that s the only way to bring about an imme diate extra session of congress. If, however, congress is not to be called together until fall, and if nothing is to be done to relieve the present strain until then, the issue then should and will be made on repeal by substitution.

But relief is demanded now, and if ts price is the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law it should be paid rather than have the country undergo the suspense of three or four more months like the past, which is admitted on all sides to have been the most disastrous in financial circles that this country has seen in twenty years. If unconditional repeal is the ultimatum for prompt action, let the concession be made, provided congress is called together at once.

The anxiety and strain of the situation, as it now is, is worse than the Sherman law, worse than the McKinley bill, worse than any law on the statute books, and its contagious and far-reaching effects are leaving black marks against the record of the administration which the democratic party cannot afford to stand.

There is no room for unauthorized theories and makeshifts. The platform is the supreme law of the party, and it must and shall control!

# How to Run a Town,

The point is made by some advocates of a street tax of \$3 that it is a very reasonable commutation of the road tax under the state law, and that every citizen ought to be willing to contribute that sum to the city treasury in return for the advantages he enjoys under our municipal government in the shape of good streets, free education, police protection, etc.

This argument does not seem to strike Savannah and Augusta. They have no street tax at all, although they know all about the state road laws, nor does it have any weight with Columbia, Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans. All of these cities have public schools, police and good streets, but they propose

to tax property, and not flesh and blood. It seems that Atlanta wants to make the taxing power felt by every citizen, if the report be true that the general council will sustain the \$3 street tax. If it is proposed to pull the throttle of the taxing power wide open why not adopt a few methods now in vogue else-

where? Under the local government of the Cook islands, a British coxey in the south Pacific, every act of life is regulated. No man can hold office without being a church member. It costs \$5 to visit on Sunday. If a man puts his arm around a woman's waist on the road at night, unless he carries a torch in the other hand, he must pay a fine of \$10. There are hundreds of statutory of fenses, all punishable by fine. Of course, a great many policemen are required to enforce the regulations and collect the taxes and fines. There is one policeman to every twelve inhabitants. The officers are kept busy searching houses and dogging the steps of every citizen.

Evidently the Cook islands could give Atlanta useful pointers on the tax business. We shall need more officers to collect the street tay and arrest the defaulters, and if we can have a policeman for every dozen citizens this will be an ideal community. Then, if we must impose this tax on account of our public schools; we should see to it that every child goes to school. Make education compulsory, and employ a hundred additional policemen to arrest truants and parents who fail to send their children to school.

The dog tax needs overhauling. 'Make t compulsory. Arrest every owner of a dog who fails to buy a tag.

The more special taxes we have the more officers will be required to collect them and make arrests. This will give employment to many worthy men and give the city a busy appearance.

Clearly, if we are to have a penal law forcing every citizen to pay a three-dollar street tax we are justified in adopting some of the other regulations which we have hinted at. Let us make the issue the climax of paternalism. While we are about it let us go the whole hog!

It Will Help. Atlanta is fortunate in the prospect of having the funds on deposit in the Gate City bank disbursed in the next few days. The effect of putting in circulation about \$400,000, which has been tied up for several months, will be immediately felt, and will be of very general

benefit to the city. Through the agency of Messrs, Grant & Riley, the Travelers' Insurance Company placed the money necessary to close the trade of the Venable Bros. for the Gate City bank building, thus enabling the bank to settle in full with its depositors. The placing of a fund of \$160,000 by this firm, composed of two young and enterprising business men of Atlanta, not only reflects credit on them as demonstrating the confidence of the great institution they represent, but will be found to be of incalculable advantage to the city, coming, as it does, at a time when every dollar counts for what two would ordinarily.

Then and Now. The Richmond Times recalls the fact that George Washington was the richest man in the United States at the time of his death, but his estate was valued at only \$650,000. Sixty years later the civil war found us with a great deal of wealth in the country, but very rich men were the exceptions. Our wealth was in the hands of a great body of well-to-do people, and A. T. Stewart's fortune of \$30,000,000 was regarded as phenomenal.

At the present time more than one half of the wealth of the country is owned by 30,000 persons and corporations out of 65,000,000 people. It is evi dent that we have departed from the system under which we lived until 1860. and that our legislation has enabled a few favored persons to absorb more than one-half of the wealth of the nation

at the expense of the masses. It is easy to explain these conditions. Our protective tariff has levied taxes on the great body of the people for the benoffit of a few manufacturers, and the national banking system gives the owners of United States bonds a degree of credit denied to others. Our contemporary says:

The protected monopolist adds to his out it, and the capitalist with his. United State inds adds to his capital the usufruct of ency that ought to be spread out amongst e people at large who have other property the people at large who have other property to bank on just as well suited to being the pasis of banking as United States bonds. Prior to 1860 we were an enormously wealthy people, but who were wealthy? The people at large were. Why was wealth then diffused amongst the people instead of being concenrated in a few hands? Because the rency of the people was the notes that their own local banks put out that stayed amongs the people for whose benefit they were issued instead of going off to the money centers to odations to the rich, who live

to effect the ordinary exchanges of life It will be seen from this brief summary of the situation why the rich grow richer and why the poor grow poorer. While these causes continue in operation we may expect to see the rich increase their accumulations until they will own the whole country, and the masses will be reduced to serfdom. The only remedy is to get rid of the protective tariff and allow the people to make free use of the credit which they enloyed during the first eighty years of the republic. This remedy can only come in the shape of the fulfillment of the pledges of the democratic platform. Until our party carries out its promises of tariff and financial reform the country will be hampered by the oppressive and unjust conditions saddled upon it by the republicans during the confusion and turmoil of civil war.

# EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Sarah Bernhardt was recently robbed of fewels in Brazil worth 300,000 frames.

A Daughter of the Revolution suggests that ry bell in the land be rung at 12 o'clock. Chicago time, July 4. It is said that at Fall River seventy-five in

every 100 people believe Lizzie Borden guilty. The line is drawn between the rich and the oor in her case, Have we enough textbooks for school u We have only 7,000 different works. Of the different series of readers, we find 134; of spellers, 116; of arithmetics, 151; of gram-mars, 159; of geographies, 88; of copy books, 50: of United States histories, 80: of general

history, 61; of physiologies, 58; of algebras, 68-and the list might be continued indefi-

A New Bedford correspondent writes: "The twelve men of the Borden jury, still keeping lock step after leaving the courtroom when discharged and doing it pretty well after sixteen days' practice, did an interesting thing. They marched straight through the town, straight into the Parker house, and straight up to the bar. It is true that the populace gathered on the sidewalks and in the windows and cheered them as they marched. They did not notice that. They had a sixteen days' thirst on them. It is true that

men and women grasped their hands on the street and asked God to bless them; but they had no time for nonsense-they were headed for the Parker, house bar. Little boys ran ahead of them and lots of other boys tailed along behind them, but of this hey seemed oblivious. They simply held a draight course straight course, and, with eyes fixed and ds menopolized by one controlling minds controlling till they had lined up in front of four large green bottles. Whether they took one drink or twenty drinks is nobody's business. They had earned the right to do as they pleased, and they did it.

### "GREATEST EVER PUBLISHED." That Is the Verdiet of the Constitution's

Anniversary Issue. Darien Gazette: Last Sunday's Constitution was the greatest paper ever published in the

Douglasville New South: It was a literary

cem of the highest rank. As a newspaper The Constitution has no equal in the south. Marietta Journal: The Constitution is a great newspaper, and is as popular as it is prosperous.

Woodbury Messenger: A great edition, illustrating some of its triumphs in the quarter of a century of its existence. The Constitu-tion is the brightest and newsiest paper in

Montgomery Monitor: It was full of life ews and able and interesting articles. the ablest writers in the south. It was a great paper and a credit to journa

Quitman Free Press: One of the most complete newspapers ever published. Gr The Constitution and long may it live. Dalton Argus: A great issue of a great

paper! The Constitution is head and shoulders above and beyond any paper in the south as a news-gatherer, and if any one ever doubted that fact, a perusal of last Sunday's paper was enough to convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

Barnesville Journal: It shows the rapid crowth of Atlanta, in which The Constitution s always been a leading factor. The Cor itution has been unfiring in its efforts to wiid up the south, especially the Empire State f the South, and more especially Atlanta, the roof of which shows itself in its anniversary Atlanta Herald. Vesterday was the twenty.

fifth birthday of The Constitution, and our able neighbor celebrated it in a most fitting way by excelling all of its former efforts in the way of enterprising journalism. The te contained forty pages. It was not an advertising sheet, as are such editions as rule, but a great newspaper. Every department fairly bristled with life, and each fea ture was at once striking, sustaining and in-structive. Its editorial makeup was able; its news columns were interesting and con sive: its special features, were among st attractive ventures in journalistic skill while its illustrations were pleasingly ar anged and handsomely executed. It was a eat newspaper—a credit to Atlanta and the outh, and The Herald takes pleasure in adding its endorsement to the rapid growth, the wonderful achievements and the consummate ability of this able democratic paper.

### FROM THE OUTSIDE.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The At twenty-fifty anniversary last Sunday with an edition of forty pages. The Constitution has done much to attract attention to Atlanta as a city offering great opportunities for ness enterprise, and it has also helped to create a new south that had a future to build and not a past to mourn and resent. Heary W. Grady was recognized as the apostle of the fraternization of the sections, and he ac-complished much before he died. But the best work The Constitution has done has been in impressing upon the south that law must be respected and its application to whites and blacks alike, and that white mobs against black citzens are just as harmful as black mobs aganst white citizens.

Richmond Dispatch: The Atlanta Constitu tion has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by an issue of extraordinary size and value, illustrated not only with scores of engravings, but with hundreds of bright thoughts from editors, reporters and corres-

Atlanta is a great city, and The Constitu-

# STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Southern western Georgia are noted for good work for the party in all times of trouble and are supposed to be satisfied with that reputation. North Georgia prefers the more substantial

Quitman Free Press: Hard times prevail in Quitinan the south, but it is not near so bad as might be, and the people here are much better off than their brothers of the north and west. Griffin News: Ben Russell thinks that extra ought to have been called right awa

session ought to have Ben is an editor as well as a concressman, and his views are entitled to extra considera-tion. Besides that, Ben is right. Eastman Times-Journal: Commissioner Blount has resigned as minister to Hawaii and is coming home. Will be enter state politics? That is the question that is bothering the politicians just now.

Rome Tribune: It is to be hoped that the legislatures will be liberal with the State university and will put it on a basis The people of the northern states ar n their generation, and new occupy that pro in their generation, and new occupy that pre-eminence in higher education which the southern people occupied before the war. They are giving millions to common schools and millions to universities. The great Chicago university begin with a million and Chicago university segulary a a distinct has now near ten millions of endowment before it is fairly under way. The universities of the middle and eastern states are rich, y endowed and their students enjoy facilities which no institution this side of Baltimate. no institution this say. Is it not time for us to think about levating the University of Georgia instead of

# SOUTH GEORGIA'S CLAIMS.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: There are signs atent to even the casual observer, that south rgla in hankering after a governor and a ed States senator. She has good claims

Boston World: There is one thing sure noston World: There is one thing sure, south Georgia will not submit to the imoring process any longer. It will make requests at the hands of the people and will be prepared to enforce the definands if necessary. It has quietly submitted long enough.

Quitman Free Press: The Free Press is anxious to see how it would affect a south Georgia man to be appointed to office. We are fearful, however, that that is a phenomenon we won't witness soon.

# TALK ABOUT ATLANTA.

Savannah Press: Atlanta preachers are turning their Sunday batteries upon "fast living," while Savannah divines are arraigning "Sunday opening." Quitman Free Press: Is Atlanta going to

allow Savannah to get ahead of her? It's time she was claiming that she feit that Rome Tribune: Mayor Goodwia, of Atlanta has done a sensible th. 12 in vetoing the general countil's action in raising the street tax from \$1 to \$3. Atlanta has pursued a liberal policy in that particular and Rome might well emulate her example.

# AN INCOME TAX.

Bainbridge Democrat: Give us a graduated income tax and make the "goldbars" and bondholders foot their share of the burdens of government.

or the defense of the government or the property of citizens held under it the men with the small incomes would probably have most if not all the fighting to do; so let the big income fellows may the biggest taxes if the little income fellows have to do most of the fighting

# A Distressing Reflection.

From The Boston Herald. It is a melancholy thought that the Fall River police may be chumps.

# SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Chattahoochee. Sweets sings the Chattahoochee on its way

toward the sea-The curing Chattahoochee, The whirling Chattahoochee And the mockingbirds make answer to its

music wild and free; The blue skies bend above it, The green hills lean and love it And the Chattahoochee singeth of the sum-

fmer and the sea! Sweet sings the Chattahoochee with radiant,

rippled tides-The dreamy Chattahoochee, The gleamy Chattahooche The Alabama hilltops from the Georgian it

But floats this sone shove them: "I lave them, and I love them; The green fields are my lovers, and the gree hills are my brides!"

Sweet sings the Chattaboochee to the east and to the west-

The olden Chattahoochee, The golden Chattahoechee; But a secret in its bosom makes it love the

sunset best:

For its soul seems ever sighing. For a lost love unreplying. When Night steals from the mountains and is folded to its breast.

Sweet sings the Chattah ochee of the passion of the past-

The grieving Chattahoochee, Dream-weaving Chattahoochee and whatever be its secret still it holds-en-But when glooms the Night above you.

Still that song: "I love you-love fou! And the sweetest rose that blossoms near my bosom is the last!"

FRANK L. STANTON.

# No Trouble About the Yield.

"What I want, father." said the young "Good!" exclaimed the old gentleman: "I

always said you had horse sense, John; take the blind mule and ten acres!". Samuel E. Whitmire is now editing a sumbathing suits have taken the place of his former bright paragraphs.

Frank Callaway, of The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, is winning his way in the newspaper field. He is a bright writer and is doing excellent work as city editor of our Columbus

A Gentle Hint. Sing a song from day to day— Some sad heart'll hear it; Plant a flower an' go your way--Some poor soul'll wear it

Chicago's illustrated weekly, Figaro, states hat Rebert Yulee Toombs is coming by o Georgia. He has gained a reputation the west as a writer of fiction; many of his stories have appeared in Belford's and other magazines and have been highly commended.

A "leading magazine" sublime Is one that's published 'head o' time; "A leading writer of the land" Writes all the music for the band, Editor Hanlon, late of Georgia, has re the editorial staff of The Ocals Capitol. His pen flashed in its columns ard it will be missed by Florida and Georgia

They Lead.

readers. The summer resorts have had a wonderful influence upon Editor Pat Walsh; he is writing the breeziest kind of letters to The Augusts

# Chronicle every day in the week.

A Summer Shower. A welcome cloud the landscape shades And on the hot corn's dusty blades And on the hot corn's dusty blades
The cool rain falls; a thankful note Comes thrilling from a bird's glad throat; A merry twinkle's in the trees

And scents of earth in every breeze!

Editor Byrd, of The Hustler, of Rome, wih it is said, soon start on a lecture tour, his subject being, "The History of a Corkscrew." It is one that ought to open up well.

The Billville Banner. During our absence the other day a Geor-gia cyclone kindly moved our office into the next countr, but we will be back at the old stand as soon as the sheriff can get a requi-

The folks aroud this town are slowly but surely getting civilized; but you still have to run some of 'em down and tie 'em to put The financial stringency has struck Billville;

the town is dead and we are sitting up with it until they can raise cash enough to defray its funeral expenses. Billville imposes a tax of \$2 on people for the privilege of walking on the new side-walks; we are, therefore, having a high old time in the middle of the street; it's dusty.

The school exhibitions are over; Mary's little lamb has been turned out to graze, the boy has left the burning deck and curfew

won't ring again until next year. Six men that we recommended to the president for government positions are now splitting rails for a living, and yet, those six men meant twelve votes in the last election.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Darlen Gazette: Hon. James v. O'Netll has been elected to the legislature from Fulton county. Mr. O'Neill will make a splen-did legislator, and we congratulate Atlanta on her good luck. Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Rare Ben Russell, on his way home from Washington, submitted a lengthy interview in The Ational Constitu-

tion, giving his views on the leading public

Ben hasn't taken his scat yet.

but he talks like a veteran congressman, who has seen many years' service at the national capital. Savannah Prest: The State university honored itself in conferring the degree LL.D. upon General Henry it. Jacker was a solid and deserved compainent. State university is not profite with its de-grees. When they are conterred they corry a real distinction. General Jackson is

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The Washington correspondents are again assuring Colone Sam Thanhouser, of Atlanta, that a good con sulate has been set apart for him in the state department. We are not familiar with Color Thanhouser's record, but we presume he one of the democratic war horses who ought not to be ignored by this administration.

only a lawyer and an orater, but he is a

Athens Banner: When Georgia name another United States senator. When Georgia goes to e no surprise to the knowing ones if Pope Barrow is the gentleman. He distinguished himself care as a member of the senate, and there are thousands of Georgians who we like to see him back there.

# RANDOM. SHOTS.

Washington News: Georgia colonels report that the road from Washington to Atlanta is one of magnificent distances.

Chleago Dispatch: We would respectfully call Mrs. Frank Leslie's attention to the claims of "some good western man." New York Mail and Express: Mrs. Lease and John J. Ingalis are billed to speak on the same day at a Nebraska chautauqua

read the riot act the cause of the higher education may receive great help. Baltimore American: After nominating Mc Ceveland for the presidency in the next campaign, the governor of New York has been nominated himself. He may deny the soft impeachment, but it is probable he would

assembly. If it doesn't become necessary to

not be averse to becoming a national Flower. It is much to be feared, however, that if his ambition were fulfilled in this respect, the end of the campaign would find him one of those flowers born to waste their sweetness on the desert air.

The Gat

EXAMINI Btockho

Yester was tur again.

Exami He ha the co of Re able t examin All t signing

the Ve being i Gate C ables t though it to ge deposito The

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K L STANTON.

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PERSONALS.

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The Gate City National Will Pay Every Dollar Due Them.

EXAMINER STONE SQUARES ACCOUNTS.

Stockholders Will Not Lose More than Twenty-Five Per Cent-The Ven-able Check Goes to New York,

Yesterday the Gate City National bank was turned over to President Lod Hill again.

It is now no longer in the hands of Bank Examiner Stone. He has been looking into the affairs of

the corporation ever since the defalcation of Redwine, and now that the bank is able to pay off its depositors, the bank examiner has given it back to its officers.

All this transaction culminated with the signing of the big check for \$160,000 by the Venable brothers yesterday, the money being the price paid for the building of the Gate City National. Thus this money enables the bank to get on its feet again, though still badly crippled. It enables it to get on its feet so far as paying off the depositors is concerned.

The check for \$160,000 was signed by the Venables yesterday and was sent on by express to New York to the proper authorities to be henored. It was sent by express, and just as soon as it is honored and cashed, the depositors of the Gate City National bank may present their checks for the money they had in the bank before it went to the wall.

Bank Examiner Stone thinks the bank will be ready to pay off next Wednesday; hardly before that time since the check of the Venable brothers must be heard from in New York first.

In all, there will be about \$585,000 turned loose in the city by the Gate City National bank. This includes what the Atlanta National has already assumed to pay depositors of the Gate City National in loans. About \$200,000 has been paid in this way, and there will be more than \$350,000 to go to depositors this week.

While the money coming from the Venables is only \$160,000, the bank has the remaining amount to make up the \$350,000 to be paid out, already on hand.

Everything So Lovely. "Everything is lovely," said Bank Examiner Stone yesterday when approached by The Constitution, "and all of the depositors of the Gate City National will certainly get t-heir full payment in a few days. The bank is in good condition except for the defalcation. Redwine tools about \$100,000 and with his bond of \$10,000 to come in, the amount of the loss will not be more than \$90,000-certainly not more than

"You can see by this that the bank is all right but for this amount of loss directly due to the defalcation, and this will not be sufficient to preclude the possibility of making every payment to the depositors and having a good deal left for the stockholders."

Not Much Goes to Stockholders. "What will the stockholders lose?" was

neked ' "Oh, not more than 25 per cent, if that-I don't really think they will lose that much. They can't lose more than that." "When will the stockholders come in for

their share of the money?" Not until the depositors have all been jaid off. The payment of the depositors' checks will begin about Wednesday, I den't know how long it will take to pay them all off-not long I think. Then the stockholders will come and square up the affairs of the bank by dividing what is

"Then you have nothing more to do with the bank?" was asked.

"Nothing. I will remain in the city, however, to see that the depositors are all paid. It will keep me here only a few days longer, when I will go back to my duties elsewhere. I am very well satisfied with the showing that we are going to make when it is all over. I came here and found the bank with only \$38,000 on hand. Since I have been here I have collected up notes due the bank until we now have in hand, or have had in hand since the examination began, about \$430,000 These collections were made on notes the bank had discounted in the regular routine of business. They were collected as they fell due."

A Day of Rejoicing.

It will be a day of rejoicing next Wednesday when the depositors of the bank crowd around the windows to be paid off. The payments will be made through the Atlanta National bank which is now occupying the offices of the old Gate City Nation-

The money will most likely all be on nand by Wednesday and there will be no hesitancy and no delay about the payments that are to be made.

All of the bank officials are glad to be able to meet the demands of the depositors so soon. It was a happy arrangement all around, for the money is very much needed in Atlanta by many of the depositors. They bad their all in the bank and will be all the gladder to get it out because of the financial stringency of the times.

It cannot be easily imagined what good will come of having over \$350,000 scattered into the varied lines of business of the city just at this season.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: When we are told that a majority of the members of that body will vote for the repeal of the Sherman law, the fact should not be overlooked that this assurance is coupled with the statement hat certain conditions will be insisted upon in the way of alternative legislation. That is to say, the friends of the measure do not propose to give it up without compensation. They are ready to compromise, but not to

bank notes is likely to come, because there seems to be no other practical method of establishing the demanded elasticity of our currency."

st. Louis Globe Democrat: The history of the world will be searched in valu for a parallel to the present financial condition as an illustration of the effect of imagination in precipitating calamity. Panics have occurred heretofore, but they have been traceable to clearly defined events which provoked and promoted them. The present "panic"—so far as it can be called such—or to put it more correctly, the present stringency—is as causeless as any event can be that is entirely without cause. It originated in somebody's belief that there would be a panic, or that it was time for a panic. The whole thing makes up a bad case of commercial and financial up a bad case of commercial and financial hypochondria.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE, "Slander Should Cease."

Editor Constitution—I heartily concur in your recent editorial, concerning the slanders which have been circulated of late in this "The times are out of joint" when gossip, finding nothing too sacred for unholy touch holds high carnival and revels over reputa-

Sherman's fire-brands harined not "Atlanta so much as have the scandais of the past year. In honorable warfare Sherman reduced At-

so much as have the scandais of the past year. In honorable warfare Sherman reduced Atlanta to ashes, leaving a smouldering waste to tell the story of homes destroyed and families separated. Alasi defamation how threatens a calamity more direful than that of '64. Its positient vapors penetrate and pervade all quarters and hang in dark shadows over homes once fair and happy.

For over a quarter of a century Atlanta has striven to reach that apex which was to crown her queen of the south. Bravely, and with perfect unity, looking constantly to the common good, her crizens overcoming vast obstacles, have achieved that end—Atlanta is queen. But now comes slander, a withering breath, which, like the nipping frosts of Manitoba, cuts in two the bonds of love, blights innocence and cripples the vital spirit from which has spring her almost fatulous success.

Old settlers contemplate removing from a place so filled with libelous venom that men's honor and women's virtue may be crushed and swept away by mallelous insinuations. Others who have thought of fluding a home here will be deterred from doing so by the same dread reason. Who can wish to hirochice young daughters into a seciety where character is

# MRS. SALANDER

Talks About Her Daughter, Mrs. Hammond.

AND TELLS THE STORY OF HER MARRIAGE

A Queer Reci'al of Incidentsina Checkered Career-The Fight Over the Possession of Waldo Hammond.

On yesterday afternoon a little woman, neatly dressed in black and with a careworn face, called at The Constitution office to

make a statement.
"I am the mother of Mrs. Jeanette Hammond," she said, "and I must say something in defense of my child. She has been mistreated and misrepresented. If she has done wrong, I do not know it, but if she has, it is all the fault of the man who has

been the curse of her life."

It was Mrs. Annie E. Salander who lives in Atlanta, and she has a long story to tell of her daughter's eventful career.

Briefly, it is as follows: When Jeancete was a mere girl of sixteen and still wearing short dersses, she met W. C. Hammond. She was still at school, and was to go back to a convent in Tennessee in a few weeks. But at Hammond's persuasion, she was married to him without her mother knowing anything about it until it was done.

"They lived together," said Mrs. Salander, "in peace until the birth of Waldo, their second child. From the time the child was born, Hammond swore that it was not his. He threatened to kill his wife while she was still ill from confine-ment. The boy was a frail child and its life was despaired of. When it was nine

days old, Hammond gave it to me, teiling me to take it and raise it if I could.

"For six months I nursed the boy. I in the common schools, and the trustees

From the control of t

mittee.
February 14, 1877—JudicTary committee,
Hon, John D. Stewart, of Spalding county,
a leading Paptist and since elected to congress
from the Atlanta district, chairman, reported
recommending its passage.
February 17, 1877—Read, third time and
passed. The house journal shows no objection or apposition.

passed. The house journal shows no objection or opposition.
Tebruary 21, 1877—the senate took up as the report of the committee of the whole, a bill of the Mouse of representatives to repeal so much of section 1203 of the code as in violation of paragraph 6, article 1 of the constitution of the state of Georgia, prohibbling a portion of the people of the state from holding office on account of religious opinion. The committee on judiciary, Hon. Evan P. Howell, chairman, recommended its passage. The report was agreed to. The bill was read the third time and passed. No objection was made, so far as appears from the senate journal.

ell, chairman, recommended its passage. The report was agreed to. The bill was read the third time and passed. No objection was made, so far as appears from the senate journal.

February 26, 1877.—Approved by the governor, Alfred H. Coiquitt.

An interesting picture comes up. There stood the old Israclite. The state was righting itself from the effects of the reconstruction and war. He perhaps recalled how many how many had enlisted from Savannah and Macon, Augusta, Columbus, Atlanta and else where. The author was himself a major nour army, and his son had been killed at the battle of Seven Pines. He perhaps recalled Judah, Peter Benjamin, brought up in Savannah, Ga. the leading lawyer of Louisland, twice United States senator, the friend of Jefferson Davis, the attorney general of our provisional government and secretary of state of the southern confederacy, and felt that if that old statute was law, Benjamin, had happlied for a prefessorship in the university instead of going to London where he became queen's cotusel, must have been rejected only because of his religion.

When he rose and introduced his bill he knew it would pass; opposition to it would have shocked the moral sease of this age in this country.

And yet, see what was published in The Wesleyan Christian Advocate of February 1, 1825, viz:

"I would not deal captiously by our State with some competent form the paper during that period.

Near Shreveport, La., an old woman found a small iron box in the hollow of an old tree; when the box was broken open quite a number of an electory to small iron box in the hollow of an old tree; when the box was broken open quite a number of an electory to small iron box in the hollow of an old tree; when the box was broken open quite a number of an electory to small iron box in the hollow of an old tree; when the box was broken open quite a number of an electory to small iron box in the holdow of an old tree; when the box was broken open quite a number of an electory to small iron box in the holdow where he becam

Wesleyan Christian Advocate of February 1, 1803, viz.
"I would not deal captiously by our State university, but fix attitude to church schools and to Christianity of late years has been very singular, to say the least of it. For example by the act of January 27, 1785, establishing the university, it was required that all officers appointed to the instruction and government of the university shall be of the Christian religion."
"In 1887 this was repealed. Under this law the university saw its best days. Why was this figature which bound the university to Christianity severed? It is treason for one who pays taxes to sustain the university to ask this question?

Other enemies of the university have from

Other enemies of the university have from



near Brenham, Tex., and immigrants are also locating in other portions of the state.

A Florida man has a large tame alligator that bears him across the river on its back. He is independent of the ferryman.

A West Virginia woman is going about the country and posing among the ignorant as one possessed of supernatural powers. It is said that she has made many remarkable cures of the sick.

Milton A. Smith, editor and proprietor of The Anniston Hot Blast, who has been appointed postmaster at Anniston, announces that he will soon retire from the paper for four years, and he is anxious to make arrangements with some competent person to run the paper during that period.

Her hair the silkworm spun of webs of sold And in the sun, from sun could not be told; Nor Heavens from her eyes, so blue their

Melanion, of all the youths, dared try To win by speed this beauteous maid or die. So runs the tale, so ran the youth, so I. 'Twas then as now, Melanion running threw Three golden apples, which she paused and drew-

While he took goal, then maid and apples. WM. HOSEA BALLOU.

Have you seen them? Those Outing and Traveling Suits. Complete outfit at less than the material alone would the cost you. See the window display.

Go.

Choice of a dozen styles at \$5, worth double.

Reefer and Blazer Suits of navy or black Cheviot.



caused by the withdrawal of credits."

child?
Who in this community did not know Judge Jackson as an unright and inst man? whose simple purity of life was a living witness to his Christian character.
He died poor, leaving only the heritage of a zoed name to his orphan glus.
We cannot believe that the prayers of this man were and are unrealing that God will, permit his child to bear the undescreed shame now heaped upon her.

VERITAS.

About the Code.

About the Code.

Beliter Constitution—Since the code of 1882 has been sent out for the guidance and direction of the jadicial officers of the state, so many alterations, changes and amendments have been made that it is next to impossible for an official to avoid making mistakes.

There is, therefore, an aisolula accessity for a new code and the legislature ought to provide for it.

for a new code and the legislature ought to brovide for it.

The new code, if made, ought to relate to all matters civil, and the other ought to relate to all matters civil, and the other ought to relate to all matters civil, and the other ought to relate to all matters criminal. Then the officials of the state, when they have business before them concerning civil matters can easily refer to the first volume, and see what the law is, as it now exists, and when criminal matters are before them they can refer to the second volume and see what the law is in criminal matters.

If the legislature would provide for a new code in two volumes, one civil and the other criminal, it would be a long step in judicial reform, and one which I doubt not would meet the approbation of the general public.

COLD COMFORT

From The New York Herald.

"In the eastern and middle states we have seen institutions and individuals compelled to go out of business with collaterals

or goods far in excess of liabilities simply because, having contracted to take up certain notes or pay certain bills with legal

tender at a given date, they were unable to procure the needed cash on any terms. The distrust and contraction produced for

the most part by the Sherman law are so tremendous that there is not enough actual money in the country to fill the gap

From Judge.

THE LONE FISHERMAN-"Keep affoat as long as you can. I promise to call help in a few months."

kill her, and intimated that he would do so in a way which would prevent the murder being detected. On one occasion he took little Waldo by the neck and choked him and threw him upon the floor swearing that he was not his child. This all happened after he had a second time induced her to marry him. He said that his object in doing so was to get an opportunity to kill her. Then their little girl died. Hammond had never cared for the boy until after his little girl was taken from him. til after his little girl was taken from him After this his treatment grew worse than ever and a second time Jeanette was given a divorce, and with it her child.

"And then, after having her little boy

for four years, when she has moved to Atlanta, an Atlanta court takes her child away from her and gives it to a man who had sworn it was not his, though it is the

away from her and gives it to a man who had sworn it was not his, though it is the imaze of him.

"When my daughter came home after leaving him the second time, she was nearly dead. He was slowly poisoning her, as he had threatened to do.

"For months neither I nor his mother have been allowed to see Waldo, and I do not know where he is.

"If my daughter has gone wrong, it is his fault. She is as kind and tender-flearted as any one I ever knew. He has wrecked her life and made her what she is. I want the people to understand how is is that my beautiful child has been placed in such a position."

It is with a mother's eyes that Mrs. Salander still regards her daughter, and she says she will stand by her to the last. For Waldo, the boy whom she raised almost from the hour he was born, she speaks in terms of greatest affection and seems to be greatly distressed at his forcible removal from her daughter's care, which to her means separation from him.

so lightly considered that it may be withered into nothingness any day by an anonymous letter. Or see a son who, having reached the planacle of fame, fortune and happy donaesticity, after striving with knowst and loyal effort to place himself with the mantime my daughter had been so badly treated that she applied for a divorce. Her himself with the maching of his whole fife's labor and usefulness by the subtle detractions of a less fortunate connection for the great prize—success?

Do you who have sisters and daughters whose home is deare then anything in the work have hence it deared the single place of the prepensibility resting men to an experientative of the old time kidelity chivalry, to whose honest hearts help-lessness never appealed in vain?

When a shameful story is given to the public for old, crule print, and an own as proposal to the proposal thorized the faculty to admit as many as fifty young men to the university free, upon their merits, without regard to pecuniary condition. Free teition was offered as prize to 'certain pupils of high schools. In the scholastic years, 1869-70, twenty-seven beneficiarles of all classes were there, while other students paid \$100 each.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechants Arts, called shortly the Agricultural college) established under the contract with Governor Smith, was opened provisionally in Alay, 1872. Though, according to the contract each senator was allowed to select one from his district and each representative from each county, one from his county, making 219 in all, so many as that never came during any year. For that there were two reasons, and perhaps more. Every district and county did not furnish their quotas who could source the time and expense of going, even without paying tuition; and often they could not furnish boys sufficiently advanced in learning to their the college, even at the low grade at first established to meet the conditions of our people. To meet that situation, there were from 1872 to 1874-75, instructors in four sections to bring up to tolerable standing students so deficient. In 1872-3 out of 196 students 151 were in the new college; of the 251 in 1873-4 132 were, and in 1874-5 of the 215 students 101 were. In 1874-5 the tylition in Franklin college was lowered to \$15, and all but the free beneficiaries might for \$40 enter this new agricultural college, the college of spulicants or non-residents of this stare, to enter that college cheanly. At those neares the rates of tution stood until the whole course in both colleges was made free in 1881 by the legislature.

Menowhile, the experiment of receiving boys with so little education has been derived.

college cheaply. At those herices the rates of tuition stood until the whole course in both colleges was made free in 1881 by the legislature.

Meanwhile, the experiment of receiving bors with so little education beta been derroustrated to be had, and a higher are and grade for admission were required. Accordingly from 1875-6 to 1880-1, both inclusive, the numbers for each year in the agricultural were only as follows; ninety-three, sixty-one, forty, fifty-two sixty-two and fifty-six. The aggregate of students in the university, including those mentioned, had falten from 197 in 1875-6 to 149 in 1880-1.

There was a general desire for free education. The trustees could not establish it for want of funds and legislative authority. But \$2,000 was needed. Unon metion of this writer the committee on legislation was requested to call the attention of the general assembly to the situation and ask for the appropriation for that purpose, restricting all charges to \$10 for matriculation and \$5 Hearty fees. It resulted in the act of September 26, 1881. "To enable the trustees of the Injury street in the first nothing but that \$15 has been charged any student. Since them, under the new plan, the numbers of the students for each schelastic veer from 1881-2 to 1892-3, both inclusive, have been as follows, respectively, 13, 481, 192, 170, 192, 193, 193, 147, 160, 159, 182 and 172, of which in the activiting constituting colleges were respectively, 39, 52, 53, 52, 51, 56, 49, 34, 45, 39, 60, and 40.

At the same session of the board of trustees in 1881, Governor Brown, called attention to the fact that some of the board or trustees in 1881, Governor Brown, called attention to the fact that some of the board or trustees in 1881, Governor Brown, called attention to the fact that some of the board or trustees in 1881, Governor Brown, called attention to the fact that some of the board or trustees in 1881, Governor Brown called attention to the fact that some of the board assembly

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Ten Daring Prisoners Run Over a Turnkey at the County Jail.

THE JAILERS FIRE UPON THEM After a Desperate Resistance They

Are Driven Back. A TERRIBLE HAND TO HAND FIGHT

Harry Hill Takes a Hand, Laying Out Two or Three Prisoners - A Well Planned
Attempt at Escape - The Story.

Eleven of the worst prisoners in Atlanta fail hid in the condemned cell, ran over s . turnkey and made a daring dash for liberty last night, but after a terible hand-to-hand fight with the jailers in which seventeen shots were fired and several of the would-be escapes knocked down, they were driven back into their cells and order re-

The break was made just after 8 o'clock, and fortunately at that time both Jailer Corrigan and Assistant Janer i'at Alde-Cullough were in the office, through which it was necessary for the prisoners to go before reaching the outside. At the first sign of trouble Jailer McCotlough fired upon the leader, and in an instant Jailer Corrigan was emptying his pistol at the daring pris-

Even in the face of the jailers' smokgin revolvers the herd of desperate prisoners re-fused to go back, but rushing at the jailers grappled with them and fought like demons. then the aid of Harry Hill, of recent so-cial fame, the two jailers succeeded in light-ing the mutinous jailbirds back into the lif-

side corridor.

The attempted escape was deliberate and well planned. It was learned last night that it has been brewing for more than a month, and if the stories told by the other participants in the attair are true, John Jackson, Skinny Half's partner in the numerous burgianes committed by that notorious garg, and who has a sentence of twelve years in the pinitentiary given him in several cases of burgiary, was the leader and laid all the

The jailers were not surprised at the break made by the prisoners. For several days they have been expecting just such an attempt, as they were led to believe it would be made from hints thrown out by trusty prisoners in the jail. Yesterday afternoon they received an inkling of the meditated attack and were ready for it.

On Tuesday and Saturday nights the jail is scoured by the prisoners. Eight or ten negro prisoners are selected for this work, their renumeration being a good supper each when they have finished. While the scouring is going on all the other prisoners, except a few who are granted better privileges than others are locked in their cells. The opportunity afforded for escape is much better on scouring nights than on any other. Two or three days ago Levi Young, a negro prisoner, told Jailer Corrigan that an escape was being planned for the next scouring was being planned for the next scouring night. Consequently the jailers were pre-pared for the break. They, however, did not expect it until an hour later, the time

ocking up. arly all of the priseners were locked In their cells at 7 o'clock last night. Jailer Corrigan selected Tom Leonard, the negro stole Judge Crovatt's overcoat, and who stole Judge Crovatts overcont, and who had a sentence of ten years; Harmon McGinnis, charged with assault with intent to murder; Will Brown, who was found in a refrigerator in a Pullman sleeper with a quantity of goods he was going to steal; Pleas Conyers, burglar, and Frank Curtweight, who has twelve months for larceny, to do the scouring The negroes went to do the scouring. The negroes went about their work singing. It was not long before it was completed. The jailers allowed the negroes to remain

In the corridor, intending to lock them in at 9 o'clock, at which time they expected trouble. The two jailers were scated in the office reading. Harry Hill and George

Walker, the clever Bostonian who is charged with riding off a horse that did not belong to him, were in the jail-office.

While the jailers were seated thus in the office John Jackson, the notorious burglar, gave a lond rap on the jail door.

"What do you want?" asked Mr. Corri-

gan without getting out of his seat.
"I'm sick," said Jackson, "and I'd be truch obliged if you would let me have a

Walker, the Bostonian, is known as the doctor at the jail, as he gives out the med-icines when the physician is absent and Mr. Corrigan told him to let Jackson have the vinegar. In sending Walker to the prison door Jailer Corrigan also had is mind the fact that if the prisoners made break he and McCullough could preven could prevent their escape much better if they were in the office than if they were at the inside

Walker poured out the vinegar in a small tin cup and went with it to the inner jai door. He unlocked the massive iron-barred

Shutter and pulled it open.

There was a shuffle of feet, a scramble, a struggle and to Jailers Corrigan and Mc-Cullough it seemed that a dozen negroe rushed out the door over Walker like stam peded sheep. In the midst of the crowd was John Jackson, the white man, but whether he was leading or being pushed along in front of the gang the jailers could not dermine in the excitement of the moment. The first negro to run out was big Bob

tentiary only four months ago and who is known to be a daring criminal. Behind him came a big yellow negro named John Wilcoxon, who is accused of seducing his own

As Wright, big, black and burly rushed As Wright, big, black and burly rusted out-Pat McCullough, who sat in the office reading, jumped up and faced him.

In an instant McCullough had covered the negro with his piskel and was firing at him. At sight of the revolver Wright stopped, but did not go back. Behind him came wine other negroes. Not fone of them

stopped, but did not go back. Bennid him came nine other negroes. Not one of them started back into the prison, seemingly determined to go out or to be shot to death. Jailer Corrigan opened fire upon the group of jailbirds and as the jailers fired they closed in on the negroes. They rushed upon the negroes attempting to drive them back. The negroes moved backward into the door, but stopped there and as the jailthe door, but stopped there and as the jail-

ers reached the door grabbed them.

Then began a desperate struggle between
the jailers and four or five of the would-be
escapes. Half of the prisoners had by this time been driven back into their cells. The negroes fought like demons. Two of their caught Jailer-Corrigan. Harry Hill rushed into the fray and proved himself to be a knocker out of fine parts. Frank Curtwright, the big yellow negro, ran at Hill and the latter dropped him on the Hill then assisted Jailor Corrigan In pushing the others back into the pris The mutinous prisoners were forced back to the jail and the jail door locked. The failers then went in to lock the prison

Once more they offered to fight, but re overcome and securely fastened in A few minutes after the trouble all the prisoners who had taken part in the at-tempted escape were carried to the basement and put in the dungeon. It was some min-utes before order was restored in the jail.

Every prisoner in the structure was frightened. People outside heard the shots and came rushing from every direction. Bob Wright, the first man to run out, says the escape was planned by Jackson. Wright was locked up in cell No. 8 last night at 7 o'clock, but his cell was broken open by Tom Leenard who was activity. night at 7 o'clock, but his cell was broken open by Tom Leonard, who was outside with the prisoners who were scouring. Leonard opened cells 7 and 8, releasing Wright, Marion Sanford, the Gainesville rapist; John Wilcoxon, who is charged with rulning his own daughter, and Levi Johnson, the Clayton county negro who fooled

Superintendent Beauprie, of the Eeast Ten-

Wright says that Jackson told him that Wright says that Jackson told him that he had everything planned and that he could easily run over Walker. It was expected that one of the jailers would be at supper at the time. Jackson is said by all of the prisoners to be the general. Ben Morrow, the train robber, says Jackson tried to get him to go with them, but he said not core to risk it.

did not care to risk it.

Jackson denies the statements made by the negroes and says he knew nothing of the contemplated oscape. But every indication points to him as the leader and there is no doubt but that he is responsible for the training. trouble.

Porter Stocks and three other prisoners were in the former's cell and noticed Jack-son walking about in the corridor. When the firing began a bullet struck the facing of Stocks's cell door and tore off a splinter, which struck James Latham, the counterfeiter, who was in the cell at the time.

When the shooting began Lewis Redwine rushed from his case, and the strucked from his case, and rushed from his room and for the first time in many a day ran downstairs. He was ex-cited and wanted to find out the cause of

the shooting. CAMP NORTHEN.

The Atlanta Military Will Not Be in the Com-

Camp Northen will be alive with the military boys in a few days, and they will be greatly pleased to find the camp in such Under the personal supervision of Quartermaster General A.J. West, the grounds and

the houses have recently undergone a wonderful change, and everything is now comfortable and pleasant. The mess halls have all been nicely whitewashed and reshingled. Six mess halls, which were formerly situated at the extreme left of the line which lay in the bottom, have been moved and rebuilt, and are now upon the hill near the officers' headquarters.

Lieutenant Satterlee, of the United States army, has just returned from the Alabama encampment, and he unhesitatingly says that Alabama can't compare with the Georgia encampment. This also strongly applies to the drilling of the soldiers and

discipline.
The troops that will enter Camp Northen in July are all working hard preparing for the encampment, and, doubtless, they will make a very creditable showing when the

Atlanta Not in It.

Not a single company from Atlanta will go into camp at Camp Northen this year. Tols will be a source of some surprise to many people throughout the city, as Atlanta has one or two of the best companies of any city in the United States. This fact is due from the fact ited. of any city in the United States. This fact is due from the fact that the advisory board did not have on it the proper amount of Atlanta officers, and, in consequence, we were voted out. But for this, the Atlanta boys would have been right in it. As it is, the companies here will remain at home, or else go upon private excursions by themselves.

selves.
Captain West, speaking about the matter yesterday, said: "Next year, when the Atlanta beys go into camp, they will find that they have been deeply missed, because when Atlanta is not in a public demonstration in Georgia everything invariably falls short. This I do not say will be the case at the encampment at Camp Northen, but it would have been so much more complete if the Atlanta boys could have entered. I am sorry it is this way, but the matter at this late day cannot be otherwise."

Mr. Lewis H. Kenan, formerly of the Gate City Guard, and who is one of the best posted military men in the state, has been recently appointed assistant quarter. recently appointed assistant master general to Captain West. Mr. Keuan now ranks the same as a captain and it goes without saying he will make an excellent officer.

READING MATTER FOR THE GRADY HOSPITAL,

The Request Mas Been Made to the Citizens of Atlanta to Make Contributions. There are very few people in the city of Atlanta who are acquainted with the fact that the Grady hospital is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the sorth, is entirely destitute of reading matter and has nothing in the shape of a library by which the patients the shape of a library by which the patients and other sufferers may find a pleasant Lour.

Ir. Hobbs and other physicians who are connected with him at the Grady hospital have been working assiduously for the past several weeks secaring a nucleus for the B-biary so that the patients that are there may not find the time hanging heavily upon their heads. Dr. Hobbs and his assistants have been devoting themselves carnestly to the matter, and they have caused a letter ta be indicated to area in the same transfer to the matter. matter, and they have caused a letter to be indicted to every minister in the city, asking that they request every memor of their congregations this morning to send to the Grady hospital any books, papers, or period-icals that may be on hand that are useless to them. It matters not how old the papers or books may be, anything that can be conthem. It matters not how old the papers hooks may be, anything that can be consuted will be most graciously received, s can be very easily done and the patterns in this manner pass the time in a pleasway. If there is a minister in the city azines sent to the Grady hospital will receive proper attention and be distributed where the most good may be accomplished.

Thanks are returned to 'The Constitution, The Journal and The Hernit for their kind assistance in behalf of securing a fibrary for the hospital.

Texas Editor on Women's Fashions.

From The San Antonio Express.
Some specimens of gall fill me with awa by their greatness, some amuse me, while others only spoil my appetite. Of the latter class is that of the kicker who is forever funing about feminine fashions. If the hoskirt comes in this critic is in agony. If pullback makes its appearance he has a fit and falls in it. The high hat is his bete noire and the small bounet gives him the mulli-grubs. The train is an abomination in the sight of this lord of milady's wardrobe, the deconete as the pestilence that walketh in darkness. The French corset maketh him to moan in bitterness of spirit, the Mother Hubbard to cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war. As the self-constituted censor of female fashlons he's industrious as a nigger working by the job with a camp meeting on his right hand and a circus on his left. Don't mind him, ladies. Like a peacock cry-ing in the night fie's disagreeable, but not dangerous. Adem yourselves as you see fit, fellow such fashions as seemeth good in your sight, and have no fear that the sons of men will ever forsake you because of your clothes. When you find a man dictating to women what they shall wear you're pretty apt to see his seldom brains covered by a tall silk tile-the most inartistic and awl ward monstrostty ever designed by the devil to make the Almighty ashamed of his "mas-terplece." The idea of a man with a plug hat on his head criticising crinoline, the "pullback," or aught else that attractive womanhood ever got its shapely self into head

The Horrors of War.

From The Buffalo Express. A soldier in the state camp at Peckskille has been injured by the explosion of a bottle of ginger ale. Yet some people say that militia soldiers do not have to face any real

Partially Answered.

From Truth.

The Kansas Populist Club last week debated the question, "Who Owns the Farms?"
That is a dispute to be settled with the crows and potato bugs.

In Bourbon County, Tenn. From The Free Lance. Temperance Evangelist (to Kentuckian)-Temperance Evan Do you drink water Kentuckian (proudly)—Madam, I can dfink anything that can be drinked.

More Deeds of Violence. From The Wheeling Register.
There is danger of another Illinois lynching when the Chicago baseball club returns home with its long roll of ciphers.

# ATLANTA GOES UP.

PULLED OUT ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Other Leagues in the Team Put Up Strong Games-How the Clubs Stand at Present-Other Ball News.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cer
Augusta		36	16	.632
Charleston	53	36	17	.675
Savannah		31	22	.585
Memphis		30	2:2	.585
Atlanta		30	24	.556
Macon		26	220	.473
Montgomery		25	30	.455
Birmingham		25	20	.455
Chattanooga		24	30	.414
New Orleans		22	31	.415
Mobile		19	35	* .354
Nashville		18	36	.333

Atlanta turned the tables on Birmingham

sterday and defeated Earle's team by a ore of 8 to 5. The game was far superior to the one the day before in every respect. The Atlantas played with snap and put more life into it than the game of the previous day. Darby was in the box for Atlanta and pitched a steady game, allowing eleven hits, giving four bases on balls and striking out four men. Welsh pitched for Birmingham and allowed eleven hits, gave four bases on balls and struck out two men.

The features of the game were the home

run by Ely and two double plays by Birming-

down to first on four balls. Newman sacrific ed him to record. Motz made a pretty single and Ely scored. Motz stole second and was sacrificed to third by Duffee, but was left

sacrificed to third by Duffee, but was left there by Connor's fly-out.

Birmingham made three runs in this Inning and things began to lock blue for Atlanta.

Earle led off with a single and Ulrich went to first on an error. Underwood sacrificed them a base and both scored on a two-base bit by Hoover. Hogriever sacrificed Hoover to third. Jonnes went to first on balls. Taylor hit safe and Hoover scored. McMahon hat to Duffee, forcing Hogriever out at third.

In the second Atlanta added a run on a two-base hit by Camp and a single by Darby. Welsh, of Birmingham, got as far as third base in this inning on a base on balls, a sacrifice and a fly-out, but was left there, as the men following went out.

rifice and a fly-out, but was left there, as the men following went out.

The men there at the could do nothing. Birmingham added another run in this inning on a player's choice and two singles.

In the fourth inning Atlanta scored two runs and tied the score on two doubles, a sacrifice hit and an error: Only three men came up for Birmingham in this inning and two of them struck out and the other flew out to Ely.

Vetter side scored in the fifth or sixth innings.

nings.

In the seventh Ely came up first for At-lanta and celebrated that event by knocking out a home run. Atlanta added two more runs in this inning on two singles, a stolen base and an error. Birmingham made her base and an error, firmingham made her last run in this iming on a two-bagger by Hoover and a single by Joanes.

\*\*Matlanta scored a run in the uinth on two sligles, a sacrifice and a fly out.

Following is the score: ATLANTA-

ATLANTA-	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
F.IV. 88		.,	1	A	.,	41
Newman, If	4	1	1	0	7	- 0
MOIZ, ID		0		7.7	60	- 1
Duffee, 3b	:. 2	1	1	2	5	43
Duffee, 3b Connor, 2b Camp, cf	5	9	9	*2	1	0
Camp, cf	4	9	1	1	ô	0
Murphy, C		. 0	1	()	7	- 0
Retiger, rf	2	0	. 0	0.	0	()
Darby, p	3	0	1	1	4	1
	-		-		-	-
Totals	. 31	S	11	27	14	2
BIRMINGHAM-	AB.	R.	BH	Po	. A	E.
Earle, c	4	1	**	4	9	0
Ulrich, 3h Underwood, rf	5	1	1	3	4	- 0
Underwood, rf	3	0	1	0	0	1
Hoover, If	1			4	44	- 3

Charleston, S. C., June 24.—(Special.)—The wo thousand cranks who went out to the aseball park this afternoon saw some ver den. Wild pitch—Shea, 1. Batter hit—Carney. Double plays—Wentz, Wheelock, Carney. Time, 2:15. Umpire, McDermott.
Charleston has signed Armstrong, one of Montgomery's catchers.

Augusta 8, New Orleans 5.

Augusta,, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—Augusta won the third straight game from New Orwon the third straight game from New Or-leans this afternoon. Kirtley Baker pitched his first game for the Pelicans. He is a fine twirler, though he was hit rather hard, stift the visitors batted German much harder.

-Campau. Base on balls-Augusta 7, New Orleans 3, Struck out-German 3, Baker 1, Umpire-Sheridan.

Twelve Innings.

Twelve Innings.

Macon, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—Macon and Memphis had to play twelve mnings today before victory could be decided for either side. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood four to four. In the tenth and eleventh innings neither could score, but in the twelfth inning West, of Macon, knocked a two-basger on which Daleyrimple scored, putting Macon one anead. Memphis failed to score, and the game was won for Macon. This makes three straights Macon won from Memphis. Macon won the game several times toen lost it by errors of the infielders. It has been a lost it by errors of the infielders. It has been a lost time since Macon made as many errors as she did today, yet, despite these she won. York, formerly of Macon, played today with Memphis and did the lost all-round playing of any man on the Memphis team. Memphis carned one run. This was in the third inning when Frank knocked a three-bagger and scored on Yerk's sacrifice hit. It looked at one time like Memphis hat out this scored on Yerk's sacrifice hit. It looked at one time like Memphis would be shut out this afternoon as in the two previous games, but York was their mascor and saved them from this fate. It took a former Macon player to get Memphis out of the hole. Score by Innings.

Macon .2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5 H 11 E 11 Memphis 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—5 H 12 E 1

Macon .2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-5 H 11 E 11

Memphis.0 0 0,2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0-4 H 13 E 3

Battery—Clausen and Field; Wittrock and Boland. Umpire—Hill.

Mobile Knocks Out Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—Mobile defeated Savannah here today by a score (f 8 to 4 in a well-played and exciting game, Savannah lift hazy Pete Daniels hard, but hit the ball into somebody's hands. Klusman hit the first ball pitched in the first limitage over the left field fence for a home run, but after that the locals were unable to hit when hits heant runs. Gliks's work in center field was the chief feature of the game, he having nime put-outs and one assist without an error. Savannah outbatted the visitors, but their hits were badly scattered till the ninth inning, when a hit by the pitcher, two singles and a double netted three runs, two of which were earned. Petty's wildness lost the game for Savannah. He hit four men, gave five bases on balls and allowed six hits.

Score by limings:

Savannah ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 -4. H. 5. E. 3.

Mobile .... 0 1 0 1 0 4 2 9 -8. H. 6 E. 3.

Batteries—Petry and Counaughton; Daniels and Flyan. Savannah, Ga., June 24 .- (Special.) -- Mobi

# BOUNDLESS WON.

The Men Murray Leads- Around the The Great American Derby Run at Chicago Yesterday.

A VERY EXCITING EVENT IT WAS.

eventy-Five Thousand Persons on the Grounds-8800,000 Changes Hands. How the Race Was Run.

Chicago, June 24.-Boundless won in a can ter. The tenth American derby has gone and like the great majority of the great races this year it brought woe to the betting public and joy to the beokmakers. It was a remarkable race in all respects. It was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever gathered upon a race track in this country. It was run for one of the heaviest purses ever hung up for the best of a crowd of thoroughbreds to win. It broke the record of the American derby and it was run after the most outrageous and vexatious delay at the post ever seen on the American turf. It was a most ideal day. The wind blew hard from the south, directly up the home stretch, early in the afternoon, by the time the derby was started i had died away and not a ripple was to be seen on the breast of the little lake inside the track. There was nothing to prevent the race being run strictly on its merits and the horse that was best of all pulled down the

ndurance, could win over such a field again when it is sent promptly away, is another matter. He won today and won honestly. Seventy-five thousand people packed the grand tand, swarmed in the betting ring, crowded he clubhouse and trampled the bright green lawns into a surface of dirty brown hu Carriages by hundreds were packed around the track so closely that it was almost impossible to pass between them.

There Was Some Delay. It was at this time the derby was called. When it was started, ninety minutes after the bugle sounded at 3 o'clock, several thou sand had left the ground, tired of walting was started, ninety ninutes after sounded at 3 o'clock, several thou The worst of it was there was no excus for the delay. At two minutes after 4 o'clock they broke to a beautiful start, but Pettin-gill called them back—why no one but Pettingill knows. For seventy minutes he kept might otherwise have done. This delay marred a splendid race on the perfect track

marred a spiceous, and a perfect day. Bouaciess, though no favorite, was, with the companion, Lookout, well backed enzo, who carried a world of money, wer in the race at any stage. He moment the flag fell and never got front at all, boundless, who we the center of the bunch, ran easily to the front at all, loundless, who was well in the center of the bunch, ran ensily to the three-quarter pole. On the last nille he moved up and ran as he pleased. Tarat, on St. Leonard, thought at the beginning of the last turn that nothing could beat him home, and after he found it useless to chase Boandless further, he sat still, merely stalling off Clifford's rush in the last furiong, Garrison, who rode the winner, was, barring J. Cushing, the owner of Boundless, the most delighted man present. His face was a broad grin as he turned slightly in his saddle at the betting sheds and saw that neither St. Leonard, Clifford nor any other horse upon the track could get near enough to catch the dust from the flying heels of Boundless.

The amount of money changing hands at the track must have been fully \$800,000. One hundred and twenty bookmakers had all they could do to accommodate the fearful crowd, which for over two hours fought, pushed and smassied each other and rent garments in the frantic effort to get their money on their opidion of the result. Even after the horses were at the post the crowd was still pushing forwards with its money and the bookmakers were still raking it in. It was the heaviest betting day chicago has ever known and the bookmakers kept nearly all of it.

Now They're Off.

At 4:20 o'clock the field was at the post. Then followed a succession of false starts and it was nearly 6 o'clock when the flag ed and it was comparatively but a

ble shout which greeted the event from the thoroughly exhausted crowd.

The start was not a good one. St. Croix and Chorister had a slight advantage in the bunch which was out in front, but Don Alonzo was near by and Ingomar was at his girth. A length away and half lengths apart came Plutus, Alderbarron, 'Clifford, Leokout and G. W. Johnson, while the rear was brought up by Ramapo, Boundless, St. Leonard, Operto, Tyro and Strathrose, At least ten lengths separated the leader from the last horse, but the crowd was in the main well pleased, for Don Alonzo und Chorister were, off splendidy and Clifford fairly the three-quartet pote Plutus had in front with Alderbarron moving e portion of the great crowd and there he wildest cheering, amid which could and confused shouts of "St. Leonard" Chorlster." some being confused as to coit had made the advance.

Boundless Moving Up.

did brown colt that was moving along two lengths distant fast gaining and running with an ease-that would have caused great lumps to come up in the throats of the holders of Keene tickets had they carefully noted it. On this brewn coit there was crouched a jockey when nover had a superior in the saddle, and who never had a superior in the saddle, an never had a superior in the sacon-var watching, cat-like, every move the Leonard. It was Garrison on Bo The spiendid son of Harry O'F tody to be moving under a steady teo, had made up a head coming the wire, and at the quarter pole was seventh, Ignomar and G. W. Johnson being be ween him and St. Leonard.

Going on to the quarter Garrison was him to the quarter by the proposer and kept his mount back hing at his girth, with Ingomar a length away. Chorister and Clifford were next, but suddenly, as the leaders were making the last run, Garrison, on Boundless, saw the opening he had been waiting for and shot his mount forward with marvelous quickness. Martin drew the whip and sent Clifford after him and at the three-quarter pole the struggle was in earnest. Tarai saw Clifford and Boundless coming and drew ahead of Alder, barron, the order as they swung into the stretch being St. Leonard, Clifford, Anderbarron, Boundless, Ingoniar, Chorister and St. Crofx. Tarai seemed to be consident and Garrison was evidently working more or less on his girth, with Ingomar a length away rison was evidently working more or less on Boundless, while the others were under a

and everything unintelligible from the vust

crowd.

A sixteenth from home the blue and gold polka-dotted shirt of Garrison, on Boundless, moved around St. Leonard and Chifford just as it they had been standing still. The crowd was almost breattless with surprise for a brief moment, then the cheers for Boundless cut into a pandemonium Boundless First Under the Wire.

Boundless First Under the Wire.

Boundless went under the wire at least six lengths ahead, with plenty of run left, in 2:36, while St. Leonard beat Clifford three lengths for the place. Taral sitting still in the saddle. Alderbarron was fourth four letgths away, Chorister fifth, G. W. Johnson sixth, lugomar seventh, Tyro eighth, St. Croix mintif, Plutus tenth, Rampo eleventh, Don Alonzo twelfth: Lookout under a big pell) thirteenth, Oporto fourteenth and Strathiose last.

There was nothing stingy in the applause which greeted Boundless. The vast concourse stood up and shouted for five minutes. Men who had dost hundreds took part. Even the

Washington park officials smiled almost audibly at the scalization that the rich prize was to stay in the west after all.

Embraced His Horse. There was one man who was almost beside himself. That was "Jim" Cushing, of St. Paul, the big lank owner of Boundless. When Paul, the big lank owner of Boundless. When the horse was driven back to the judges stand, Cushing rushed up and threw his arms about the animal's neck. Then he was given his \$50,000 check. He urned around and waved it to the crowd, his face being the picture of uncontrollable joy, and the crowd cheered him just as if it were to get some of the big fortune.

It is understood Garrison got \$5,000 for his winning mount. He was picked upon the shoulders of spectators and borne to the stand.

The Five Events.

The Five Events.

First Race-Parse \$10,000; one mile. Huron 8 to 5, won, Buck McCann, second; Falero third. Time-1:42 1-2.

Second Race-Parse \$1,000; six furlongs, Helter Skeiter 8 to 5 won; Pedestrian second; Highland third. Time-1:14 1-2.

Third Race-The American Derby, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, feals of 1890, \$900 each \$200 forfelt or only \$25 if declared out on or before February 1st, or \$60, April 9, 1893. All declarations vold unless accompanied with the money; the association to midd an amount sufficient to make the value of the race \$50,000 to the first, \$7,000 to the second and \$8,000 to the third, a winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$5,000 to carry three pounds or of one of \$10,000 or three or more than three-year-old stake races of any value, five pounds extra; maidens allowed seven pounds to be run the first day of the meeting. \$25 nominations; one mile and a half. J. E. Cushing's Houndless, 122, Garrison, won, pulsed up by six loneths; J. R. and F. P. Keene's St. Leonone mile and a haif. J. E. Cushing's Boundless, 122, Garrison, won, pulsed up by six
lengths; J. R., and F. P. Keene's St. Leonards, 122, Taral, second by three lengths; R.
L. Rose's Clifford, 122, Martin, third by four
lengths, Alderbarron, 122, Miller; Chorister
122, Fitzpatrick; G. W. Johnson, 122, Doggett, Ingomar, 122, J. Reagan; St. Crotx, 122,
I. Murphy; Plutus 122, Ray; Ramapo 122,
Thorp: Don Alonzo 122, J. Lamley; Lookeut
122, Kunze; Oporto 122, Penny; Strathrose
122, Mauser also ran. Time 2:36.
Fourth Race—Purse \$1,000; selling, mile and
a sixteenth. Bonnie True 25 to 1, won; Puryear D second; Ragnor third. Time—1:36 1-2.
Fifth Race—Purse \$1,000; four and a quarter furlongs. Dollie colt 7 to 2 won; Will
Fonso 3 to 1 second; Mary Thomson third.
Time—:55.

Starter Pettingli was tried as no official has been tried before in his efforts to get the field off. Time and again did he line up the horses for a break, but the fact that \$5,0,00 depended greatly upon the start, made everyhorses for a break but the fact that \$50,000 depended greatly upon the start, made every jockey suspicious of every move of his companion, Doggett persisted in breaking to the front with G. W. Johnson and Hugh Penny upon Copetto was his closet follower. Fire times did the horses move an eighth to false starts and then Pertingill grew too angry to contain hinself. Stepping down on to the track, he used some of his south Jersey track persuasion upon the boys. Lamley, on Don. Alonzo, was fired \$250. Garrison for de'aying two starts was fined \$250. Fred Tard will have to pay \$250 if he rides at Washington park again and Sammy Doggett was not only set down for the meeting, but was assessed \$250 for his eagerness to get out in frent.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 4, hits 6, errors : Chicago 3, hits 6, errors 2. Batteries— hamberlain and Murphy, Parrott and

Schriver.

At Boston-Boston, 4; hits, 7; errors, 2.
Battimore, 2; hits, 7; errors, 2. Batteries-Staley and Merritt; Hawke and Clark.

At Brooklyn-Two games-Brooklyn, 8; hits, 8; errors, 4. Washington, 5; hits, 13; errors, 2. Batteries-Kennedy and Kluslow; Maul and McGuire.

Second game-drooklyn, 14; hits, 15; errors, 4. Washington, 10; hits, 11; errors, 4. Batteries-Haddeck and Daley; Meckin, Duryea and McGuire.

Batterles—Haddieck and Daley; Meckin, Dur-yea and McGuire.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 15; hits, 18; errors, 4. New York, 13; hits, 14; errors, 5.
Batterles—Carsey and Cross; Schmidt and Kelly.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 9; hits, 12; er-rors, 2. Pittsburg, 5; hits, 7; errors, 2. Bat-terles—Ehret and Milier; Cuppy and Zimmer, At St. Louis—St. Louis 2, hits, 7, errors 3; Louis-ville, 5, hits, 12, errors, 2. Batterles— Hawley and Guason; Hemming and Grim.

Waiting on Fitzsimmous

New York, June 24.—Articles for the contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Joe Choyaski for a purse of \$15,000 have been signed by the latter's manager and it only remains for Fitzsimmons's consent to consummate the

DRAMATIC, .

Here is modesty: The most wonderful annal-Here is modesty: The most wongerfur along gamation of a stellar order that has occurred since Booth and Barrett joined forces, has just been completed by the combination of Hugh Fay and John Kernell, who will, the coming season, star jointly.

Reports from Chicago indicate that the theatrical business is picking up. It was poor at the opening of the fair.

Lottle Williams is to star in a new southern play, which was perpetrated by C. E. Calla-

Georgie Drew Barrymore, who recently went to Santa Barbara, Cal., for her health, is improving rapidly, but it is not likely that will be able to return to the east for

written the words, and Dan Gillette, the San Francisco hohemian, has composed the music of a dainty little Armenian lullaby, which Theresa Vaughn, the sweet singer of bailads has introduced in Rice's "1492.

Ida Florida Salle, a Jacksonville girl, will resume the part of Mrs. Rayner in o'The House on the Marsh," when that play is re-vived at the Grand opera house in New York temorrow night.

Henry Irving will make a trip through Canada and the Borthwest, going as far as Vancouver, British Columbia, before he begins his next American tour. He and Ellen Terry will sail for Montreal on August 27th, which gives them nearly a month in which to travel, their season beginning at San Francisco the middle of August.

W. J. Ferguson, who has been with Rich W. J. Ferguson, who has been with Rechard Mansheld's company for three years past, has been engaged for next season by Manager Charles Frohman, and will appear in "Fannr," Sims and Raileigh's new consely, in which Miss Johnstone Bennett is to star. Clyde Fitch has gone to Europe. While

abroad he will select costumes for the ball scene in "The American Duchess," the play with which the Lyceum stock company will open its regular season. The name of J. K. Emmet's new play, from

the pen of Sydney Rosenfeld. changed to "Fritz and Prosperity." Rosenfeld, has been Mie. Rhea has arranged with M. Adrien

Barbusse, of Paris, a well-known literateur and savant, to write her a new play entitled "The Queen of Sheba." Mile. Rhea will re-turn to New York the latter part of August. Mrs. Kimball has bought the extravaganza "Hendrick Hudson" and Corinne will star in it next season. Fay Templeton tried the piece, but it did not go very well. Perhaps, Mrs.

Kimball will have better success.

Several weeks ago Mrs. John Kernell published a notice to the effect that a well-known soubrette who was posing during the vacation season as the wife of her husband had no right to the title. Kernell was in Atlanta last season with the "Hustler" company and went from the matine one day to take the Keeley Circ at Dwight. This soubrette, who proves to be Mollie Thompson, on Monday last, in a fit of anger, drew a small revolver from her satebol and pointing it at Kernell who were satchel and pointing it at Kernell, who was at satters and pointing it at Kernen, who was at the time in her apartments, threatened to bore a hole through him. By a fauk movement he disarined her, but in the tussel Mass Thompson is reported to have made a precipitous descent of a flight of stairs. Then earlier affects she fled down First. cipitous descent of a flight of stairs. Then seeking safety she fled down Eighth avenue, in the nekghborhood of Twenty-fourth street. Molle is a daughter of John Thompson, the comedian, and has had a versatile experience. She booked all dates for her father, while playing ingenu parts in his "On Hand" compant, and when not on the stage helped to "count up the house." She came into prominence a couple of seasons ago by turning "flip flaps" and "cart wheels" while dancing.

Must Have Been Decidedly Interesting. From Harper's Bazar.
"Were you introduced to the count last night Marie?"

night Marie?" .
"Yes, we talked together for an hour."
"What did you talk about?" "I haven't the remotest idea. We spoke in ATLANTA'S DIRT

Is Holding Its Own in These Days Hard Times.

TALKS WITH PROMINENT AGENTS.

They All Say Things Are No Duller Than Usual in Summer Months-Good Times Are Surely Coming.

It is wonderful how Atlanta dirt holds its own through the dull months of sum-

All of the real estate men of the city talk with confidence as to the market this fall and winter. They say their books show no difference in the condition of affairs this summer as compared with the past few years at this period.

Everything is solid. Nothing drags, and

there are bright prospects for the coming

When Mr. Samuel W. Goode was seen by The Constitution and asked about the out-

look, he had this to say:
"Recent bank failures have frightened the people and destroyed confidence among capitalists; but many persons of small means have taken their funds and are investing them in real estate. But the mar ket is dull. The outcome of all the matter will be, I think, to see Atlanta real estate mount to higher figures within five years than we have dreamed of. "Atlanta has just fairly started to grow.

"Affauta has just fairly started to grow. The people of the south have learned good lessons of economy, and the farmers will be in better condition after the harvest of 1893 than since 1805. Public confidence will be restored under Mr. Cleveland's wise administration, and this section offers such superior indecements that the tide of immigration and capital will turn this way. During the recent months of depression, the southers states have repeatedly shown a larger increase in their bank clearings than any other crown of states and section south other group of states, and, as the south develops, Atlanta is sure to grow. Many persons are now buying homes and vacant lots for homes on easy installments, and a few for cash. Our sales in March were a few for eash. Our sales in March were very large; in April and May, utusually small. This month there has been an improvement, and I take this to mean that the people are taking advantage of the present hull in the market to get hopes on liberal terms. Very heavy investments are being made by our capitalists in costly stores and blocks of buildings, and the cirgivery where shows, by actual improvement stores and blocks of buildings, and the city everywhere shows, by actual improvement, that many persons agree with me in the view that Atlanta is to be a great city. Money lenders at home- and away from here are glad to get good real estate mortgages, and I think another six months will loosen the millions in our banks and show us a yery active real estate morket? how us a very active real estate market.

M. A. J. West Talks. Captain A. J. West, of the firm of A. J.

Captain A. J. West, of the firm of A. J. West & Co., when seen, said:

"By reference to our books we find very little difference in the sales now and this time last year. There is always some, thing gloing in real estate and generally very small trading in the summer months. Our sales for the past three years have run a \$1,000,000 a year, the most of it from October to June. We have no cause to feel down in the mouth. We have sold this year \$140,000 worth of residence property alone on one street—Peachtree sold this year \$140,000 worth of residence property alone on one street—Peachtreewith a fair proportion in other localities. A close and undivided attention for ifteen years to the real estate business eatitles me to speak with some judgment on the subject. I make mistakes, but do not recall any made in giving my opinion in the sale of millions of dollars worth of real estate I have sold in Atlanta. My confidence is so strong and my abiding faith in Atlanta's continued growth so bright that I put every dollar I make in confidence is so strong and my abiding faith in Atlanta's continued growth's so bright that I put every dollar I make in it, and advise my sons to follow suit. And now is the time to buy! Good real estate bought through and by men who are masters of the business, will surely prore safe and profitable to the buyer. Nothing short of an earthquake can hurt Atlanta real estate. My advice and judgment is my capital, hence I endeavor to give it real estate. My advice and judgment is my capital, hence I endeavor to give it cautiously. Then, my friends, don't daffy, take hold to the extent of your ability and in a short time you will have the wisdom of your action verified. There has been a bank panic in the west that has caused finances to be dammed up for awhile, but it will soon break and then comes the flood. We have seen times like these before. They don't last long. Men who are fore. They don't last long. Men who are smart enough to make money are too shrewd to allow it to remain locked up long. We are negotiating now with a strong concern in New York that will likely put out at least \$200,000 here in one building. Providence is smiling on us. These good rains are the best fertilizers in the world for Georgia's red soil. The creps are good. Atlanta is healthy-her 1,100 feet altitude attesting that forever; her eightyodd churches, with spires pointing heaven-ward, evidencing her moral character; her magnificent free schools, her dozen trunk lines of railroads, her seventy-live miles of paved streets, her 100 miles of street car lines and her prosperous good people, all conduce to bring people here, and they will continue to come at such a rate that the continue to come at such a rate that the next ten years will see 200,000 people here.

Then why feel a single doubt about At-lanta's real estate?" Mr. Nathan Talke.

"In real estate circles there are some signs of new life, due to a gradually re-turning feeling of confidence in realty in-vestments. While there has been no slump vestments. While there has been no slump in real estate values, property can now be purchased at nearer bottom prices than ever before, a fact which bayers are beginning to realize," so says Mr. G. McD. Nathan, one of the wide-awake members of the real estate agents' fraternity. Mr. Nathan, in the last few days, has closed two good sales, one of which is that of the residence of Mr. C. A Licklider, on Pryor street, and a number of other dealers are street, and a number of other dealers con-firm his report that inquiry is inceasing. From various sources it is reported that there is more money ready for investment in homes than has been the case for many n has been the case for many shows that Atlanta still holds months. This its own and that the people fully appreciate the value of its dirt as an investment

The Boys Released.

The Boys Released.

Lewis Roberts, the ten-year-old boy who has been under arrest since Friday morning for steading \$15, and Oliver Parker, whom he falsely implicited in the theft, were yesterday released from the police station. It was found that Oliver Parker had had nothing to do with the theft, as young Roberts's stoy about having given him \$2 was proven false by finding of the money in Roberts's possession. Oliver Parker was fully exonerared and Detective Bedford asked Simon & Froshin, the boy's employers, to let him retain any position.

HE HAD NONE OF IT.-Olley Parker, one of the boys arrested Friday afternoon because of the loss of money by Miss Ella Frankin at Simon & Froshin's, was released yesterday. Young Furker denied all knowledge of the matter and was borne out in his statement by Lewis Roberts, who claimed that he had given Young Farker some of the money.

It Dampened the Robber's Ardor. From The Milwaukee Journal.

A brakeman on a Missouri railread turned the hose on a train robber who boarded his train and told him to "hold up his hands." It proved an effective weapon, as it extinguished all desire on the part of the visitor to go through the train. Nobody should hereafter travel in the west without hose.

An Experienced Clerk.

From Puck.

Bell boy-Dere's a young couple on de plazzy as wants you to send 'em some chairs.

Clerk-Is it bright moonlight?

Bell boy-Nope, dark.

Clerk-Take them this chair.

From Saint Botolph.

Edythe (playfully)—How dare you steal a kiss from me, sir? Don't you know it is petty larceny?

Jack (euthusiastically)—I call it grand law ceny.

WEDDING

The Fou will be ce elaborate part in the Georgia at attendant bell, Mrs. been assig bolical flux ing telegra on last F. Chicago.

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On last was given blence of The affair joyable ( freshment Ethel Fiel

Mrs. Wall daughter, have and relati

Mrs. H. Mr. Henry University

Mr. and I from their and were at the home of Mrs. R. M. will leave this afternoon Miss Alice to dult frie the near ful

# A'S DIRT

n in These Days

ROMINENT AGENTS.

mer Months-Good Suraly Coming.

how Atlanta dirt holds ie dull months of sumate men of the city talk

to the market this fall say their books show he condition of affairs ompared with the past period. ld: Nothing drags, and

respects for the coming W. Goode was seen by nd asked about the out-0 83Y:

troyed confidence among their funds and are in-their funds and are in-al estate. But the marter theome of all the marter types Atlanta real estate igures within five years timed of.

I fairly started to grow.

ion after the harvest of 1865. Public confidence der Mr. Cleveland's wise

estate business en vith some judgment

ade in giving my opinion lions of dollars worth of the sold in Atlanta. My strong and my abiding is continued growth, so every dollar I make in sons to follow and buy! Good real estate ness, will surely prore to the buyer. Nothing take can hart Atlanta dvice and judgment is the west that has

single doubt about Atcircles there are some due to a gradually re-confidence in realty inconfidence in realty in-there has been no slump as, property one now be for horton prices than it which buyers are be-so says Mr. G. McD. wide-awake members agents, fraternity. Mr. st few days, has closed and which is that of the LA Liekklider on Pryor A Licklider, on Pryor of other dealers cones it is reported that ready for investment een the case for many that Atlanta still holds dirt as an investment.

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asked Simon & Froto late the

Firldy afternoon because y by Miss Ella Franklia us, was released yester denied all knowledge of borne out in his statement who claimed that he had a some of the money.

the Journal.

Missouri railread turned in robber who boarded his to "hold up his hands." the weapon, as it extinguithe part of the visitor rain. Nobely should herewest without hose.

leuced Clerk.

a young couple on de plas-send 'em seme chairs. t moonlight? this chair. -Was Forgiven.

SUMMER SOCIETY

Many Atlantians Have Gone Off for the Hot Season.

WEDDINGS THROUGH THE STATE.

The Scenes of Society Are Removed from Town to the Seaside and Mountain Resorts - Where They Are.

The Fourth of July, the nation's birthday, will be celebrated at the world's fair with elaborate honors, and a most distinguished part in the ceremonies has been given to Georgia and to the south. At the ceremonies attendant on the dedication of the Liberty bell, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Atlanta, has been assigned the duty of hoisting the symbolical flag of human freedom. The folllowing telegram was received by Mrs. Gordon

ing telegram on last Friday:
Onicago, Ili., June 22.—Mrs. L. M. Gordon,
Atlanta: You are invited to be present and
hoist the flag of human freedom at the world's
fair, July 4th. Mr. McDowell joins in this
M. B. MADDEN,
"Marce."

hoist the hag of human freedom at the world's fair, July 4th. Mr. McDowell joins in this request.

M. B. MADDEN,

"For the Chamber of Commerce."

The ceremonies of the occasion will be elaborate and it will be the great national American day at the fair. The liberty bell, cast from the offerings of historic relies from all sections of the country, will sound its first note of universal brotherhood and freedom. There will be orations and songs and poems. The bell will sound its first note of liberty and peace and will be answered by salvos of artillery from the bay and by the ringing of all the bells of the city. Then the flag of freedom will be unfurled amid the acclamations of thousand of spectators.

Mrs. Gordon will represent on this national day at the world's fair not only the loyal and partiotic south of today, but that loyal and partiotic south which in the darkest days of the fight for American freedom turned the tide of victory against the invader and restored the inspiration of victory to the American arms. It is, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that the fair hands of a southern woman, the descendant of revolutionary heroes, should hoist the symbolic flag of human freedom at the dedication of the new liberty bell on the nation's birthday at the fair.

The programme for the Fourth will be as

The programme for the Fourth will be as Parade of military and civic bodies and hildren of the public schools.

Prayer on the east side of the administration building by the Rev. John Henry Bar-

rows.

"Song of Liberty Bell."
Address by Governor Altgeld.
Address by Mayor Harrison.
Address by President Thomas W. Palmer,
of the national cimmission.
Reading of poem, "Liberty Bell," by Miss
Morris, of San Diego, Cal.
Dedication of the "Columbian Liberty Bell"
to the cause of universal peace and liberty,
by Chalrman McDowell, of the Liberty Bell
committee.

ommittee.
"Star Spangled Banner," sung by chorus.
Address by Colonel Alexander K. McClure,
of Philadelphia, on "Old Liberty Bell to the Merican flag to be hoisted over the administration building.
Tolling of the Liberty bell for the first Response by the guns in the harbor and

Response by the guns in the latter bells in the city.
Colonel McClure's address continued.
"Song of Human Freedom," by Harris Hawthorne Magee, of Tennessee.
Poem, "New Liberty Bell," by Miss Frank Stewart Osborne, of Chicago,
Raising of the symbolical flag of human freedom by Mrs. L. M. Gordon, of Georgia.
Salutation of the flag by the school children.

Saturday night the Alpha Tat Omega fraternity of the Technological school held their sunnal banquet at their beautiful building and a most gorgeous affair it was. The rooms and halls were illuminated by

beautiful, and different colored lights, which, combined with the soft music of the orchestra, made it an occasion long to be remembered.

The menu was elaborate and unique in itself.
Mr. Harry Miles officiated as toastmaster with pleasant grace, while the speeches and toasts were of the highest order.

Mr. Sam C. Dean replied to the toast, "College Days," and spoke with eloquence and

fervor npon his theme.
"Our Guests" was toasted in a very felicictous manner by Mr. Lucius Lamar. Mr.
William Waithal spoke on the subject, "Our
Badge," in a beautiful and well-rounded man-

toast, which was touching and full of merit.

Mr. Will Glenn responded to "Our Alumni"
in a eulogizing and graceful manner. W. H.
Pritchett spoke of the "seniors" with pride

"Our Girls" was Mr. Harvey Wilson's ex-alted theme, which was meritorious and well

The Alpha Thets, of Oxford, was represented by Messrs. Reed, Johnson and Tignor; Alpha Beta, of Athens, Messrs. Brumby, Stewart and Dean; Beta Nu, of Milledgeville, Mr. Lucius Lamar: Beta Theta, of Cornell, Mr.

One of the most enjoyable of Atlanta's many social events was the reception tendered on last Friday evening by Mr. Ollie Harris, at his home on Walnut street, in Harris, at his home on Walnut street, in honor of Miss Vallie Jones, one of the "sweet girl graduates" of the Girls' High school. Progressive games were indulged in during the evening, which furnished considerable amusement and interest to those participating. After playing games for a large part of the evening, the young people were ushered into the dining room, where all the delicacies of the season were served in a most excellent manner.

some of Atlanta's most talented young Eusicians, furnished music for the occasion.

Those present were: Misses Etta Harris,
Mamie Moncrief, Ernestine Johnson, Zoie Max-Mame Moncriet, Ernestiae Johnson, Jose Maxweil, Olenza Hooks, Vallie Jones, Minnie Peacock, Willie Nealy, Bessie Chapman, Nannie Pittman, Belie Foote, Miss Irwin and the Messrs. Ollie Harris, Charley Brittain, Will Corley, Coy Ford, Walter Hicks, Ed Houston, Paul Carlton, Walter Carlton, Wesley Connor, Ben Treadwell, Otis Moncrief, Alfred Kelly, John Twitty, Kendrick Kelly, Gwinn and Middlebrooks.

and Middlebrooks.

At Mr. and Mrs. Paul Romare's, on North avenue, Tuesday evening, the E. K. T. Club gives its midsummer dance. The club's dances are always foremost ones and their announcements are received with genuine pleasure. Many of the members have been off at different schools since Christmas and now that they are at home again it is safe to say that when they congregate for their merry dance they will indulge in one of the most brilliant events that ever occurred

On last Friday evening a birthday party was given to Mr. Will R. McDuffle at the res-idence of his father, No. 307 Simpson street. The affair was in every respect a highly enjoyable one, and at a late hour delicious refreshments were served. Among those present were Mr. John E. Ozburn, Mr. Sam Fleid, Miss Maude Lyon, Miss Belle Jett, Miss Emma Jett, Miss Mamle Fleid, Miss Fight, Agricola, and Miss Ethel Field, Miss Emily Agricola and Miss

daughter, Miss Maria Bones, after spending two weeks at the great world's fair in Chi-cago, have returned and will visit friends and relatives in Atlanta before going to

Mrs. H. W. Grady and her beautiful young daughter, Miss Gussie Grady, are at Sewanee with Mr. Henry W. Grady, who is attending he University of the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lewis Lang returned from their wedding journey last Thursday and were at home to their many friends at the home of Mrs. Lang's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Rose, 36 Highland avenue. They will leave for Memphis, their future home, this afternoon.

til the first of September. Miss Carter, during her brief stay in Atlanta, has made a host of friends in this city. As a sweet singer she has given the lovers of good music in Atlan-ta a rare pleasure in hearing her voice, and these will impatiently await her return in the

Captain Wingfield Woolf, after a most delightful fishing frolic on the lakes, has re-turned to the city.

Miss Nannie Moore, after spending a week with Miss Mary Marsh, in Atlanta, left yesterday for her mother's summer home at Tallulah [Falls. She was accompanied by Miss Carrie Cohen, of Augusta, who has been visiting the family of Captain W. A. Wright, on Peachtree, for the past fortnight. Miss Cohen will remain a week or two with Miss Moore on the brink of beautiful Tallulah.

Mrs. Alice Taber, the charming wife of Mr. J. Taber, of Washington, D. C., who has been visiting her brother in this city for several weeks, has returned to her home at the capital, much to the regret of her many friends here.

Miss Edmonia Clark and Miss Belle Ackerman, two of Jackson Hill's most attractive and popular young ladies, left yesterday for Madison, where they have relatives whom they will visit. Their many friends will be sorry to learn of their departure.

The marriage of Miss Annie Tuttle and Mr. James H. Smith will occur Thursday afternoon, June 29th, at 4 o'clock at the Central Presbyterian church.

Miss Lella Beall Stewart, of Birmingham, is the guest of Miss Cora Griffin, 75 Marietta

Dr. K. A. Quarterman, of Liberty county, is visiting his brother-in-law, Colonel A. M. Jones, at 61 Cone street. Miss Lucia Jones left Thursday for Athens

spend several weeks. Mrs. L. T. Nichols, of Chester, S. C. who has been visiting her mother in als city, left this morning for a trip to Virginia, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. H. L. Crankshaw.

Mr. Edward Dougherty has returned home from Athens university, where he has been for the past year.

Miss Nellie Fain has returned home from Belmont college, Nashville, Tenn., where she has been for the past two years.

Miss Rosa Wright will leave for Chicago July 3d and will be absent until November. Mr. Jack Slaton will be among the Atlanta

Mr. Robert Ligon Johnson is in Virginia for two maths. He will spend September in Chicago. Mr. R. A. Johnson, wife and son left yesterday for Chicago. They will be out of the

city for two mouths. Mrs. George L. Holmes, of New York city, arrived yesterday and will be for several weeks the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur

Miss Laulle Hammond Ray is in the city visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, on Washington street.

Mrs. E. L. Mason and daughter, Miss Willie, have returned home to West End, after a very pleasant visit to Marietta, Ga.

Miss Sophia Lynch is visiting the beautiful summer home of Miss Lucy Gartrell at Demorest, Ga. Mrs. H. B. Baylor, with her children, Car-

rie and Harry, has gone to Cedar Cottage, W. Va., where they will spend July and August. Mrs. W. C. Glenn and her daughter, Miss

Alma Glenn, are in Marietta, where they will spend a part of the summer. Mrs. Harry L., Misses Rae C., Bessie B., Harry Tom and Master Joe A. Schlesinger are spending some time at St. Simon's is-land.

Mr. John F. Wilson and family, accompanded by Mayor King, of Rome, and family, are summering at St. Simon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mallard, Jr., have returned from a delightful trip to Chicago and Detroit and are at home to their friends at No. 140 Pryor street.

Invitations have been received here to the marriage of Miss Mamie Hardwick to Mr. George Hornsby Purvis, which will occur July 12th, at the summer residence of the bride's father, Dr. H. V. Hardwick, at Almon. This wedding will be of unusual interest to many people in Atlanta and this section of the state. ion of the state.

Dr. Alexander, of the board of health, ac-companied by his son, returned to the city

Mrs. J. M. Ponder, accompanied by her charming daughter, Miss Jennie, will leave for their country home early next month. \*\*\* Miss Belle Ackerman, after a most delightful visit to Atlanta, left for Madison, her

home, last night. At the residence of Mrs. John D. Easter-lin the Benevolent Society of the First Bap-tist church, will give an entertainment to-

morrow night. Mrs. J. W. Woolfolk, of New York, is vis-fting her sister, Mrs. Howard Williams, on Courtland avenue.

Oxford, Ga., June 24.-(Special.)-Thursday Oxford, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Newton, of Oxford, Ga., gathered at their home to witness the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mayme, and Mr. John M. Nowell, of Monroe, Ga. The home was beautifully decorated and the bridal party presched in to the sweet strains of Mendels. M. Nowell, of Monroe, Ga, The home was beautifully decorated and the bridal party marched in to the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as played by Miss Magrie Moore. The attendants were: Mr. R. L. Pendergrass, of Atlanta; Miss Mamie Hardwick, of Almon; Mr. R. L. Nowell, of Monroe, and Miss Lillie Shepherd, of Social Circle; Mr. Lipscomib Newton, of Oxford, and Miss May Newton, of Social Circle; Mr. Sanders McDan'el, of Monroe, and Miss May Newton, of Social Circle; Mr. Sanders McDan'el, of Monroe, and Miss May Newton, of Social Circle, Mr. Sanders McDan'el, of Monroe, and Miss Wall Leak, of Madison; Mr. John Carter, of Social Circle, and Miss Florence Childs, of Newborn; Mr. A. C. Stone, of Monroe, and Miss Jessle, Upshaw, of Social Circle, made a very dainty maid of honor. Then came the bride in a handsome white silk with bridal veil and Marechal-Neil roses, making an unusually handsome appearance. The ceremony was very impressively performed by Dr. W. A. Candler. Immediately after the congratulations, the bridal party left on the 4 o'clock train for Menroe, the home of the groom.

The presents were numerous and unusually pretty.

The bride is a very popular young lady,

The bride is a very popular young lady, of most amiable disposition, and beloved by all who know her; while the groom is one of the staunchest young business men of Monroe. They will start life with the best wishes of many friends for their prosperity and hap-

Park street church, Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor. Preaching tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m.; W. W. Lambdin, superintendent. Epworth League of Ohristian Endeavor at 7 o'clock p. m.

# SOULFUL SINGERS.

Some of Atlanta's Finest and Most Artistic Soloists Casually Reviewed.

MRS. DKYEMAN, OF THE IMMACULATE

Conception-Several Running Sketches Given in a Hurried Manner of a Few Local Musicians—Who They Are.

After carefully surveying the field in search of some of the best and most ac-complished singers of the city, the artistic sense is very readily centered upon a few who are unquestioned artists in their lines. They have repeatedly demonstrated this fact, and none can, with a clear conscience, refute the assertion. Not by any false tricks of the trade have they brought themselves to the front row of this soulful art, but by their unceasing and untiring application to the profession.

Among Atlanta's soloists who have for themselves laurels which are richly deserved, there is no one more worthy of praise and admiration than Mrs. Belle C. Dykeman, the leading soprano of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. This lady has been the principal feature of this choir for years, and, by her untiring efforts and support, has held it together when disintegration seemed imminent.



There is undoubtedly no person in the city so thoroughly competent to sing the difficult music of the Roman Catholic church as is Mrs. Dykeman. She is a superb choral leader, an accomplishment which, though great, only partially indicates her ability as a musician. As a soloist, she displays her strongest points and is highly esteemed by all who have heard her. Her voice is a magnificent flexible soprano, splendidly trained and capable of very artistic execution. It is pure and sympathetic in quality, possessing a wide range and correct intonation, as has been stated. Catholic music is among the most profound and difficult, and the person who, a soloist, sings it well must of necessity be artistic. The greatest composers have produced most of the music sung in this church and as a result it has an array of compositions

specially adapted to the service that is not, perhaps, equalled in any other denomination. Mrs. Dykeman has been the foremost spirit for a number of years in the choir work of this church, and what she has ac-complished is well known to the public. Under the talented direction of Professor Weisenfeld, the choir has rendered some exceptionally fine compositions. But what is a choir without a soprano of decision, voice and ability? To dispense with her dismantles it and while the many voices of this choir are of unquestionable service to it, eliminate Mrs. Dykeman and you have severed the anchor, Mrs. Dykeman has often appeared as a concert singer before Atlanta audiences and has never failed to command the appreciation she so worthily deserved. She has had the advantage of the best instructions and is in worthing. the best instructions and is in every respect competent to hold any position that she may want Mrs. Dykeman studied vocal music in both New York and Philadelphia for a number of years under fine masters, and naturally being endowed with great and naturally being endowed with great artistic sense and temperament her pres-ence before any congregation is a full guarantee that her hearers will be greatly elevated, musically and otherwise, by her

Dr. Alexander, of the board of health, accompanied by his son, returned to the city yesterday after several weeks' visit to the world's fair.

Another of Atlanta's fine singers is Mr. Sam Burbank. Mr. Burbank is the baritone of the First Methodist church and has been a guest of Miss Lillie-Orme for the past several weeks, returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lynch, accompanied by Master Thomas Lynch, accompanied by Holland springs to spend several weeks.

Miss Mildred Cabaniss, of this city, is the guest of Miss Susan Wadley, at Bolingbroke, Ga.

Miss Dia Mai Jones, one of Elberton's most accomplished young ladies, is the guest of mean unton the Boulevard.

Miss Carrie Cohen, of Augusta, who has been visiting the family of Comptroller Wright, has returned home.

Another of Atlanta's fine singers is Mr. Sam Burbank is the baritone and than the stand than the send and has been a guest of Miss Dia Mai Jones, of the soft in the companied by her is a sweetness, has charmed Atlanta audiences they have the baritone effective. Hy has in the past week made quite a hit at the Edgewood theater in the role of the congressary to make the baritone effective. Hy has in the past week made quite a hit at the Edgewood theater in the role of the captain of "Pinafore." Mr. Burbank has been visiting the family of Comptroller Wright, has returned home.

Another of Atlanta's fine singers is Mr. Sam Burbank is the baritone and the pdrew wherever they went the possesses a fine baritone voice of the sombre type of quality, which he uses in a thoroughly artistic manner. It is a voice sympathetic, richly endowed with the vigor and force necessary to make the baritone effective. Hy has in the past week made quite a hit at the Edgewood theater in the role of the congress of the many friends my charles and my please of the same stand has appeared in concerts many times with marked success. When the Messach weeks are a charming pair. They would do to draw to, and they drew wherever they went. Mr. Pigott, with his poweral week a fine b grand voice.

As a dramatic saprano perhaps Miss Kinney, of the First Methodist church choir, is to be given precedence among Atlanta's choir singers. Those who have heard this lady sing agree in pronouncing her a musician of fine ability. She supports this choir beautifully and her solo work is marked by intelligence and art. Miss Kinney's voice is thoroughly dramatic in timber and in the heavier class of music it excels. She has been a resident of the city for over two years and in that time has appeared in public with unvarying success.

Probably Mr. William Jessop, of the First Presbyterian church, has the most profound basso voice of any choir singer in the city. It is a voice of magnificent timbre and gives splendid support to the choir. Mr. Jessop is comparatively a new man in musical circles, not having sung in quartet work until recently. There are elements of grandeur in this voice that when fully of grandeur in this voice that when fully developed will make him a remarkable basso. His rich organ-like tones are a source of great satisfaction to every one that hears him sing. Usually the lower notes of a bass singer are drowned by the organ, but this is not the case with this voice, for, although singing with a choir of well trained musicians and accompanied by one of the largest organs of the city, the deep, sonorous tones of Mr. Jessop are always heard and are of great value in sustaining notes that are usually deficient in church choirs. are usually deficient in church choirs.

Miss Carter, of the Trinity Methodist church, is another fine vocalist. She is a soprano of great merit and for the past year her services have been highly prized by the congregation and the music greatly improved. Her voice is a clear soprano, which has received thorough training under the instruction of fine masters. Her singing evinces a thorough knowledge of the art and never fails to please those who are critical. Than Miss Carter there is no more accomplished vocalist in the city.

Miss Nellie Knight, the contralto of St. Philip's church, is one of the most remarkable vocalists in Atlanta. Her liquidly sweet tones are sung with intelligence and whenever she is heard her hearers are carried away by her grand voice. Miss Knight has often appeared in public here and no one is more competent to sing classical music of contralto range as is this charming young lady.

Mr. Aleck Smith, one of Atlanta's most accomplished tenor soldists, has for the

past several years done splendid work as the leading tenor of the Frist Presbyterian church. His singing is always of a high order and the congregations of this church are great admirers of Mr. Smith's voice.

are great admirers of Mr. Smith's voice. He is a sure and safe singer and sings with

Mr. Henry Kurht, the leading baritone singer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, is numbered among the city's foremost vocalists. Mr. Kurht is a very hard student and whenever he appears in public a great treat may be looked for. He does nearly all of the baritone solo work at this church and his audiences are highly entertained by his voice. Miss Nell Flynn is the princinal contralto here. Miss Flynn is, with but one or two exceptions, the only genuine contralto voice in Atlanta. Miss Lynan and Miss Johnson are numbered among the choir's leading singers. Both of these young ladies are talented vocalists and their beautiful singing is much admired.

ing is much admired.
LUCIEN LOFTON. WALKS AND TALKS.

"We are certainly going to have hot times in Georgia next year, from a political point of view," remarked John Lehman, the well-known politician from Brunswick, as he stood in the corridors of the Kimball yesterday. "There will be a cowpen full of candidates for the United States senate and the woods will, indeed, be full of candidates for the gubernatorial chair. South Georgia is going to come in for her share, too, and don't you forget it. Oh, we will make it hot for a while when the fun begins." "We are certainly going to have hot times

Mr. Moragne Fleming, the well-known freight agent of the Central Rallroad Com-pany in Savannah, was in the city yesterday. He went back to the Forest City last night to run out to Tybee today and enjoy the breezes from the sea.

Mr. James J. Chapman, the bright young son of Colonel W. H. Chapman, has returned to Atlanta from the University of Virginia, where he has been attending lectures in the bachelor of agriculture course in the schools of Latin, Greek, mathematics, physics and chemistry. There is not a more promising young man in Georgia than is Mr. Chapman. His friends are glad to hear of the high stand he took at the university. Genial Charley Branan, of Macon,

Genial Charley Brains, of Lacon, who has been called often the Chesterfield of the Central City, was here until the Nancy Hanks took him to Macon yesterday. He was on his way home from the blue-topped mountains of North Carolina, and was only with his Atlanta friends an hour or two.

Colonel Tom Lamb, of Brunswick, one of the joiliest fellows in Georgia, after spending a day or two around the Kimball, left last night for Brunswick.

Representative Stapleton, one of the ablest members of the house of representatives, spent yesterday in Atlanta.

"For infinite variety the lecture platform surpasses anything in my experience, excepting alone, perhaps, my life in daily journalism," said Colonel John Temple Graves.
"One night this week I lectured over at Tuskegee, Ala. The audience was cultured, and I was fortunate in being entertained by old friends. Their home was more iuxurious than an oriental poet's raptest dream of paradise. Odors such as floated from the gar-dens of Gui in their bloom were wafted in my room windows. Mignonette and magnolia incense pervaded the circumamblent. There was ice water on the center table and its corollary in a finely cut glass decanter stood beside it. The poet does not live who could do it justice. But the next night I was in an out of the way place and slept in a barn where the rats from the whole country seemed to be holding some convention. Custom cannot stale nor age wither the infinite variety of a lecturer's experiences.'

Colonel Graves is already assured of a suc-cessful season the coming fall and winter. He is booked for New England, Texas and He is booked for New England, Texas and a circuit in the middle west. He has half a dozen lectures in his reportoire, but most of the audiences call for "The Reign of the Demagogue." This is a fine study and its fame is rivalling the best known of Talmage's or Ingersoll's. Fame in the lecture field is a growth but given time the electure. field is a growth, but given time the eloquent Georgian will stand among the most famous this country has produced.

Speaking of platform entertainers, Atlanta Speaking of platform entertainers, Atlanta has another who is destined to shine. No more auspicious beginning could be expected than that made by Mr. Frank L. Stanton in giving readings from his own poems. His friends were delightfully surprised at the ease of manner and the effect with which he read his verses from the stage in the cities of the state where he has been thus far in his tour. Those who heard him in Rome say is was a treat such as they do not enjoy often, and when he took the pletform in footburphus and read his lazy, dreamy verses to a crowded

There Will Be a Grand Convention June the 30th and July 1st at Trinity Church.

There is going to be a convention of the Georgia Epworth League here in Atlanta the latter part of the coming week.

The Epworth League is recognized by the north and south Georgia conferences, and is composed mostly of the younger members of this church.

There are now about fifty active leagues throughout the state and it is expected that this conference will put into existence a plan by which this number will be increased to two or three hundred.

There will be delegates in attendance from all over Georgia and the local committee has prepared the following programme. All active workers in behalf of the young people are cordially asked to attend and no doubt they will be both entertained and benefited. Friday, June 30, 9:30 a. m.—Address of welcome by Rev. J. B. Robins, D.D. Response by Rev. J. E. Woray, of Macon. Saturday, 8:30 a. m.—Business and reports. Saturday, 8:30 a. m.—Business and reports. Saturday, 8:30 a. m.—Business and reports. Saturday, 8:30 a. m.—Sermon, "Aaims and Object of League Work." Bishop Fitzgerald. Sunday, 11 a. m.—Sermon to league workers, Rev. Walker Lewis.

All delegates are requested to send their names to J. G. Christian, room 402 Equitable building, and they will please report to Mr. Christian on their arrival in the city and they will be provided with pleasant homes while in attendance.

HON. STEVE CLAY COMPLIMENTED.

As a Commencement Orator, the President of the State Senate Made a Great Hit. The literary societies of the North Georgia Agriculturel college in joint meeting assembled, in order to express 'neir appreciation of

Agriculturel college in John meeting assembled, in order to express 'neir appreciation of the masterly address delivered to them by the Hon. A. S. Clay, president of the Georgia state senate, on the evening of the 2sst instant, adopt the following resolutions:

Whereas, Mr. Clay has been so kind as to accept our invitation to address us.

And whereas, The address was so edifying so befitting to the occasion and so thoroughly enjoyed, it is therefore
Resolved, by the Decora Palaestra and Phi Mu Societies, That we extend to him our heart-felt thanks for his kindness to us, and beg to assure him of our sincere wishes for his future welfare. And be it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Clay, and that the editors of The Atlanta Journal, The Atlanta Constitution, The Marietta Journal and The Dabionega Nugget be requested to publish the same.

JAMES M. PITNER,

CHARLES A. CALHOUN,
Decora Palaestra Society Committee.

WILLIAM H. STEELLS,

W. P. PRICE, IR.

Phi Mu Society Committee.

To the World's Pair.

# Ex-Merchant Boylan Executes One at a Salvation Army Meeting.

HE INTERRUPTED THE CAPTAIN,

and WasProceeding with the Dance When a Patrolman Took Him Out-The Spectators Laughed-Etc,

Six of the most picturesque members of the Salvation army were in police court yesterday afternoon to tell Judge Calnoun how Mr. Joseph Boylan, the merchant who recently failed, leaped into their midst while they were holding open-air services night before last, delivered some oaths and executed a savage war dance, which came rear breaking up the services and furned the feelings of the congregation into other than religious channels. The captain, an open-faced young woman

in blue, was there, and by her side was the red-jacketed, pale-faced, young woman with a belt bearing the inscription, "I Live for God," on it. The old man with colorless face, bent form, thin waiskers and shambling steps, and a new recruit, who is zealous in the faith, were all there. Facing the formidable array of uniformed and badged soldiers of the cross, ex-Merchant Boylan looked very humble, and very much embarrassed.

It was a pretty bad story against Mr. Boylan that the Salvationists told to the recorder. Now and then, while the several soldiers were talking, he would offer a feeble protest. The old man with the cap

and sergeant's stripes, who generally bears the flag of the army through the streets, was first examined. The old gentleman said that he and his comrades were holding services at the corner of Marietta and Broud streets night before last, and quite a crowd had cellected around them. After the singing of s 12 mm, the captain stepped into the middle of the circle formed by the Salvationists, and was going to make a talk. As she stepped into the ring, Boylan, who had been instating her movements, jumped in beside her, and, with a loud oath, said he guessed he'd take a hand.

hand. In an extremely funny manner, Boylan In an extremely funny manner, Boylan began a fine war dance, which consisted of jumping high into the air and kicking into space. However religiously inclined the congregation had been a minute before, Boylan's actions caused them to forget and a general laugh went around. Boylan continued his dance, each minute getting more boisterous, until Patrolman Moon appeared upon the scene, and took him from the Salvationists. The patrolman found the army in a state of demoralization when he arrived, but when he took Boylan out the services proceeded. This story was borne out by several other witnesses.

Recorder Calhoun gave Boylan a fine of \$10 and costs. Boylan has been a day goods merchant in the city for several years. The Salvationists left the courtroom smiling.

### room smiling.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST. No appreciable amount of rainfall was reported Saturday in any of the states between the Rocky mountains and the Atlantic ocean This absence of precipitation over such an extensive portion of the country happens very infrequently. Perhaps there are one very infrequently. Perhaps there are one or two days in two or three months when fair weather prevails over so many states at the same time. Generally when fair weather prevails through the cotton belt rain is falling in the vicinity of the great lakes, on the north Atlantic coast or in some other portion of the country, and vide versa, when fair weather prevailes in the northern states, then rain is generally falling in some of the southern states.

then rain is generally falling in some of the southern states.

Temperatures continue warm throughout the whole country. The highest yesterday was 98 degrees at Abilene, Tex. In Atlanta the temperature was up to 83 degrees, maximum, and, with the exception of Buffalo, there was not a city reporting, from Canada to Mexico, that had a maximum temperature more than 3 degrees lower than Atlanta's. Buffalo's maximum temperature was 78 degrees, only 5 degrees cooler than in Atlanta. For Georgia today: Generally fair; slightly warmer.

Weather Bulletin. From observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m., June 24th. STATIONS AND STATE

SOUTHEAST-

# AT THE EDGEWOOD.

"Fatinitza" the Current Week—It Is Wonder-fully Clever Opera.

Manager B. W. Kleibacker announces for the current week's bill at his theater, that charming opera "Fatinitza." This opera is one of the most beautiful and tuneful on the American stage and it has been a great favorite from the first produc-

The principals are up in their roles, and when they make their appearance this week they will give entire satisfaction to all that may hear them sing. The chorus will be expecially fine and all in all the opera will go with a dash and brilliance that will give entire

Mme. Rayvil, the electric dancer, will be here to dance at the Edgewood on the 3d of July, and her appearance will create more than ordinary interest among the lovers of fine specialty business. She dances many new and novel dances, and the bill will be a new one each night.

Mille, Envil's appearance in Atlanta will be the first outside of New York and by her wonderful gift she will dazzle ter audience

A MILITARY HOP.—The Capital City Guard, Atlanta's youngest military company, will give their initial hop at the Gate City Guard armory on the night of July 6th. The Capital City Guard already stands high among the military companies of the city, and has shown itself always ready to respond to the calls made ou it. It is composed of some of our best young men. The boys should we encouraged in their first hop. Tickets can be secured at the usual places.

THE RAILROADS.

What Is Going on Among the Boys in Rail-road Circles. General Manager W. H. Green, of the Richmond and Danville system, was in the city yesterday. Last evening Colone Green went up to Lithia Springs, where he will spend a day or two. Colone Green's visit here is his very monthly trip over the Richmond and Danville system in the south.

Harvest Excursions.

Colonel "Peg" Williams says that the harvest excursions this summer will be a great success and that from seven hundred to one thousand visitors will go from this section to Texas and Arkansas. The fare will be reduced to just one-half what it regularly costs to make a visit to these states and no doubt the Georgians who have friends in the west will take advantage and Harvest Excursion friends in the west will take advantage of the low railroad rates and pay their friends

and relatives a visit.

The railroad companies are exerting all of their energies to make the tourists comfortable and everything will be made pleasant for all that go during transportation.

The excursions begin August the 2d and will last thirty days.

The Old East Tenness

The Old East Tennessee.

Colonel J. J. Farnsworth, division passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, says that his company, which has been allowing stop-over privileges on the tickets sold over his road to the world's fair for some time, has added another city to the already long list—that of Cincinnati. This stop over will be allowed at Cincinnati for the purpose of permitting visitors to Chicago to see the great illumination in the former city. This is considered one of the most beautiful pyrotecnic displays that has ever been seen in the United States. The "Illumination" was built at an enormous expense by the city of Cincinnati and the Mystic Shrine order and every one that cares to see it can do so gratis.

can do so gratis.

The "Illumination" will be kept up at the expense of the city for four months and no doubt this will be a great inducement to all persons traveling to the fair to stop

over and take it in.

The Atlanta and Florida. The Atlanta and Florida railway on yesterday started a train of peaches from Fort Valley to Philadelphia. The train will arrive in Bristol, Tenn., this moraing at 12 o'clock and get to its destination Monday at noon, which will make one of the fastest freight schedules ever known in

Georgia.

The officials of this road are doing all that energy and good maneuvering can accomplish to carry the fast freight flag off and it looks as if they have started in

COMER AND CALHOUN

Have an Animated Tilt Over the Central's Affairs.

Affairs.

Savannah, Ga., June 24.—(Special)—Considerable feeling was manifested between Mr. Comer and Mr. Pat Calhoun during the Central examination today. Discussion of transactions concerning the sale of \$5,000,000 worth of Savannah and Western bonds came up while the receiver was on the stand. Mr. Comer stated that this transaction and many others showed that the Central had been dominated by the Richmond Terminal during its control of the property and that Mr. Calhoun at that time was the leading and controlling spirit in the Central's affairs. It appeared to Mr. Comer that Mr. Calhoun was held largely responsible for these transactions.

Mr. Calhoun became somewhat animated over this, and endeavored by his questions

over this, and endeavored by his questions to bring out his position at that time from his own standpoint. Mr. Comer also stated that Mr. Calhoun told him in New York that the Central would not earn its fund that the Central would not earn its fund charges and interest on its floating debt. This also, Mr. Calhoun attempted to refute as it contradicts his present position, by showing that he made qualifying statements. In answer to an interrogatory, Mr. Comer stated that he would have discharged Purchasing Agent J. F. Babbitt, Jr., if he had not sent in his resignation. His reason for this was that Babbitt had told him a falsehood with regard to a transaction concerning

this was that Babbitt had told him a false-hood with regard to a transaction concerning the sale of some rails. Mr. Comer also ex-plained why the Southbound got more cot-ton from Augusta to Savannah last year than usually. It was due, he said, to an irregular and illegal transaction on the part of some Soythbound officials, but just what this transaction was or who were concerned in it, he would not say.

NO STOP-OVER ALLOWED.

The Christian Endeavor Rates to Montreal The Christian Endeavor rates to Montreal were fixed some time ago by Mr. Slaughter, assistant commissioner of the Southern Pasassistant commissioner of the Southern Passenger Association, the rate from Atlanta for the round trip being \$36.05. There was, however, some question as to the conditions of these tickets regarding stop-overs, etc. This question was settled yesterday by a subsequent order from Mr. Slaughter prescribing that these tickets be of what is known as the iron-clad signature continuous passage form. This makes the tickets useful only for those going to Montreal and will render stop-overs along the way and side trips to Chicago impossible on them. This decision is made to prevent any interference with the regular Chicago excursion rates.

SUNDAY RATES ON THE EAST TENNESSEE. Low Rates from and to Atlanta

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia has placed in effect very low rates between Atlanta and the following stations in each Atlanta and the following stations in each direction, so that the patrons of that inne can have an outing:

Chattahoochee \$30
Oakdale \$35
Nickajack \$40
Mableton \$45
Austell \$50
Powder Springs \$55
Hiram \$70
Dallas \$85
Braswell \$1.19
Rockmart \$1.25
Union Stock Yards \$15
Stewart's Mill \$15
Roseland \$15
Constitution \$20
Moore's Mill \$35
Ellenwood \$45
Ellenwood \$45

Dr. J. L. McDaniel, of Tallapoosa, Ga., one of the best known physicians of west Teorgia, has removed to Atlanta, and in the ruture will make this his home. Dr. Mc-McDaniel's family accompany him and reside at No. 16 Smith street. His many friends in Atlanta will give him a warm welcome.

Don't Forget

That by leaving Atlanta at 6:35 a.m. via the Eest Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, you arrive in Chicago next morning 7:35, in time for breakfast, no change of .Two Through Trains to the World's Fair. Via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, leave Atlanta 6:35 a.m., arrive in Chicago 7:35 a.m. Leave Atlanta 2:10 p. m. arrive in Chicago 4:30 next afternoon.

# WILL LEAVE FOR EUROPE.

A Party New Being Formed by Miss Seyer A Party New Being Formed by Miss Seyer Miss M. L. Seyer is now forming a party for European travel or study. It will be small and select, and composed of young ladies wishing to see Europe in an agreeable manner under the direction of a chaperon familiar with the places visited. Arrangements will have to be made soon. For particulars, address Miss M. L. Seyer, teacher of art and modern languages in Washington seminary, 46 Walton street.

A LAWN FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Mission of the Incarnation, West End, will hold a lawn festival at Van Dyke villa, on Peeple's street, next Thursday evening. They are making preparations to receive a large number of friends from Atlanta, and the occasion promises to be one of the most delightful of the season. A cordial welcome will be extended to every one.

WANTED-Good | gin repairer. Address ox 591, Montgomery, Ala. jun25 3t WANTED—A tencher for the Sylvania in-stitute as principal for the ensuing scholastic year. Apply to John C. Dell, sec., or C. overstreet, pres. board of trustees, Sylvania,

STENORAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address The Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, manager, Dailas, Tex. reau, J. W. Hudnall, manager, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—A principal for Ru'ledge High
school. None need apply except with good
references. Pay \$2,000 and upwards 'or ten
months. Apply to M. A. Murrow, secretary
board trustees. june 25—2t sun

TEACHERS needing summer institute work
for Georgia, teachers' school supplies, etc.
should write V. E. Orr, 226 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-First-class carriage painter, striper and letterer, with references as to ability, sobriety, etc. None other than a good all round man need apply. First-class wages paid by T. A. Ward, Savannah, Ga. SOUTHERN BUREAU, 701-2 Peachtree street, will assist you in getting a good posi-tion; sevral placed last week; we are pat-ronized by Atlanta's best business men, as the many applicants we place with them will

WANTED—Man fully competent in all respects with twelve hundred collars to take full charge of local business of manufacturing company. Salary \$120 per month and share of profits. With right party position can be arranged on a permanent basis. Address C., Walesby's Advertising Agency. Louisville, Kv.

WE NEED several teachers for all kinds of hools in Georgia and adjacent states. Send blanks giving three plans. The Georgia achers' Agency. V. E. Orr.

SCHOOLS needing teachers run no risk in electing teachers we recommend. We know the business, V. E. Orr.

WANTED—Bookkeeper to act also as cash-ler. Salary \$2,000 a year. Must loan em-ployer \$7,000 for a limited period at 7 per cent interest, security unencumbered gilt-edged Atlanta real estate in ample amount. Address 'Salary." care Constitution office.

BOOKKEEPERS, if you have a friend whor ou wish educated for business, call with him rend his address to Atlanta Business unersity Monday night at 8 o'clock, and you till hear penmanship discussed from a philophic and scientific point of view. It will tterest and help you. R. J. Maclean, secretry, corner Whitehall and Alabama.

WANTED—For my Pickens railroad, second-hand steel or iron rails, 450 tons thirty-five pound steel rails, 450 tons thirty-five pound steel rails, 450 tons forty pound steel rails, 500 tons forty pound iron rails, delivered at Easley, on the E. and C. A. L. railroad. Address J. H. Burckhalter, Augusta, Ga. june 14-2w-wed sun

\$300 TO BE paid for distributing circulars in your county by our big advertisers. Hus-tiers enclose stamp for above work. Adver-tisers Bureau, 68 Broadway, New York.

WHY NOT make \$25 a week selling the old Durhams Remedies? sell on sight; guarnteed or no money wanted. Write for special terms. Durham Medicine Co., Atlanta,

WANTED—Two traveling salesmen; good employment; salary and expenses, also good investment, small capital. Apply at once, 441 Equitable, Atlanta.

WE NEED 50 unemployed live teachers in Georgia, Fiorida. Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee this summer. We have the novelties for city and county school boards. Territory and goods going. V. E. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Two first-class carriage trim-mers, two varnish rubbers, one helper in paint shop. Steady job to right men. Sum-mer's Buggy Company, Barnesville, Ga. SALESMAN—A snap for traveling men who visit many towns and villages; daily expenses easily made in fifteen minutes, while waiting for a train, appointing agents; no sales to make; no samples to carry. For particulars address "Rowins," Lock Box S1S, Chicago, june 11—it sun.

june 11—4t sun.

BOOKKEEPERS call Monday night at 8
o'clock and let us talk with you about the
higher work of the accountant. We have impertant features of expert work to show you.
Atlanta Business university, corner Whitehall

BIDS WHLL BE RECEIVED until noon Wednesday 28th of June for addition to National hotel. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Adolph Dietz, Architect. 31 1-2 S. Broad St. jule 25-27.

WANTED—Travling saleman to carry side line stanle goods on commission. Address,

WANTED-A good druggist whose health demands a change of climate wants a position in some southern town. Practical pharmacist; speaks German and English and can bring best of references. Address W. C. Beyersdorfer, Box 146, Ripley, O.

WANTED—Teacher for Fairburn, Ga., institute. Man with family preferred. Must use improved normal methods. Apply to A. J. Luck, secretary, Fairburn, Ga., for particulars. WANTED-Energeti WANTED-Energetic man with \$600 cap ital to manage branch office for manufac turers; salary, \$1,200 and commissions; must have A1 reference. Address H. P. Hoit, Box 339, St. Louis, Mo.

SALARY or commission to agents to handle the patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works liks magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making \$50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of crasing. Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co., X., 292, La Crosse, Wis.

# HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED-Settled woman; good house-keeper, who wants a home. Small family; no children. Address Holcomb Bros., printers, 39 1-2 North Broad street. WANTED—A young lady of good address and a good saleslady to sell Harchick Piano and Furniture Polish. Liberal commission and big money to the right party. Polish is an excellent preparation and sells itself. Address Harchick Polish Company, Knoxville, Tenn., Box 44.

WANTED—SEVERAL city superintendents; salary \$900 to \$1,600. Several principals, salary \$1,000. Alabama and Florida schools now open. Two presidents Baptist colleges. V. E. Off.

WANTED-Ladies to write at home; good wages. Address, with stamped envelope, Vodena Tollet and Remedy Co., South Bend, Ind. Box 1968. WANTED-A lady teacher of elecution and French. She must also preside in the study hall. G. J. Orr, Dalton, Ga.

WANTED-Ladles to write at home. En-close stamped envelope. Louis Sulzer, Louis-ville, Ky. funel1-8t sun wed WANTED-Experienced middle aged lady, unencumbered, as housekeeper for summer hotel; wages moderate. Address with reference, Lock Box 4, Tailulah Fails, Ga. june20 7t

### SITUATIONS WANTED-Mela

WANTED—Situation in Georgia, North Car-olina or Tennessee by a man who thorougnly understands the paint business; good sales-man and manager and understands the man-ufacture of dry mineral paints, ochres, um-bers, etc. Address E. B., Bethlehem, Pa. WANTED POSITION—By a young man of steady and moral habits. Have had experience in rallroad work. Am used to wark and not afraid of it. 158 Whitehall.

WANTED—Position at once by a gool all-around grocery salesman; best of references. "Grocery," 62 Houston street, city. WANTED—Situation by first-class book-keeper. Can make house a considerable loan if desired. Address M. M.

WANTED-By a recent graduate in pharmacy, a position in wholesale or retail drug macy, a position in wholesale or retail drug store; salary reasonable; reference furnished. Address J. C. C., care of Constitution.

WANTED-Position as bookkeeper or as an assistant; best of references furnished. Address T. R., care Constitution. YOUNG MAN desires position as bookkeeper or any honorable employment. References as to ability and character. Address "Argus," Jackson, Ga.

Jackson, Ga.

WANTED—Position by a double-entry book-keeper. Best references. Thomas B. Kirk, 38 1-2 Marietta street. june18-d7t

### SITUATIONS WANTED-Female.

YOUNG LADY GRADUATE, first honor for seven years, desires position as school teacher in one of the suburban towns of At-lanta. Teacher, care Constitution.

WANTED-Situation, by an accomplished maidservant (colored), with best references; wishes to travel for the summer. Address Carrie Malone, 17 East Harris.

### WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED-Pasture for horse for one month WANTED—To rent a horse for one menth, address, stating price, Southern Paint and Glass Company.

WANTED—Second-hand roll-top desk cheap for eash. New Columbia bicycle, worth \$150, to trade for pony and phaeton. E. M. D., Constitution. WANTED—To trade a billiard table, balls and cues for a first-class bicycle. Call 4 Fairlie street.

WANTED—To purchase a girl's bleycle, pueumatic tires, must be cheap for cash. Alex Ricadrs, Atlanta P. O.

WANTED—To rent for ninety days a type writer, Remington preferred. State price. Address A. G. B., care Southern Print and Glass Company.

WANTED—To buy a good milk cow; must be cheap for cash. X., Constitution. WANTED—Good second-hand elevator: also a man to splice wire cable. Call at 100 South Forsyth street. A. G. Hoyt.

WANTED-Ladies Kid Gloves cleaned 15 to 25 cents per pair. Fine dresses and everything in ladies clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walten street. Telephone 695. mar 26 22t sun.

# WANTED-Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED-Eight or nine-room house, modern improvements, near in, south side; moderate rent. Apply M. T., care Constitu-

WANTED-Small furnished house, close in, WANTED—To rent coal yard on East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad track, Address Black Diamond Coal Company, Knoxville, Tenn. june 20 7t

FOUND—At the Phoenix Auction Company, 19 Marietta street, a large variety of furniture at your own price. Sales Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock a.m., Lee Fresh auctioneer.

june 18—1 mo. sun. wed.

# WANTED-Money.

WANTED-By established manufacturing Co., \$15,000, secured by real estate; same to be used to increase business. Address "B," care Constitution. jun24 7t

# BOOKS, BOOKS,

BOOKS! BOOKS!—J. H. Gavan's School Book Company will pay cash for all sorts, Law, Musical and School Books. Call or ad-dress J. H. Gavan School Book Company, 18 Westelds street

### BUILDING MATERIAL. FRESH LIME in ten-barrel lots still going

at 35 cents, every barrel guaranteed; our prices on lumber, sash, doors, builders' hardware, etc., accordingly, G. O. Williams & Bro., 257 Marietta st. Phone 328.

# ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ART MATERIALS—Oil colors, china colors, canvas "stretched or in rolls," plaques, panels, brushes, easels, etc., at Lycett's art rooms; a liberal discount for cash customers

# FURNITURE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One handsome oak suit and all other household furniture; call at once, parties leaving city. 344 Rawson st.

WANTED-Agents. AGENTS—To keep us posted as to business changes; good terms; send stamp. Cincin-nati Business Review, Box 57 Fernbank 6.

LOCAL AND GENERAL agents wanted to seil the authentic-edition of "Photographic History of the World's Fair." The greatest selling book of the century. Average sales nearly 1,000 copies a day; 350 magnificent photographic engravings, costing nearly \$12,-000, giving exquisite views of the leading exhibits. All points of interest described in the most graphic manner. A complete history of the fair. Canvassing outfit, 50 cents, Agents dropping all other books to sell this, Freight paid. Credit given. Order quick. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md. june 25, 2t.

WANTED-Every insurance agent and business man to write for our fortune-maker plans-iife endowment, etc. Regular bananzas. Best on earth and largest pay. Mention paper and state experience. The Agency Co., No. 8 Union Square, New York.

GENERAL AGENTS—Selling new articles to dealers; exclusive territory; no competition; no cupital required; 200 to 300 per cent profit. Columbia Chemical Co., 397 Sedgwick street, Chicago, Ill. june 7—8t wed sun hotel; wages moderate. Address with reference, Lock Box 4, Tailulah Fails, Ga.

June20 7t

WANTED—Ladies to write at home. Enclose stamped envelope. Bertha Benz, secretary, South Bend, Ind.

may 7–180t

Sammer

WANTED—Ages, Sample Sashlock, Pat.

1892, free by mail for 2 cents stamp. Imperited. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled. Stamper Sample Sashlock, Pat.

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1892, free by mail for 2 ce

Edgewood Avenue Theater, Summer Opera Season; 6th Week Commencing Monday June 26th. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

# FHINITZA Popular Prices. 15-25-35-50. No Higher

Next Week, July 3d, MIKADO.

EXTRA--SPECIAL--EXTRA! EDGEWOOD AVENUE THEATER.

### REYVAL MME. THE GREAT ELECTRIC DANCER

The most wonderful dancer of the 19th century. The greatest novelty ever seen in the south. No advance in prices. Engagement opens Monday, July 3d.

### WANTED-Boarders.

BOARDING house, new and elegant; choice ooms, sets the best table in the city, can ccommodate a few more boarders. No. 65 HOUSTON.

WANTED BOARDERS—61 North Forsyth street. Local, transient and day. Rooms for rent, with or without board, at reduced rates. WANTED BOARDERS-Nice front room down stairs, eastern exposure; suitable for two gentlemen or couple; with board at 131 Washington street

Washington street WANTED-First-class people to spend the summer at Tallulah Falls; rates of board reasonable. Mrs. M. A. Hunnicutt, Spring Cottage, Tallulah Falls, Ga. june 25, sun, wed.

ONE FURNISHED ROOM with board, 77

Fairlie street.

WANTED—Two day boarders at 86 North
Forsyth street; table is excellent.

WANTED—Table boarders at 61 Cone st.;
also two gentlemen to occupy room with
board; terms reasonable. PARTIES WISHING good board at reason ble prices call at 114 S. Pryor St. R. L.

WANTED BOARDERS-Private family, two elegantly furnished rooms for young men o couples; 10 minutes' walk from P. O., refer ences. Address "Cozy Home," Constitution BOARDERS WANTED—Apply at 130 ivy street and you will find pleasant rooms, the best of table board at reasonable rates. FOUR GENTLEMEN Can get nice from

receins and good board at low races at 15 Marietta street, near postoffice, corner Spring.

BOARDERS—No. 58 Garnett street; entire new furniture, splendid location, under the management of a Louisville, Ky., lady of years' experience. Two large front rooms, suitable for families, also table boarders desired; terms reasonable.

AUBURN HOUSE—3. Wheat street, you can find an elegant hom-like boarding house, large parlors, capacious porches, nice bedrooms; guaranteed the very best table board. WANTED, BOARDERS—I have nicely furnished front rooms for rent either with or without first-class table board, at reasonable rates. Address or call at No. 145 South Pryor street.

NICE FRONT rooms with board at 161
Whitehalf street; table boarders wanted;
summer prices. june 25, 3t.

COOL, well-ventilated room (bath convenient) and excellent table board near in on north side; terms reasonable. Address P., care Constitution. june20 6t tues fri sun WANTED SUMMER BOARDERS at Oxford, Ga. No better place for study, rest, or recreation. Climate perfect. Water fine, House first-class. Address Mrs. T. A. Seals, Oxford, Ga.

BOARDERS WANTED-Large, cool room and first-class table board for couple (two young men. at 148 Trinity ave., betwee Washington and Capitol ave. june20 7t

### BOARD IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK summer board; comfortable rooms; central location, near elevated and all street cars; excellent table; prices moderate; southern family. Mrs. W., 123 East Fifty-seventh street.

june 25, 28, july 2, 4.

### WANTED-Board.

BOARD WANTED in the country, farm preferred, for three young ladies; state price and particulars. A. R. Ashby, 110 Luckie street. Atlanta.

### SUMMER RESORTS.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, at Norcross, Ga., is now ready for summer guests; table first-class; special rates for families. For terms, etc., apply to J. M. Holbrook, proprietor, Norcross, Ga.

# MONEY TO LOAN.

A NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN association wants two good general agents. Splendid contract for right men. Address P. O. Box 461, Atlanta, Ga.

june 11-sun 5t. MONEY TO LOAN-\$1,500 or \$2,000 to loan out on good improved city property. Address 19 South Broad street. MONEY TO LOAN-Loans from \$2,000 to \$50,000, five years time, on improved Atlanta real estate can be secured without delay from Rambo & Jones, 613 Equitable building:

JAMES T. WHITE, 11 Marietta street has money in hand to lend on Atlanta property no delay. Home money. MONEY TO LOAN-Short loans made upon

approved paper at reasonable rates without and delay; established in 1875. J. B. Red-wine, 29 E. Alabama street. mar. 26-sun 13t while, 29 E. Alabama street. mar, 20-sun 13t

M NEY TO LOAN-\$600 to lend immediately
on improved real estate in Atlanta. Francis
Fontaine, 44 1-2 Marietta street.
june 21-wed fri sun

MONEY TO LOAN-On improved Atlanta
property at current rates in any amount from
\$2.000 up to \$500,000. J. W. English, office at
American Trust and Banking Company.
june 8-1 no. thur, sun.

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY Building and

Loan Association, 29 1-2 Marletta street, wants a good general agent. Excellent terms to right man. june 11-5t. sun. MONEY to any amount can always be ber rowed on real estate in or near Atlanta, by applying to S. Barnett, 537 Equitable build-ing. may 13—6m

may 13-6m

MONEY TO LEND on central business and improved residence property at 6 and 7 per cent. Apply at once to Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. may11-1y

7 PER CENT-Money to lend on improved Atlanta property. No delay. Rosser & Carter, over Merchants' bank.

IF YOU WANT to borrow money on real estate security at reasonable rates apply to John Y. Dixon, 411 Equitable building. 1y \$2,500 TO LOAN at once on Atlanta property. William C. Hale, 21 North Pryor, corner Decatur street.

# FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange central resident property renting for \$100 per month, valued at \$12.000. mortgage \$4.000, payable in fiveyears at 7 per cent, titles perfect, for improved acreage within five miles of carshed. Address "Owner," care Constitution, stating location, by whom owned and improvements. I HAVE A GOOD 5-room house on a good street I will exchange for a farm within 10 to 25 miles of city on a railroad. G. J. Dai-las, 19 South Broad.

WANTED-To exchange a beautiful lot in Decatur for Atlanta property. S. P. Moncrief, 57 South Forsyth street. WANTED-To exchange pair of fine car-riage horses for lot or Jackson street lot for good carriage. V. E. Orr.

WANTED-To exchange 4-room house, gas and water, large lot, for small dairy farm near Atlanta. Address Ziphora, Constitution office.

ALL LADIES Use "Gold" Pills; the best monthly regulator; sure; healthful; \$2 to any P. O. Agents wanted. Dr. Anthan, 229 Kearny street, San Francisco., Cal. june 25—sun wk.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Dirmond Brand), are the best, safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c (stamps) for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemi-cal Company, Philadelphia, Pa. aprile-156t-thur-sat-sno FOR SALE-BICYCLES.

 
 FOR SALE—A good, second-hand boy's bicycle. Apply to The Constitution Business Office.

 Office.
 jun24 sat sun

 One model 32 Columbia
 \$120 00

 One model 30 Columbia
 125 00

 Two Century Columbias
 90 00

 One Victor, model D
 85 00

 One Keating
 100 00

 One No. 3 Rambier
 125 00

 One Cresent
 75 00
 One No. 3 Kamber 75 00
One Cresent 50 00
One Black Hawk 50 00
If you are looking for a bargain call and see these—all in A 1 condition. Nunnally, Broad and Marietta streets.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-Ladies' party dresses, ki ploves and everything in your line to dye or clean at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 2 Walton street; telephone 695. jan 29 30t sun YOUNG MEN! young women! learn short-hand. Misses Glenn & Darling, 408 Equitable building. Day or night classes. Stenographic work also executed. june 1—d 1m

WANTED-Real Estate. HAVE A CUSTOMER who wants to fine plantation on railroad not over 50 m om Atlanta. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Br

# FOR RENT-Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT-Elegant place with brick house, five acres of ground, stables, etc., inside city limits. William G. Haynes, 17 East Alabama street.

FOR RENT-The LaGrange, Ga., hotel, re FOR RENT—The LaGrange, Ga., hotel, remodeled, arcaded, marble tiled vestibules, marble office floor, marble stair and counter, electric call bell system, guests fire alarm, plate glass front, porcelain lined bath tubs, with hot, cold and shower baths; barber shop billiard room, bathrooms and water closets all marble-floored. Speaking tubes connecting office, housekeeper's room and kitchen; elevator, sanitary plumbing, electric lights, inside sliding blinds. The gem hotel of Georgia.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—Livery stable. Co.

ing blinds. The gem hotel of Georgia.

FOR RENT OR LEASE-Livery stable, Columbus, Ga., Broad st.; 150x102 feet deep, two-story, brick; will accommodate 300 head stock, ample carriage room; best location in city for private board, sale and livery business; five hotels within a radius of one square; magnificent opening for right party. John Blackmar Co., Real Estate Agents, Stock and Bond Brokers, Columbus, Ga. FOR RENT-Banking office formerly occupied by Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.; well lighted and convenient; has burglar and fire proof vaults. When Forsyth street bridge is opened next month this will be a number one stand for any large office business. Apply Robt. F. Maddox, Jr. june20 3t tue thu sun FOR RENT-Fifth floor of the Fitten building, corner Broad and Marletta streets; two magnificently lighted halls; will lease cheap. Apply Room 462, Kiser Building.

march12-2mo-sun

### For Rent by J. Henly Smith , No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building. Telephone No. 225.

5-room house, Richardson street, two doors of car line, gas, water and bath, \$20.

10-room house, south side, 'blocks of passenger depot, gas, water and bath, large lot, shade, stable and servants' house, \$35.

8-room residence, Whitehall street, \$50.

10-room residence, Whitehall street, \$50.

Beautiful new 7-room cottage, three blocks of new capitol, gas, water and bath, good lot and stable, a gem, \$35.

7-room cottage, very nice with gas, water and bath, East Fair street, \$30.

Pretty new 3-room cottage, three-quarters from passenger depot \$9.

New 5-room cottage, West End, \$14.

Very nice 8-room residence on Main thoroughfare, three miles out, near street cars, \$25.

Well furnished 2-room house near Chestnut street, with good lot, \$5.

Splendid store and basement, near center, \$50.

Excellent new brick store Mitchell St. \$16.

Excellent new brick store Mitchell St. \$16.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

WE WILL furnish an experienced man good 40-horse power sawmill with new timber location on easy terms and buy product of mill. Address Hosch Lumber Co., Atlanta,

ENERGETIC, HUSTLING young man with \$500 would engage in business with a reliable man. Address A. B. C., 20 East Hunter FOR SALE-Address lists of all kinds-Georgia farmers, southern merchants, man-ufacturers, all professions; guaranteed gen-uine; big bargain. Holcomb Bros., the print-ers, 39 1-2 N. Broad street. Rapid address-ing machinery.

ers, 39 1-2 N. Broad street. Rapid addressing machinery.

FOR SALE—A small manufacturing business with good will, etc.; stock on hand about \$2.500. Will sell for cash; city real estate or approved paper; reason for selling, have other interests that require all my attention. For further information address M. A. E., care this paper.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, stock of drugs and fixtures, best stand in city. Address P. E. T., this office.

IF YOU WANT to interest yourself in the best paying business in Atlanta and one that is highly respectable in every way, address "Thomas," care Constitution.

I HAVE a splendid patent medicine business

I HAVE a splendid patent medicine business that I would like to sell. It is now paying handsome dividends and the only reason I want to sell is that I cannot personally attend to it. My other business interests take all my time. Payments may be made to suit purchaser. Address "Dividends," care Constitution.

FIVE REASONS why Rowe's Infallible Handleapping System commends itself to in-Handicapping System comme vestors with \$200 or more: 1—Absolute safety.

vestors with \$200 or more.

1—Absolute safety.

2—Quick returns.

3—Capital completely under control.

4—Scientific accuracy and uniform profits.

5—Two years' practical test.

\$200 yields \$45 net profit weekly. Prospectus, 1893, free, explaining system in detail; abulated results; references from subscribers who have operated successfully over a year. C. D. Rowe, Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$5,000 LOAN WANTED to enlarge manu facturing business, money to be secured an only furnished in small amounts from time t FOR SALE-Two saloons; one first-class and one mixed, Trade good; location good. Trade established, only tired of business. Terms easy. Apply S. 8. Moore, 11 West Mitchell street.

FOR ALE-Good cash business, only small capital required, good location; also good cebox and tw Constitution office

# FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

For SALE-173 square feet 7-8 slabs of Ceorgia marble; also 50 square feet 6 slabs. This stone is good sound stock and will be slid cheap if taken at once. Z. D. Harrison, Franklin Publishing Pouse, 65 Ivy street. SECOND-HAND-good as new-school desks. V. E. Orr.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER for sale at great sacrifice, by merchant, going out of business. Address P. O. Box 94, Columbus A FEW good double school desks cheap. V. E. Orr.

FOR SALE—Gasoline stove, carpet, dining table and other household goods cheap. 102 East Pine street. FOR SALE—One 32-drawer walnut Shannon filing case and stand, cheap. National Fur-niture Company, 974 to 1006 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—A four-gallon half Jersey and half Holstein, fawn colored cow, with spots; is gentle and sold for no fault except going dry. Price, \$75. Will trade for good mule or horse of equal value. Can be seen at 305 Marietta street. J. C. Bridger, 40 Marietta street. FOR SALE-Small roller top desk, chali and Caligraph. Call at 241 Cooper. FOR SALE CHEAP-One four-gallon milk cow. Address 36 Ella street, old barracks.

MAPS, globes, charts, etc., for teachers to buy and self during vacation. Write for ter-ritory. V. E. Orr, Atlanta. Ga. FOR SALE—One set Georgia reports, com-plete, excepting volumes 30 and 14. Address J. Nicolson, Jr., Savannah. Ga. june 21—2w wed sun

FOR SALE-Iron safes—Several new and second-hand iron safe for sale at cost for cash, or on easy terms, as we will close out stock of same. Delbridge Paper Company, 8 and 10 Trinity avenue. june 11-1m. sun.

FOR SALE-1 15-gallon Davis swinging churn, the first \$5 gets it. No. 3 North Broad street. \$5 gets un. 24 sat sun SCHOOL furniture and supplies at bargain to agents for summer vacation. V. E. Orr.

FOR SALE—An elegant new plano at a sacrifice. Address "H," care Coolege house, june 21, 1w. SOME eight and ten-feet settees misshipped in Savannah, Abbeville, Jacksonville, Atlanta, three makes. V. E. Orr. FOR SALE—A tall line of Herring-Hall-Marvin Company's fire and burglar-proof safes, vault doors, depository boxes; also some second-hand safes taken in exchange. Phone 724. Call or address B. F. Smith, 34 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. apri 1-8m

# LADIES' COLUMN.

A PAIR FINE DIAMOND EARRINGS, perfect white stones, have been left with us for sale, and we have reset them. First cost \$175, Can sell at \$115. Julius R. Watts & Co. 57 Whitehall street. LADIES-A few days longer you get our best cabinet photographs at \$1.50 per dozen. The Owen Gallery, 56 1-2 Whitehall.

THE BEST LADIES of the land are using the Old Durham "Female Tonic," the only sure cure for all female complaints. We want a lady agent in every town in the United States. Durham Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

CALL TO SEE the penmanship and art department of the Atlanta Business university, chartered. Classes morning, evening and night. Sketching from nature, draughting, portraiture, designing, freehand, model, geometrical, perspective, etc. See advertisement under "Instruction." Circulars mailed promptly. R. J. Maclean. See A. B. U., corner Whitehall and Alabama. WEDDING PRESENTS—At Lycett's art rooms you can always find a nice assortment of hand-painted china suitable for wedding and birthday presents. Especial designs to order on short notice. FOR RENT-Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT-Elegant seven-room shouse, 159, Crumley street, papered, waterworks, gas bathroom, Call at adjoining store 148 Crumley street. FOR RENT-To desirable couple without

FOR RENT-137 Crew street, four connecting rooms; gas, water and bathroom; nice neighborhood; will rent to family with children. Apply 208 Fulton street.

FOR RENT-New, 2-story, 7-room dwelling, 180 Woodward avenue, between Washington and Crew; water and gas. Apply 41 Crew. FOR RENT—At exceedingly low price, new 7-room house, gas, splendid well, stable and buggy house. Apply 185 Forest avenue. FOR RENT-140 Crew street, 4-room cot-tage, gas, bathroom, modern improvements. Apply to Mrs. Smith, 208 Fulton street, be-tween Crew and Capitol avenue. FOR RENT-Pleasant cottage, reduced rent, 215 lvy street, corner Harris; sas and water. John M. Graham, 179 lvy or capitol. FOR RENT-A splendid residence, seven ross, gas and water, large closets and pant-ry, splendid neighborhood, close in. 88 Luckle.

FOR RENT-Nice three-room house, 17 Magnolia St., between Waiton and Luckie, Price \$10. Apply 71 Whitehall St. FOR RENT—Nice five-room cottage, 111 McDaniel street. Apply to 203 McDaniel street. G. P. Gomez.

FOR RENT—Small house, papered, gas wa-

ter, close in, near cars, good neighbornood, M. M. Mauck, 20 East Hunter street. FOR RENT-Five-room hopse, corner Rhodes and Mangum street at \$12,50 per month. Four-room house 17 Liberty street at \$8 per month. In good condition; good water. Apply at S. S. Moore, 11 West Mitchell street.

FOR RENT-Furnished house, near in, 6 rooms, gas, water, bath, good back yard, gas stove. Will rent for few months or lease for year. Price \$35. Apply 509 Equitable building. FOR RENT—Cottages and houses; furnished house, eight rooms, gas, water, bath, stable, etc., servants' house; five minutes' walk to depot. Owner wants to go off for summer; will rent cheap to desirable party. Price \$25; apply 509 Equitable building.

FOR RENT-12-room house, No. 103 Washington street, furnished or unfurnished, for summer months or longer if desired; newly painted. Apply on premises. J. M. Holbrook.

FOR RENT-North side; delightful new eight-room house, with all modern conveniences. Address Box 346, postoffice, city. june9-1m

### ROOMS.

FOR RENT-Two large connected front rooms, close in, good neighborhood, gas, wa-ter and bath. Apply 41 West Fair street. FOR RENT-Three connecting rooms, nicel arranged for light housekeeping, 84 Lucki

FOR RENT-3 rooms for housekeeping or 2 furnished front rooms. Apply at 50 Houston street.

FOR RENT-Elegant rooms, one block from postoffice; also one new upright Mathushek plano, \$4.50 monthly in advance. 57 Walton street. FOR RENT-Two lower floors at No. 25 Washington street, corner Hunter. Six rooms with all conveniences. Very desirable location for physician.

FOR RENT-Three elegant rooms with kitchen; gas and water; splendid well water; close in; will rent singly or together. 88 Luckle. FOR RENT-One or two elegent newly papered rooms, single or connecting. Private family. 164 East Ellis street. FOR RENT-Three rooms close in; gas, water and bath; rent cheap to suitable tenant. Apply at 63 Bartow, between Luckle and Walton streets.

# FOR RENT-Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building; can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office. FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR KENT-Large, airy, nicely furnished front room, 88 Ivy street. FOR RENT-Furnished Peachtree home for rent; large and roomy, nice garden and lawn; will rent for three months or longer. Address L. E., Constitution office. FOR RENT—A most desirable furnished room, all modern conveniences, in small fam-ily. Gentlemen or couple preferred. Board convenient. 111 Washington street.

FOR RENT-Nicely furnished room in private family. Large and airy. Gas and water. Good neighborhood. Close in. Z., care Constitution FURNISHED rooms to rent, 29 Ellis st., they are close in and nice FOR RENT-Nice, furnished room at 73 East Fair.

FOR RENT-Two nicely furnished front rooms for couple or gentlemen; all modern conveniences. Apply 103 Walton st. FOR RENT-One furnished room with all conveniences, for one or two gentlemen. Apply 17 E. Cain St.

ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-Furnished and unfurnished cooms, near in; also a few boarders can be accommodated. Apply 158 Whitehall street. FOR RENT-Three or more rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite, in strictly private family, very reasonable. Apply at No. 69 Fairlie. FOR RENT.—A very large room on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, yas, water and every convenience. No 57 North Forsyth

ROOMS-With or Without Board. ROOMS with or without board; table board-ers; references, 73 E. Sixty-first street. june 18-sun 2t.

# ROOMS-Unfurnished.

FOR RENT-One large unfurnished room gas and water, good board in neighborhood 84 Ivy street. FOR RENT-Two unfurnished rooms with every convenience for light housekeeping, water, gas, bath, lovely yard, private family. 72 East Fair street.

# FOR RENT IN CHICAGO. NICELY furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, with private family in Chica-go. Apply at 216 Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.

BANJO-It's all the go! I can teach young or old, by ear or note. O. L. Molter, 114 SUMMER SCHOOL—Miss Minnie Quinn will take a limited number of pupils for the sum-mer at No. 43 East Cain street. Mathematics a specialty.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS UINVERSITY

INSTRUCTION.

chartered, comprises six schools—Business and Finance, Shorthand and Correspondence, Penmanship and Art, Elocution, Preparatory, Normal, for the higher business education of young men and young women. Learn what will be of use to you in after life. Send for circulars. Summer class. R. J. Maclean, secretary, corner Whitehall and Alabama. Scretary, corner Whitehall and Alabama.

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION. It is the aim of this school to afford such thorough instruction in elucution and voice culture that its students may be able to analyze all forms of literature and to apply artistically to each style of composition its appropriate form of delivery, in a word, to make natura, elegant and forcible readers for the home circle, the drawing room, the school room, the church entertainment, the pulpit, and the public platform. James H. Shepard, principal, graduate New York and Philadelphia schools of elecution and oratory, and pupil of vandenhoff, of England. Address a call on, R. J. Maclean, secretary, A. B. U., corner Whitehall and Alabama. Take summer course. Get circular.

LESSONS in china painting, oil and water colors at Lycett's art school: reduced prices for summer months, cool studio and new designs; number of lessons optional with pupil. HOTELS.

HOTEL BANCROFT, CHICAGO—Fireproof; Calumet ave. and Twenty-ninth street; 244 fine rooms, steam heat, baths on every floor; first-class family hotel; best location; near world's fair; European and American plan, \$1 to \$3 per day. Write for circulars if you wish to reserve rooms.

FOR SALE-Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-One of the best little fruit farms in middle Get Planted mostly in Elberta peaches. Whitehall street.

FOR SALE CHRAP-In center city, railroad ont, a well established coal and wood yard, bargain. Address Coal and Wood, Con-itution office.

FOR SALE \$6,000; new 7-room, two-story residence, corner Boulevard and Highland avenue; modern conveniences throughout; helgian blocks down on both streets; two car lines pass the door. Terms to suit purchaser, june 25—sun wed fri. I HAVE a 6-room house, lot 50x150 to an alley, only a short distance from the Grand opera house, which I will sell for \$2.750, \$650 cash, balance one and two years. The place is worth \$4.000. Address Non-Resident, care P. O. Box 291.

is worth \$4.000. Address Non-Resident, care P. O. Box 291.

I HAVE a beautiful lot 100x170 on good street in one of the largest and best towns of the south which I will trade as cash payment on Atlanta property; also have house and lot, central, renting for \$32 per month, which I will trade same way. Will give bargains. Address V., P. O. Box 283.

65 FOOT FRONT Jackson street lot, good residence neighborhood. Will sell at a bargain. 226 Equitable.

HOUSE AND LOT for sale cheap. Call 226 Equitable,

FOR SALE—I am offering the biggest bar gain ever offered in Atlanta in the shape of a lovely home in north Atlanta near in with car facilities. It is a model, modern home of 8 or 9 rooms, with gas, water, electric bells, speaking tubes, dumb clevators, as dump, electric lighters and all the latest improvements that make life worth the living I am offering this at rock bottom price. Car and let me show it to you. W. J. Mailard Jr., 509 Equitable building.

of seven rooms with all modert conveniences, gas and water, electric cars; locality the very best, and only one mile to center of city. Terms500 casl (to a good man less) and balance \$35 per month, just about what the house would rent for. This is a burgain. W. J. Mailard Jr., 509 Equitable building.

FOR SALE-87,500, new 8-room residence 217 Jackson; modern, strictly first-class; beau-tiful shaded lot. Might necept as part pay desirable improved or vacant property. If not sold before July 1st will lease. Owner, june22 Im thur sat tues J. H. Groves, E. E. Anderson, renting agents

5-room cottages, gas and water, good neighborhood, near car line, \$12.50; three rooms and hall, nicely papered, gas, \$10. I have a good list of large dwellings and stores. A. J. Bell, No. 36 Peachtree street.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street. 4-R. H. in Edgewood on a beautiful, high lot 52x150. The new house is nicely furnished and is a little gem of a home, on very easy payments, viz.: \$200 cash and \$20 per month. Price only \$1,500.

MONEY must be out of sight if I cannot sell that fine, level lot, 60x140, with a side and rear alley, out Marietta st., on casy terms for the low price of \$1,000.

terms for the low price of \$1,000.

THE HANDSOMEST suburban home heat Atlanta for anything like the price that am asking for this. It is a beautiful, new 8-room, two-story house, finlished in the latest style, on a fine shady corner lot of 12x390. Only one block from the dummy line. Terms easy. Price only \$5,000.

MONEY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

NEW 8-R. H., with east front, on Grant street, curbing and sidewalks all down and paid for; lot 50x183; good well of water and nice shade trees. This lovely home I will sell this week for a very small cash payment, if the buyer can pay a good monthly payment. Price \$3,000.

A NEW LOT of choice farms, 10, 15, 20, 35, 45, 50, 60, 80, 100, 113 and 160 acres, from 3 to 20 miles from this city. If you are looking for a farm it will pay you to write or call on D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street.

MONEY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

MONEY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. DOES THE READER want to have a home of his own? If so, he now has the chance of a lifetime, for I can now sell him 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8-room houses in a good neighborhood on the small cash payment of \$250 to \$250 and the balance monthly, just like paying rent. Do not neglect this offer, but call and let me show you one of the above bargains.

THE QUESTION of the hour is whether West End will come into the city or whether Atlanta will annex to West End. Time will tell, but this is settled, if you want a nice home cheap and on easy terms, either in West End or Atlanta, D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter st., has the bargains.

FOR RENT.

# FOR RENT. 7-R. H., Cooper street, gas and water, \$25. 6-R. H., Richardson st., gas and water, \$20. 6-R. H., E. Fair st., gas and water, \$20. 9-R. H., Hood st., gas and water, \$35. 9-R. H., 105 Borne st., \$12.50. 4-R. H., Hood st., gas and water, \$37.50. 4-R. H., Hood st., gas and water, \$14. 2 Rooms, 471-2 East Hunter st., \$18. Call and see our list. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street

GO TO MONCRIEF, DOWMAN & CO, for tin, slate and galvanized iron work. Phone 525. june 25—sun, wed, sat. EVERY FAMILY should use "Whittle's Epsom" water. Springs near Knoxville. Tenn. Decidedly the finest for indigestion. constipation, dyspepsia, Liver, Kaliney and bowel troubles. Absolutely pure and entirely free from bacteria or animal life. Delivered by gallon or barrel, cheap. Depot next to Brotherton's, Mitchell street, No. 6. THE GEORGIA TEACHER for June is well worth the year's superription, \$1. Send for sample, 10 cents.

MONCRIEF, DOWMAN & CO. use nothing but No. 1 Peru slate. See them if you want a slate roof. 57 South Forsyth street. june 23—sun. wed. sat. A PAIR of fine diamond earrings, perfect white stones, have been left with us to sell and we have reset them. First cost \$175. Can sell at \$115. Julius R. Watts & Co.. 57 Whitehall street.

MRS. THOMAS, the medium, is at Kirk wood. Take electric car at presian well ransfer to dummy. Get off at Kirkwood sta PERSONAL—Our best cabinet photographs still go at \$1.50 per dozen. Don't be too late. The Owen Gallery, 56 1-2 Whitehall. MARRY-If you want a husband or wife, rich or poor, send 10 cents for matrimonial paper; thousands have married through our introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Chicago.

HAVE YOUR SLATE AND TIN roofs re-paired by men who know their business. Moncrief, Dowman & Co., phone 525. june 25—sun. wed. sat.

june 25—sun. wed. sat.

WANTED—All southern printers and publishers to write us for a line of new samples and prices of printers' papers. We can sell news and book paper at mill prices. Delbridge Paper Comany, 12 Trinity avenue.

june 11—lm. sun.

"THURKERA"—For old men and young men. The only developer and restorer known to mankind. It never fails to cure lost vigor. weakness, pains in the back. Price only \$2. Send for sealed circulars. Dr. Malson. 907 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Penn. june14-it.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having the and publishers. SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dved or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works 22 and 24 Waiton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you. jan 29 30t sun

SANTAO SANTAO—For men only, Greatest restorer and developer known. Strengthens, invigorates. Price \$2. Guaranteed. Send stamp for confidential circular. Dr. Miller. 21 Quincy st., Chicago. dec4 52t sun ATTENTION LADIES!—"Emma" bust developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instruction 2c. or 24 page illustrated catalogue 6c., by mail. Employed Toilet Bazar, Boston, Mass. apri6 11t suc CASH paid for old gold. Julius R. Watts & Co., 57 Whitehall street. apr5 3m

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc. FOR SALE-Pony and cart. Apply at room 4, 161 1-2 Edgewood avenue. THE BIG CUT still goes on in saddles, har-ness, whips, etc., at 80 Whitehall street. D.

FOR SALE—A fine young mare and buggy, extra fine trotter, qualities good; will sell at a bargain. Box 48, Gainesville, Ga. FINE CARRIAGE HARNESS, buggy harness and saddles, nearly half price, at 80 Whitehall street. D. Morgan. Whitehall street. D. Morgan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good sound and very gentle pony, harness and buggy, all for \$75; also a good, gentle pony, harness and top pheaton, nil for \$100, newly painted; also a good top buggy and harness for \$50. Apply at 110 Whitehall Monday, as party needs money at once.

LOT CARRIAGE LAP DUSTERS, buggy whips, harness olis, dressing, very cheap at 80 Whitehall street. D. Morgan.

FOR SALE-One two-horse wagon and har ness and one mule. Apply 78 Hood street.

# HANGE One of the

and all the latest im life worth the living ek bottom price. Cal you. W. J. Mallard

lerson, renting agents.

i on a beautiful, high ouse is nicely furnished a home, on very easy ash and \$20 per month.

suburban home near like the price that I t is a beautiful, new, finished in the latest corner lot of 125x300. he dummy line. Terms

, 7 and 8 per cent. east front, on Grant idewalks all down and good well of water and lovely home I will sell small cash payment, a good monthly pay-

of the hour is whether into the city or whether to West End. Time will ited, if you want a nice n easy terms. either in ita. D. Morrison, 47 E.

eet, gas and water, \$25, st., gas and water, \$20, gas and water, \$20, gas and water, \$55, gas and water, \$67,50, st., \$12,50, gas and water, \$14, thunter st., \$18, t. D.-Morrison, 47 East

should use "Whittle's otings near Knoxville, e finest for Indigestion, sia, Liver, Kshiev and olutely pure and entirely or animal life. Delivered theap, Depot next to il street, No. 6. EACHER for June is well pscription, \$1. Send for

MAN & CO. use nothing e. See them if you want th Forsyth street. ed. sat.

liamond earrings, perfect been left with us to seil them. First cost \$175. dius R. Watts & Co.. 57 he medium, is at Kirk-

Get off at Kirkwood sta-

want a husband or wife, to cents for matrimonial ave married through our and Mrs. Drake, Chicago. ATE AND TIN roofs re-he know their business. & Co., phone 525. ed. sat.

ed, sat.

ithern printers and pubfor a line of new samples
ers' papers. We can sell
at mill prices. Delbridge

intry avonue.

june 11-lm. sun.

for old men and young sloper and restorer known or fails to cure lost vigor.

the back. Price only \$2, vulars. Dr. Maison. 907

nelphia, Penn. june14-4t

DIES!—"Emma" bust de-ce your bust 5 inches-instruction 2c, or 24-page e 6c., by mail. Emma h. Mass. apri6 11t sun

gold. Julius R. Watts & treet. apr 3 3m y and cart. Apply at gewood avenue.

e young mare and buggy, qualities good; will sell 48, Gainesville, Ga.

HARNESS, buggy bar-nearly half price, at 80 D. Morgan.

LAP DUSTERS. buggy dressing, very cheap at D. Morgan. two-horse wagon and has Apply 78 Hood street. ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The Superintendent of the Coast Survey Writes About It.

HOW THE LINES ARE LAID OUT.

Although We Have Owned Alaska a Quarter of a Century, the Boundaries Have Never Been Eurveyed.

Washington, June 16.—From the earliest times, a large proportion of the innumerable wars that have occurred, have had their origin in disputed boundary lines. In many instances boundary line controversies might have been avoided, had the lines been properly defined in the beginning. Their marking is important, but their proper definition is more important. When ence properly defined a line in the proper of the proper of the property of the pr Washington, June 16 .- From the earliest

example of a natural boundary line often utilized. Such a line is subject to changes, and often gives rise to lengthy and unpleasant. disputes. It has, however, many advantages, and, if a boundary is defined as following the channel of a river at a certain epoch, it may be a safe line. The line between the states of Ohio and Indiana is defined as beginning at the mouth of the Miami river and proceeding due north. The starting point is thus variable and uncertain. The eastern boundary of the state of California begins where the forty-second parallel of north latitude crosses the 120th meridian of west longitude, and proceeds along that meridian to the south until the thirty-ninth parallel is reached. From this point it proceeds in a south-ed. From this point it proceeds in a south-easterly direction in a straight line to a point where the thirty-fifth parallel crosses the channel of the Colorado river. This line is channel of the Colorado river. This line is purely astronomical in its first part; but in its second it starts from an astronomical point purely astronomical in its first part; but in its second it starts from an astronomical point (one determined by latitude and longitude) and proceeds as a geodetic line to a point; determined by the intersection of a parallel of latitude with a "natural feature." It is perhaps the most interesting and the most difficult to run of all of our state boundary lines.

Acquisition of Alaska.

observations and in the execution of such triangulation and topography as was necessary for its precise location. Monuments were erected and one of the parties was sent as an expedition to the shores of the "frozen ocean." In 1892 the lower end of the meridian was fixed by observations in the neighborhood of Mt. St. Elias. It was found to pass through that mountain, but not through its summit. The geographical position and height of the latter were determined. The height, concerning which there has been much discussion, was found to be 18,010 feet, this being the means of many determinations, from five different points, in close accord with each other. It is not, therefore, the highest mountain on the continent, being exceeded by a few hundred feet by Orizaba of Mexico.

But there is a very important part of Alas

latitude 54 degrees, 40 longitude,

Many years ago "fifty-four, forty or fight"
was a political warery. Unfortunately it
turned out to be neither. In 1867 we came
down to "fifty-four forty" from the north,
but the eastery limit of this narrow strip is,
up to the present time, undetermined. According to the freaty the line is to proceed
along the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes
eastward, until the Portland canal is reached;
it then ascends along this canal intil it
touches the parallel of 56 degrees. Thus fat
it is explicit and not likely to be disputed,
except that there has been some contention
as to what body of water the name "Portland canal" really belongs. There appears to
be little room for such contention, however.

It is what followed that has given rise to
controversy. According to the treaty, setting
out from the intersection of the Portland canal and the parallel of 56 degrees the "line of
demarcation shall follow the summit of the
mountains situated parallel to the coast as
for as the point of intersection of the 141st
degree of west longitude." Here the existence of a range of mountains parallel to
the coast is assumed. Such a range exlets. It is believed that no such range exlets. It is believed that no such range exlets. It is believed that no such range exlets. It is believed that whenever the
summit of such range should prove to be more
than ten marine leagues (about thirty-five
miles) from the ocean, the boundary should
be formed by a "line parallel to the windings
of the coast, and which shall never exceed
the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom,"

That part of the boundary line which consits of the 141st meridian will probably be
accepted by Great Britain as located by the
parties of the United States const and geodeetic survey. In 1892 a convention was entered into by the United States and Canada, providing for a joint survey of that part of the
line which separates the harrow strip known
as southeast Alaska from British Columida.
The matter had been the subje

their destination about the middle of April. The plan of campaign is essentially as follows:

For the coming season operations will be confined to the vicinity of three rivers which cross the narrow strip of terrifory involved. They bean just north of the Portland canal, and are the Unuk, the Sitkin and the Taku. At the mouths of these rivers astronomical stations will be established and temporary observatories erected, Laftinde will be determined by observation, and longitude by means of a number of chronometers which will be carted by the coast survey steamer Hassler from Sitka to these stations, one after the other, and back to Sitka, making a round trip as often as once in two weeks during the season. Difference of fonctinde, as every one knows, is simply difference of time. The longitude of Sitka was determined very accurately in the campaign of 1892. By transporting chronometers from Sitka, where an astronomical station will also be maintained, to each of the other points in turn, the respective differences in local time between these spations and Sitka will be made known. The months of the rivers being thus accurately located, a survey of each river by a system of triangulation from the month to a distance of at least ten marine leagues from the coast will be executed. Tepogranhers will also be engaged in reconalssance of the interior between these rivers, for the purpose principally of determining whether there exists a range of mountains parallel to the coast.

ists a range of mountains parallel to the coast.

Where an accurate delineation of the several rivers crossing the territory is available, showing their courses, directions and distances, it will be possible for a boundary commission to agree on a line, made up of straight lines joining selected not as on these rivers, which will be in practice agreement with the second defultion as found in the treaty. In the opinion of the writing this is the only rational solution of the problem. The first defultion in the treaty is impossible, and the second, if literally interpreted, is impracticable.

T. C. MENDENHALL.

Supt. U. S. Coast and Geodelic Survey.

THE NEW INSTITUTE.

A Tour Through the Building at Cone and At the corner of Luckie and Cone streets,

one of the most desirable down-town idential districts, is a spic-and-span cotresidential districts, is a spic-and-span cot-tage the potals of which opens ceaselessly to admit a constant stream of visitors. Cool, cozy and set in a cluster of green the dainty white cottage with its black and gold door and corner plates attracts a good deal of attention from the passers by. But if the exterior calls forth notice how much more interesting is it to ston incide on an more interesting is it to step juside on an exploring and search-for-information tour. Urged by curiosity a Constitution reporter made his way up the steps last evening, and, after gaining admission, deliberately set himself to absorb all the news he could expend to the could be step to the could be st

ly set himself to absorb all the news he could carry.

In a charmingly furnished reception room the reperter was introduced to the inhabi-tants of 46 Luckie. They are but four, Secretary James Webb, Matron Isabelle Pratt, Dr. George H. Candler, D. C. L., and a clerk. Perhaps these four individ-uals are at present the most industrious and useful of Atlanta's citizens. Furthermore their work is of a nature to prove in-teresting to the public at large.

Premising the story with the information

that 46 Luckie is the new Electropoise institute, the following hasty sketch will prove interesting reading.
It is not so long ago but that a very young citizen can remember there went out a whisper that some one had discovered a sim-ple little instrument possessed of almost

miraculous power.

Time passed and the name "Flectropoise" became almost a household word. Cure after cure of diseases 'hitherto dubbed incurable was reported and as a natural result the local Annanias got in some thrilling and highly artistic work. The dead were restored new limbs were grown and in

the local Annamas got in some thriling and highly artistic work. The dead were restored, new limbs were grown and, in fact, not one ill that flesh was helr to could, if these good people spoke truth, stand for a monment against the 'Poise.

Credulous people wild with suffering swallowed these inflated stories, who bought at any price one of the little machines as they called them, applied them recklessly at random and with absurd expectations and naturally received not an iota of benefit. Then after the fever came the chill. The "Electropoise" was "no good," had "no power to heal," was just "a swindle" and a great many other things combined.

Months fiel. Up in a handsome suit of offices in the Gould building the "Electropoise" people, strong in faith, worked on and on, bearing often calumny, rudeness and even insults from bigots and uncultivated specimens of the genus aesculapius.

and even insults from bigots and uncultivated specimens of the genus acseniapius. These "doctors" began to-feel the pricks, and, not being overburdened with gumption, they kicked against them, and, like another historic personage, found it hard.

Day after day, week by week, the "Electropoise," heedless of detractors or over-zealous partisans, did its work surely, steadily and absolutely. Experience taught those in charge of it just where it would cure, where benefit only and where fail.

Brainy men, scientists, physicians and steadily and absolutely. Experience taught those in charge of it just where it would cure, where benefit only and where fail. Brainy men, scientists, physicians and electricians gave up their hours of sleep to fetter down with rules the new powers. Viviscetion was practiced by skillful anatomists and chemists and the mere fact hitherto stated, "It does do it," was reinforced by the addition of and we know forced by the addition of and we know why and when. Once brought down to the level of an exact science electrodification gained friends and adherents by the

thousand.
Today, in their new quarters at 46 Luckie nd culture, Evidence in its most convincing and over-

whelming form is available to prove how often grim death has loosed his victim and fled from the "Electropoise." In fact the stage of "maybe" or "perhaps" has been passed and the new science stands on the mountain of certainty expanding day by day in its fullness, spreading out its beneficial protection to the analysis of the world-

The doctor smiled. "Not by any means. Don't you know," he went on. "that there cannot be a panacea. The mere fact that disease originates from different causes, runs its course in different channels and has distinct ends precludes the possibility of a 'cure all.' In fact, the man who proclaims himself the possessor of a universal remedy stamps himself at once as either a fool or a knave.

or a knave.

"There are diseases naught but the surgeon's knife can cure; others in which the only doctor can be death; still others again for example, where the vital fires are too brisk, the forces too strong for the weakened frame in which the increase of the oxygen supply to the body would inevitably hasten death."

"Then the 'Electropoise' field is limited?" "Then the Electropoise field is limited?" "Certainly, but its bounds are set far beyond any hitherto set. In the first place, its free use is prophylactic. Its very best feature, perhaps, is its power to choke disease in its incipiency. I do not hesitafe to say that the Poise properly used at the beginning would abort nine illnesses out of tweive. In zymotic disorders, its power is remarkable and armed with it alone, I would feel fittle fear of any ordinary form of fever. In the more malignant types, I find that its use contained with the famous Declat system, renders the most terrible

find that its use confined with the famous Declat system, renders the most terrible fevers free from half their former danger."
"Then you treat all or any cases?"
"All save those which upon examination, I feel I cannot cure or aid. Failure is my bug-bear and I am fortunately so placed as not to be compelled to take cases. We already have an chormous practice, and it is daily growing. It is more than probable before next summer that the company will creet a spacious sanitarium, celprobable before next summer that the company will erect a spacious sanitarium, college and nurses' institute in this locality. The theories of Electrolibration are gaining a firm foothold now in all the centerse of regularly educated and skilled D. E. L's will be comparatively common. At present, I am one of three in this country. "How about 'imitators,' I suppose you call them?"

"How about matators, I suppose you call them?"
For answer, Dr. Candler merely smiled, but as a sort of afterthought added:
"The tailor to his needle;
"The baker to his trade;
Johnny-Jack-of-all-works,
"The worst thing made."

Before leaving, the reporter was shown through the handsome offices, reception, treatment and operating rooms by Secretary Webb, who expressed his pleasure at the strides the science was making in Georgia.

gia.

"Already." he said, "there are two cities ahead, New York and Boston, all of which goes to show that 'Electrolibation' and the Electropoise have come," etc. adv

Messrs, Daniel Bros, at No. 8 Marietta street, are making outre a reputation for themselves in the sale of Gents' Furnishings. This firm is one of the leaders in the city, and numbers its friends by the score. They keep a first-class stock of goods, and sell them at reasonable rates. If you want anything in their line, don't forget to call on them.

\$1 for enough gold wall paper for room 10x15x9, 2 w, 2 d. At M. M. Mauck's. Berlitz School of Languages, 17 East Cain

Special classes will be formed for students desiring to study French, German or Spanish. For particulars or information call on or address PROFESSOR EDWARD WELLHOFF, Director.

OVER \$350,000.00.

This Princely Sum Invested in a Health Resort.

THE SWEET WATER PARK HOTEL

The Royal Palace that Adorns Bowden Lithia Springs-Something About the Excellent Water.

Lithia Springs, Ga., June 24.-Bowden Lithia Springs and Sweet Water Park hotel are doing more to advertise Georgia throughout the United States than any other medium that can be readily mentioned. For the last two or three years northern, eastern and western people have been attracted here in droves to drink the life-giving waters of these most wonderful springs. The fame of the waters has penetrated far away Maine, New Jersey, California and even beyond the borders of our own country into Canada. In fact, invalids have come here from every quarter of America, and their return home atways brings their neighbors. The result of these visits is that the water has been introduced into every section of the country and is now being shipped in carioad lots. and is now being shipped in extroad lots. Ten years from today it will be drank in every city in the United States where mineral water is in demand, and physicians will prescribe it to patients suitering from certain diseases, as freely as they do quainie. It was the merit of Bowden Lithia water that induced Mr. E. W. Marsa, Atlanta's developing to give his region and for dry goods prince, to give his name and for-time for its development. With that wise, prophetic foresignt that has always charac-terized his husness life, he saw that Bowden Lithia Springs were destined to become a grand natural sanitarium to which the diseased and afflicted would slock as did they to the pool of Siloam. Hence, he ceased to count the cents in a dollar or the dollars in a thousand, and regardless of cost he built a palace on the balls from which the fountains gash, that princes of royal blood might live in. Every whim that the disor-dered fancy of an invalid might suggest is embraced in the appointments. The hotel, covering several acres of ground as it does, gives ample accommodations to 500 guests. It is on an elevation of 1,200 feet and fronting it is an exquisite park of twenty acre with playing fountains, rare shrubbery occutiful flowers, grand trees and the love heattrian howers, grand trees and the love hest walks and drives imaginable. The hotel is almost encompassed by wide piazzas that seem to catch every breath of breeze, and the floor of the office is of tas sellated marble. There is not a dark room in the house and the interior furnishings are just the kind that a man of wealth and taste would provide for his own home. Adjoining the hotel and under the same roof is a department in which the Hot Springs (Ark.) bath system is dispensed to guests and invalids. This department is under the personal supervision of the resident physical personal supervision of the resident physician, Dr. W. H. Whitehead, a gentleman whose professional skill is widely recognized. The liotel has an immense vegetable garden and a splendid herd of Jerseys. These, in conjuction with the Adanta market simple a coisine that would tenue These, in conjuction with the Adanta market, supply a cuisine that fould tempt the appetite of the most indigestible dyspeptic. The management of the hotel is in the hands of Mr. J. A. Watson, one of the members of the company, and he is ably assisted by Messrs, John H. Lanch, the superintendent, and Messrs, Tannery and Healy, the clerks. These gentlamen have contributed largely to the popularity of the hotel. This magnificent property involved an ex-

uted largely to the popularity of the hotel. This magnificent property involved an expenditure of over \$350,000 a Therefore. To one can charge that the development of these springs is an experiment. The analyses, made by the most eminent chemist in the country, speak volumes, but as flattering as they are, they are not half as eloquent in behalf of the efficacy of the water as the record of cures that has been made.

This remarkable water, containing as it does a combination of minerals and salts strikingly similar to the composition of human blood, such as iron, salt, magnesia, soda, potash, phosphates, manganese, etc., which are all necessary in building up nerve,

day in its fullness, spreading out its beneficent protection to the ends of the world.

At the new institute a magnificently equipped treatment department is under the charge of Dr. Candler, whose success in the treatment of the sick borders on the phenomenal. Braines, sympathetic and determined, he copes with disease or death as with an autagonist of flesh and blood and he generally wins. In conversing with the doctor, the reporter asked; "Do you use the Electropoise alone, doctor?" "In many instances, yes; in others, where clinical experience and absolute experiment on animals has proven its power to be limited or nil I use such means as accomplish the desired end." "The doctor smiled. "Not by any means. fected wonderful results—curing many suf-ferers whose conditions were considered

hopeless.

It is gratifying to state that Bowden Lithia water has been put on sale in Atlauta at 20 cents per gallon. This will give all classes of people an opportunity to drink the water. Mr. Clarksen, who has charge of this department, is located at 174 Peachtree street, and will deliver it at the residences and business houses of all who desired. nees and business houses of all who desire

THEY HAVE BEEN CATALOGUED. The Officers and Members of the Young Men's

Library Association.

A catalogue of the officers and members of the Young Men's Library Association has just It shows that the justitution is in a health It shows that the institution is in a hearing and vigorous condition, and that every day is adding to its popularify. No institution in the city is nearer the hearts of the people today than the Young Men's Library Associa-

# A TRUE KIDNEY TONIC

is one which gives general tone to the Kidneys and enables them! to throw off all poisonous matter, leaving the blood pure and healthy and imparting tone and vigor to the whole system, and

MAKES A CLEAR, SOFT SKIN.

Blotches on the Face, Sallow Complexion, Dryness of the Skin, etc., denote sluggish action of the Kidneys.

Take heed when you have these warnings. Get a bottle of

Rankin's Buchu and Juniper, follow the directions, and the

result will satisfy you.

-----AGENTS WANTED.

Sold by all druggists.

The guaranteed life policies of the Travelers' Insurance Company are the best and cheapest, NO ESTIMATES, DIVIDENDS IN ADVANCE. Agents can have good contracts in north Georgia and Alabama.

GEO. S. OBEAR, Dist. Manager, june 25-75

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WATTS .- The friends and acquaintances of William Benjamin Watts, Mrs. Emma Watts, Hon. W. F. Watts and Mr. 2nd Mrs. John Holland are invited to attend the funeral of the former to be held at the residence No. 44 King street at 10 colors a Mrs. Sunday two 25th his the residence No. 44 King street at 10 o'clock a. m., on Sunday, June 25th. Interment at Westview cemetery. The following gentlemen will serve as pallbearers: H. A. Boynton, J. E. Singer, W. H. Harrison, R. A. Harrison, G. 11. Williams, H. R. Powers.

TAYLOR-Charlton Brice, infant son of J. W. Taylor, died at 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The burial services will be held at the residence, 239 Courtland Avenue, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Friends invited. Interment at Westview cemetery.

MEETINGS.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

Notice.

The annual election of officers of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce will be held at the secretary's office on Monday, July 3,1863. Polls open at 12 noon and close at 5 p. m. RIFFLS B. BULLOCK, President, H. G. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

The following ticker has been placed in nomination for officers of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year, viz: President, R. D. Spalding; second vice president, R. D. Spalding; second vice president, R. D. Spalding; second vice president, Rafus B. Bullock; directors R. J. Lowry, J. G. Oglesby, H. C. Saunders, Aaron Haas, George W. Sciple James W. English.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

. CONSTITUTION OFFICE Atlanta Clearing Association Statement,

Local Bond and Stock Quotations. Local Bond and Stock Quotations. New York exchange buying at par; seiling at \$1.512. 2. to premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

RAILROAD BONDS (Oa. Pacific, 1st. (Ia. Pacific, 21. 4) A. P. & L., 14:74. Mari'ta & N. U., S., A. & M., 1st., 50

THE NEW YORK MARKET. .

Central 20 Cent. deben 20 Aug. & Sav.....

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock NEW YORK, June 24.—While the trading at the stock exchange was limited in volume during today's short session the hears did not lose their control of material progress in certain

Lake Erie & West 83 do. pref...... 1034 Western Union 

Weekly Bank Statement. very unfavorable, but not more so than was expected Every item shows a decrease, and loans are more in proportion to deposits than they were a week ago Currency has been shipped by the million to the west, and rates for money have been high, consequently loan were called with a result that the total of loans is decreased by \$1,714,300. The call of the Pacific coast bapas for funds is responsible for the decrease in deposits, which are \$26,472,200 less than a week ago. The net loss in cash amounts to \$5,412,900, of which \$1,117,700 is in legal tenders and \$2,252,700 is specie. The specie was deposited at the subtreasury, and a transfer of legal tenders was made to the west by the treasury department. The changes brought the reserve down \$5,294,825 and the banks still hold \$5,481,875 above the legal requirements. The commendable action of the Hank of Commercia taking out \$1,000,000 in clearing house certificates, not because they needed them; but for the en sults, and other banks have not hesitated to apply for loans to relieve their customers. The total amount of certificates issued for the week amounts to \$5,200,000.

Loans, decrease 4.74.30.

Depoils, decrease 2.299.200

Legal (conteste 3.117.70)

Depoils, decrease 8.472.00

Depoils, decrease 97.100

Banks now hold \$5,181,95 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule. J. S. Rache & Co.'s Stock Letter.

J. S. Bache & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Commission business was at a very low ebb this week, the majority of fluetuations being made by room traders who are almost entirely operating on the bear side. The short interest has increased to a considerable extent, and if the slightest good news should come there would be a wild scramble to buy stocks. Money has ruled at very high rates, but we think next week will show some improvement in this respect, mass unch as the government will pay the interest which will place over four millions of currency in our banks here. The Boston bankers also having decided to follow the example of New York and Issue clearing house certificates and the fact that San Fraidesco having practically ceased to draw curreacy from this center, will have a better effect in the money harket. Exchange on other cities shows that currency will return to New York shortly. Hailroad earnings show up very favorable and traffic, due to the world's fair, will more than make up for any deficiency that may arise from the apathy in mercantile circles and the consequent falling off in freight business. Crop reports from Europe show that our surplus of cereals will have to be exported and we are also advised by bankers that sterling exchange bills that have been sold to them deliverable in July prove that the export movement will be quite heavy next menth. Imports on the other hand will be curtailed. We are aware of a number of orders that have been placed with manufacturers in Europe from this side that have been sold to them deliverable in July prove that the export movement will be quite heavy next menth. Imports on the other hand will be curtailed. We are aware of a number of orders that have been placed with manufacturers in Europe from this side that have been sold to them deliverable in July prove that the exchange market fluctuated widely during the week and a half million of gold was ordered imported. This transaction was no doubt decre for ef

failures will occur occasionally. Nothing nexthas transpired in regard to the president's intention of calling an extra session of congress. The Evening Post is advocating the calling of a session in July or August, and fi the president should coincide with these views it would be so much the better and we should have an earlier repeal of the obnoxious silver law. The country is now fully alive to the fact of the disastrous effects of this law and is taking everything to necount; and we are of the opinion it is a time for the people to use considerable conservatism.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE Local -- Market steady: middling its.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Adanta:

RECEIPTS SHIPM'TS STOCK.

1893 | 1892 | 1893 | 1892 | 1893 | 1892

Total..... below we live the opening and closing quotationso: cotton futures in New York today:

\_ 8.14 d. ... \_ 8.19 3 7.21 The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports: RECLIPIS EXPORTS. STOCE.

1893 | 1892 | 1893 | 1892 | 1893 | 1892 3184 1618 12677 4183 The offorms are the closing quotations of interesting in New Ocisians today;
Launary 7.89 July
February 7.86 August 7.1
March September 7.56
April October 7.66
May November 7.66
May November 7.66
June 17 Bearmher 7.76

Closed steady, sales 21,700 bales. Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, June 24 - The statistical position, as made up by Saturday's Financial Chronicle, is a follows:

This Last Vast Week. Week. Year. Year. A casual reading as compared with least of the visible supply 8.073.161 S.182.513 S.57.588 American 2447.995 2.572.212 S.59.188 American 2447.995 16.397.52 8.591.177 Came in sight 9.141.497 6.397.52 8.591.177 Came in sight 9.141.497 8.592.5 16.325 8.522.5 The decline in Liverpool of 2623-64 represents the effect upon that market of the weather represents the effect upon that market of the weather represents whe fact that year. A casual reading of the reports would not furnish the basis for a substantial decline in the market, though the weather since these reports were received has no doubt tended to improve the crop, being not and dry throughout the cotton belt. In response to the decline abroad our market opened barely steady at 524 points decline, lost 364 points nore, when it gradually recovered, and finally closed firm at an advance over isof evening under the effort of some Liverpool operators to favorably affect their market on Monday. It was piainly evident to the trade that the object was to buy as little and pay as high for cotton at the close of business as could be done, and in this effort the movement was remarkably successful, the market closing at the best prices of the day. For some time past the feeling in the market has been changing from the short to the long side, based upon the hone that this crop man recover. most directly concerned with the trade. July deliveries were rather present for sale loday, and at the close a difference of 14 points was noticeable in marking the increased coat of carrying cotton in the present time of stringency.

Riogdan & Co.'s Cutton Circular.

NEW YORK, June 21—Special. — File trading in cotton for the past week has been kept feverish and unsettled by the frequent alternation of strength and weshness in the foreign markets and by the rather unsatisfactory reports as to the erop outlook. Today Liverpool was lower, and our market opened with a sympathetic decline, the first sales of August being at 7.77. After the call there was a further decline of 3 points, but prices soon railied to the opening figures. There was little further change until the last 10 minutes, when a brisk domand to cover shorts sprang upcausing August to advance anderly to 7.83. The close was firm at 7.31 bid for August. The complaints of the backward and grassy condition of the crop in many parts of the south are sufficiently serious and general it is at present, or if there should be a healthy and marked revival of the activity of trade abroad, there might be a material and lasting improvement in the value of cotton; but, in the absence of either of these contingencies, the chances are that too much and too little money will surely compel lower prices. During the remainder of the month, however, we are likely to have a nervous scalping market without any marked change. For the monemt we are inclined to favor also on railies and taking hereful on money to deal the same provided that the provided of the control of the monement we are inclined to favor while on a fallies and taking hereful on moderate dealings.

sales on rallies and taking profits ou moderate declines J. S. Bache & Co.'s Cotton Letter. NEW YORK, June 24—The market opened dult and at a fractional desine in sympathy with an easier Liv-ergook, and ruled dult all day except at the close when a reaction see in, and moners woo sold early in the morning, and whose efforts old not succeed in buying out any long cotton, covered. There were no new features of interest. Crop reports are unchanged, and speculation is dull. There is little investment demand, but the market is sensitive, responding quickly to any crop or trade news. Owing to the absence of an in

vestment demand we can look to the tone of Liverpo to be guided as to the future of the market. NEW YORK, June 24—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,028,163 bules, of which 2,487,663 bales are American, against 3,527,633 and 2,663,138 bales respectively last year. Receipts stall interior towns 16,324 bales. Receipts from plantations 6,956 bales. Crop in sight 6,414,957 bales.

8,956 bales. Crop in sight 6,414,957 bales.

By Telegraph.

Liverpool, Jane 23 -12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot quiet steady; middling uplands 47-15; sales 7,960 bales: American 6369; speculation and export 509; receipts 5,050; American 509; uplands 10 w middling clause Jane and July delivery - Jaty and August delivery 12:5-6; 14-64, 420-64; A26-64; August and September delivery 42:5-64, 426-64; A26-64; A26-64;

steady.

NEW YORK, June 24—Cotton quiet; sales 195 bales; middling uplands 8; Orleans 8½; net receipts none; gross none; stock 17c,569.

GALVESTON, June 24—Cotton easy; middling 79-16 net receipts 14t bales; gross 14½ sales none; stock 24.632 NORFOLK, June 25—Cotton quiet; middling 74; net receipts 53t bales; gross 545; sales none; stock 10.44z; exports to continent 160; constwise 260.

BALTIMORE, June 24—Cotton unimal; middling 8; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 7.522.

BOSTON, June 24—Cotton quiet; middling 8; net receipts none.

7,522.
BOSTON, June 21—Cotton quiet; middling 3; net receipts 1,468 baies; gross 1,529; sales none; stock none. WILMINGTON, June 44—Cotton dull: middling 74; net receipts none baies; gross none; sales none; stock 3,428; exports coastwise 33.
PHILADELPHIA, June 24—Cotton quiet; middling 896; net receipts 144 baies; gross 144; sales none; stock 3,429.

10,205.

SAVANNAM, June 24 Cotton quiet; middling 7%; net receipts 159 bates: gross 189; sales 30; stock 21,31s; exports coastwise 1,650. exports constwise 1,600.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24—Cotton quiet; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 614 bases; gross 534; sales 1,530; stock 57,541; exports to Great Britain 6,534; coastwise 598.

MOSILI, June 34—Cotton nominal; middling 7 9-16; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 7,015.

23,508.

AUGUSTA, June 24-Cetton steady; middling 74; net receipts 13 baics; shipments 35; sales 143; stock 11,631. 11.831.
CHARLESTON, June 24—Cetton firm: mindling 74; newreceipts 6 bales; gross 6; sales none; stock 17,958. THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 24.—There was more horse talk than business on 'change today. Prices averaged a little lower, but the closing quotation shows scarcely any change from last

In corn options were confined largely to room trading. The market opened with 1-Sc loss, advanced 1-4c, reacted and closed with

dvance for September.

Provisions were at a standstill. Many perators falled to even put in an appearance. There was no trading in pork, buvers and sellers being apart at a difference of 10 cats, the market advancing and closing 15c ligher for July and 25c higher for September.

July ...... September .

GRAIN. PROVISIONS. ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

ATLANTA. June 24. Flour. First pated: \$5.03, second patent \$4.00; extra fency \$4.00; fancy \$3.75; family \$3.20. Corn. - No. 1 white 60c; No. 2 white 50c mixed 80c. Oats - Texas rust proof 44; white 4c; nixed

2.12. Oats, nothing doing; No. 2 cash 29 bid; June —; July 27; ; August 24;; September 21;. BallfillorEF, June 11—Flour dull; Howard street and westernouper floop 1.8 22.12 cath \$2.2003.50; family \$3.2503.50. Wheat went; No. 2 red spot and June 65;; milling whent by sample 28.27. Corn, southern easy; white by sample 38; yellow 5/2554;.

1901.2. No. 2 spring wheat 64%; No. 3 spring 55; No. 2 ryd 64%. No. 2 corn 10%. No. 1 oats 29.2. CINCINNATI, June 21 - Flour duils family \$2.2062.10; famy \$2.5662.10. Wheat dult and nominal; No. 2 red 58 659. Corn duil; No. 2 mixed 40%. Oats heavy; No. 2 mixed 5.

o li-16. Moissess, foreign nominal; New Orienns dail but steady; open kettle new good to choice 39458. NEW ORLHANS, June 24—Codes quiet; Rio ordinary to tait VI, 2419. Sugar quiet, open kettle strictly prime to choice—; miletar to prime—; fair togood air 44; centrifugals, choice yellow clarified 5½; prime do. 4 5-16; 44; seconds 3 3-16; 41; Molasses, open kettle aominal; cantringal momina; choice 25; prime to good prime 18. 18; fair to good flair 9.6 11; mierior to good common 7.48. Loultians.eyrap 33 6238. Rice casy; Louisians ordinary to good 25:53%

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, June 24-Provisions quiet and steady.
Pork, current make \$15.00. Lard, prime steem 2.00;9
\$25. Dry sait meats, loose shoulders \$.37; long clear
\$10; clear ribs 9.1; short clear \$.40. Bacon, boxed
shoulders \$.5; long clear 19.25cd [0.77; clear ribs 40.55
\$410.77; short clear 10.00c10.65. Sugar-cured Lams
10 90.815.

Li. 99ca 11.60.

NEW YORK, June 24 -Pork quiet and stendy; measure 319.06271.00; old \$12.00. Middles dull but firm; snort clear 2.07 p. Land quiet and stendy; western steam 2.00; city steam -; options, June 2.90; Juny 2.50; September 19.52.

ATLANTA, June 24-Clear rib sides, boxed 10 segice-cured builtes 12 pc. Sugar-cured ham: 14 y 6 60c, accordingly brand and average 0.41forms 11 c. Breaklast bacon 16a. Land -Leaf 11 ym compound 8c. Assi bacon 18a. Lird-Leaf high compound Sc. CHICAGO, June 24—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess ports \$19.40-\$15.0, Lard 2.55.25.25. Short ribe, loose 8.77 (28.60). Dry sait shoulders, boxed 2.00 (3.50) mort clear sides boxed 3.50 (9.15).

CINCINNATI, June 21—Pork casy at \$13.52. Lard cariers 41.91. Bulk means duly short ribs 8.55. Bacon duly short clear 16.75-216.87/2.

duli; short clear le 750216.575.

Country Produce

ATLANFA, June 24 - Eggs 12 a 12 le. Ruttey - Wester creamery 25 give to the Tennesses 15 a 15 c. the er grades 15 a 15 g. the poutry - Turseys 10 a 12 le. Live poutry - Turseys 10 a 12 le. Live poutry - Turseys 10 a 15 c. does 70 a 25 g. then 15 a 35 soring chickens, large 29 a 25 a small string 12 ley alber ducks 10 a 25 g. then 15 a 15 d. does 16 c. the country - Turkeys 15 a 15 d. does 16 c. the chickens 12 a 25 d. then 15 d. does 16 c. does 16 d. the country - Turkeys 15 a 15 d. does 16 d. the country - Turkeys 15 a 15 d. does 16 d.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, June 4—Apples—Farry 86.0196.53 B bb
bbl. Lemons 33.06 6.50. Oranges—Firitia \$1.00 at.95

p box: Massina \$1.50 at.00. Coccanuts 31.964.0. Pineapples 1.50 at.00 p doz. Bananas—Selected \$1.00 2.00 p doz.

Bananas—Selected \$1.00 2.00 p doz.

Bananas—Selected \$1.00 2.00 p doz.

Bananas—Selected \$1.00 2.00 p doz.

Salected \$1.00 2.00 p doz.

Bananas—Selected \$1.00 2.00 p doz.

Picy 13.atla C. Reismas—New California \$2.50 p doz.

All the Coccanuta \$1.00 p doz.

Bananas—Vergenia Parking Bananas—Vergenia p doz.

Peanuta—Viginia, electric light 7.87 p dancy hampicked \$4.00 p doz.

Naval Stores.

Naval Stores.

NEW YORK, June 24-Rosin cutet and steady; strained to good rained at \$1.20 51.25; turpentine dull but steady at 224-deco.

SAVANNAH, June 24-Turpentine firm at 26%; rosin firm at \$1.10.

CHARLESTON, June 24-Turpentine firm at 23 rosin firm: good strained \$1.00.

SECOND HAND



# BICYCLES.

We have some genuine bargains, ranging in price from \$40 up. Boys and Girls' wheels at moderate prices. Incidentally, we handle

Victor Bicycles. BECK & GREGG HARDWARE CO. ATLANTA GA

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINA FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheematism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

OURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Gramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

An excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street.

New York, on receipt of price.

dec-d-1-y sun wk top col nmn last pg.

# GEORGIA TEACHERS.

They Will Have a Grand Convention at Gaines ville,

BEGINNING NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Full Programme of the Session Given for . Each Day-All the Georgia Teachers Will Be in Attendance-Etc.

It promises to be an entertaining and en-Joyable session of the Georgia State Teachers' Association at Gainesville this

The association will open the session of the year on next Tuesday, the 27th instant, and will hold several days.

The people of Gainesville are making

every arrangement to entertain the guests

The people of Gainesville are making every arrangement to entertain the guests of the city in great style. They will see to it that every comfort and pleasure that can reasonably be given the teachers will be offered freely.

Following is the full programme of the convention for each day of the session:

Tuesday, June 27, 8:30 p. m.—Prayer by Rev. F. C. McConnell. Music. Addresses of Welcome—For the council, Mayor John A. Smith; for the citizens, Hon. H. W. J. Ham; for the schools, Professor A. W. Van-Hoose. Responses—E. B. Smith, pesident; J. W. Frederick, secretary; E. C. Merry treasurer. Lecture by Major Charles H. Smith, Cartersville, Ga.

Wednesday, June 28, 9:30 a. m.—Reports of committees and other business. "The Country Teacher—His Trials and Mishaps," L. A. McLaughlin, Daiton, Ga. Theme, "The Quarterly Payment of Teachers—The Necessity for 4f; Major R. J. Guinn, Atlanta; "How It May Be Obtained." Hon. W. H. Fleming, Augusta, Ga. Discussion, led by Captain J. R. Anthoy. Crawfordville, Ga.

Wednesday, June 28, 9:30 a. m.—Election of officers. General business. "County Institutes," Hon. S. D. Bradwell, Atlanta, Ga. Welmesday, June 29, 9:30 a. m.—Election of officers. General business. "County Institutes," Hon. S. D. Bradwell, Atlanta, Ga. Jiscussion led by Governor W. J. Northen. Atlanta, Ga. "The Southern Educational Association." Superintendent W. F. Slaton, president Southern Educational Association, "The Southern Educational Association, atlanta, Ga. Address by W. H. Payne, L.D., president Feabody Normal College, Nashyille, Tenn.

Thursday, June 29, 8:30 p. m.—"Our Educational and Civil Life," Superintendent P. D. Pollock, Newman, Ga. Address by J. L. M. Curry, LL.D., Richmond, Va.

The Departments.

Superintendence—W. H. Woodall, president, Columbus; W. M. Bridges, secretary, Rome. Wednesday, June 28, scaretary, Rome. Wednesday, June 28, scaretary, Bom. President's address. General business. Superintendent's experience meeting, "Every one present expected to say something." Elec-

dent's address. General business. Superintendents' experience meeting. "Every one present expected to say something." Election of Officers. General business.

Normal—J. W. Glenn, president. Elberton. S. P. Orr, secretary "Jefferson. Wednesday, June 28th, 3:30 p. m.—President's address. General business. "Do Easy Methods in Education Give Best Result?"—Supt. W. J. McKemle, West Point, Ga.; "State Ald to High Schools"—Otis Ashnore, Savannah, Ga. Thursday, June 29th, 3:30 p. m.—General business. "Country Normal Institutes"—W. R. Power, Marletta, Ga. Discussion led by H. W. J. Ham, Gainesville, Ga. Election of officers.

officers.
Elementary and Kindergarten-Homer Wright, president, Columbus; Miss Jessie Goodall, secretary, Macon.
Wednesday, June 28, 3:30 p. m.—President's address. Progress. "The New vs. the Old." Professor J. E. Witherspoon, Columbus, Ga. General discussion.
Thursday, June 29th, 3:30 p. m.—"English in

Professor J. E. Witherspoon, Columbus, Ga. General discussion.

Thursday, June 29th, 3;30 p. m.—"English in Primary Schools," Superintendent W. H. Woodall, Columbus. General discussion. Reports of committees. Election of Officers. Secondary—W. J. Noyes, president, Atlanta; J. C. Woodward, secretary, Milledgeville; Wednesday, June 28th, 3;30 p. m.—President's address. General business, "The Function of the High School," J. F. Pindergrast, Newman, Ga.

dergrast, Newnan, Ga.
Thursday, June 29th, 3:30 p. m.—"The New
System of Grading and Promotion," Superintendent W. Harper, Americus, Ga. Election W. E. Boggs, president, Athens;

Higner—W. E. Boggs, president, Athens, J. S. Stewart, Secretary, Marietta. Wednesday, June 28th, 3:30 p. m.—"Correla-tion of Educational Forces," Rev. J. B. Gam-brell, D. D., Macon, Ga. Reports of commit-tees. Election of officers.

# GATHERING INFORMATION.

The Work of Advertising Atlanta Moving

Some time ago the committee on statis-tics and manufactures of the city council requested Mr. T. J. Kelly, of The Constitution, to compile and edit in some origina and had several men scouring the city for information.

He proposes to give the people something entirely original in the way of advertising, and those who know him have no fear but what he will succeed. One of his features andvertising the city is to issue a journal bout the size of The Baltimore Manufac-irers' Record. It will be of the highest style of typographical art, printed in three colors, beautifully and attractively blended. He says the day of pamphlet and magazine advertising for cities is over. People want ething to attract them before they will

Kelly is on the right line. Facts prepared, sent out to the people in an attractive form will do a world of good. He has a great work ahead of him, but will succeed. He asks the support and encouragement of the people in preparing this work. Hon. Phil H. Harralson, chairman of work. Hon. Phil H. Harraison, chairman of the committee on statistics of the city coun-cil, is aiding Mr. Kelly in the work. In fact the work is being done under the aus-pices of Mr. Harralson's committee.

Christian Endeavor to Montreal. The Western and Atlantic railroad will sell cheap tickets to Montreal, Canada, and return on July 1st to 4th inclusive, good returning until September 15th.

The trip is the finest and most enjoyable of any that can be offered east of the Rocky mountains. Through the beautiful lue grass region of Kentucky and Ohio, o the great lakes, down the beautiful St. Lawrence, through the Thousand islands, and shooting the rapids to Montreal.

Call on R. D. Mann, ticket agent, No. Kimball house, or C. B. Walker, ticket agent, union depot, Atlanta, for tickets, ime25 to july 2 The Western and Atlantic railroad will

# REDWINE'S JURY.

It Was Drawn in the Federal Cour Yesterday.

TWELVE MEN WILL BE SELECTED

From a List of Thirty Jurors-The Grand Jury for the Fall Term Also Named. Several Moonsbiners Bound Over.

The panel from which the jury will be selected to try the Redwine case next fall was drawn by Judge Newman in the fed-eral court yesterday.

Thirty men, from the several counties in the district, constitute the panel, and from this number the twelve men who will sit in judgment upon Lewis Redwine will be se-

Here is the panel as drawn by Judge Newman yesterday:
John T. Rogers, Atlanta; P. L. Hamp-

ton, Stone Mountain; J. W. Clark, Stock-bridge; William Mims, Blackhall; W. 1. Sills, John H. Chapman, John A. Smith, Angus McDiarmid, John W. Hall, John T. Taylor, Atlanta; T. L. Cooper, Decatur; Frank N. Graves, Jesse J. Childerse, Peter A Farrington, Ossian F. Simpson, George H. Boynton, A. H. Culpepper, George T. Carter, Jesse W. Culpepper, Milton P. Camp, Simon A. Redwine, Ernest F. Clark, Atlanta; John J. Buflington, Fairburn; W. J. Hogan, W. S. Bell, Atlanta; James C. Chupp, Lithonia; James B. Wal-lace, John J. Lynch and Henry B. Green,

These gentlemen are ordered to report to Judge Newman on the first Monday in

Grand Jurors for the Fall Term.

The following grand jurors were drawn for the fall term of the court yesterday: M. A. Fall, Atlanta; John C. Powell, Decatur; W. H. Roper, Atlanta; Thomas M. Murray, colored, Palmetto; G. S. Brewster, Charles A. Conklin, Tally B. Graves, John T. Moody, Atlanta; Robert F. Smith, Locust Grove; Fred J. Cooledge, Dan W. Ligon, Gus T. Dodd, Fred W. Klassett, Atlanta; Charles L. eWekes, Decatur; J. A. S. Baisden, William C. Sherer, George Taylor, Atlanta; Edward W. Brooks, Edgewood; Alonzo Leigh, col-

ored, Palmetto; James T. Carter, Atlanta; S. H. Ogletree, Edgewood; McCullum Dawson, Atlanta; B. M. Johnson, Redan; Frank Bunker, West End; Frank M. Perryman, John Stigall, W. W. Drake, Atlanta; H. C. Turner, McDonough, and A. J. Rushing, Atlanta.

The jury is composed of solid, representative men, and the affairs of the government may be safely entrusted to their hands. A better jury could not have been selected.

They Distilled the Mountain Dew. Several moonshiners were bound over by

Judge Gaston yesterday afternoon. They were brought in by revenue officers, who went out in several squads a day or two ago, for the purpose of locating their stills. As a result of the expeditions one or two large stills were captured, in addition to several hundred gallons of beer and whisky.

The offenders in one or two cases were sur-

The offenders in one or two cases were surprised while at work, and their stills captured while in full operation. It was a heavy day's work for Judge Gaston yesterday when the prisoners were brought before him for investigation, and it was late in the afternoon before the examinations were concluded.

One of the raids was made by Deputy Collectors Holden and Spence, with Deputy Marshal Campbell. They explored the woods of Jackson county until they came across a large still, where they found the prisoners at work, engaged in distilling their liquid refreshment. Several thousand gallons of beer, in addition to a lot of mash and bug juice, were captured and brought back to the city.

The prisoners apprehended were Henry Davis, John Coffer and William Pittman. Judge Gaston, after a preliminary hearing, bound each of the parties over to the Fulton county jail, in default of a bond for \$300.

The next raid was by Deputy Mershale

The next raid was by Deputy Marshals Scott and Rowe, who went up into Chero-kee county. They captured a large still while in operation, and made sure of th prisoner, Charles Kitchens, who was bound over by Judge Gaston yesterday afternoon in default of \$300 with the other pris-

Deputy Marshal Abercrombie went out Deputy Marshal Abercrombie went out-by himself and made a triple arrest in Car-roll county. His prisoners were Thomas Gore, C. J. Gore and John Hester. He failed to capture the still, but all of the moonshiners engaged in the business were apprehended. They were bound over to the Fulton county in it in defeated. ilton county jail in default of a bond for

\$200 each.

Judge Newman will leave for the mountains of West Virginia tomorrow morning with his wife and children, to be absent from the city for several weeks.

# THE SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

One Phase of the Probable Annexation Dis-

cussed Yesterday.

The two school committees on schools appointed from West End on one side and Atlanta on the other, held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. Albert towell. bert Howell. Nothing of special importance was done

and the subject was not discussed as fully as it will be, the committee adjourning until Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock when it will go to West End to take a look at the school property.
Messrs. Albert Howell and Burgess

Smith composed the West End committee, and Messrs. D. A. Beatie and T. D. Meador were on hand to represent the in-terests of Atlanta in the plans of a school system provided that annexation is de-

system provided that annexation is decided upon.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Albert Howell who stated the purpose of the joint committee meeting, and nominated Mr. D. A. Beatie chairman. Mr. Beatie returned the compliment by nominating Mr. Albert Howell secretary; and then the discussion on the school branch of the annexation feature—opened—with everybody in a good humor, the West End everybody in a good humor, the West End everybody in specific property. everybody in a good numor, the West End committee having been thoughtful enough to provide the cigars. "I believe," said Mr. Burgess Smith, of West End, "that the duty of this joint com-

mittee is to ascertain the wants and needs of West End in the way of school facili-And the members of the committee nodd-

ed assent between vigorous puffs of fragrant Habanas.
"Atlanta's pride," said Mr. Howell, "is bor public school system and it is so with "Atlanta's pride," said Mr. Howell, "is her public school system, and it is so with West End. We have a High school feature and we would not like to part with it. In fact, we would like to have two schools if we should annex. We do not insist upon this, however, but would take the one school with the dual features. The high schools in Atlanta are too far for the chiadren in West End to attend them with any comfort."

comfort."

"And another thing," urged Mr. Smith,
"the children in the western portion of
the city could attend this school alzo."

Then the matter of co-education was discussed, and Mr. Beatie sugested that an
eight-grade grammar school would be apmention.

The joint committee then adjourned until Tuesday at 5 o'clock when the school property in West End will be examined and the basis of annexation in the matter of school facilities fully arranged.

The final meeting occurs next Thursday.

june25-sun mon tues

WILL begin a Transformation Sale Monday morning at 7 o'clock, sharp.

CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA. GA., SUNDA

LADIES, you must of come and bring the children with you.

\$200,000 Worth of fine Dry Goods all on Bargain Tables at

DER what we will do next. Come early and see the opening. . . . . . . .

Monday, and bargains they are from the word go. We here mention a few of the eye-

openers: Ten cent Bleaching in mill remnants at 61/2c. Silk Henriettas at 98c. Fancy Lawns at 178c. The best black Dress Silks at \$1.07.

The best wool Henriettas at 48c. China and Surah Silks at 19c. Beautiful grade Chambrays at 4%c. A few wash Silks to close out.

Challies in nice styles 2.7%c,

Our biggest bargains are in White Goods, Ginghams, Lawns, Organdies, Printed Mulls and all Wash Goods.

Swiss Edgings at 3½c. Everlasting Edgings 15c per dozen. All Hamburg Edgings on center tables. Our bargains in Laces will be sure to please you.

Boys, here is a stunner, nice summer Pants at 25c. Percales, yard wide, at 61/2c. . Silk Mull, all colors, at 33c.

Every piece Face Veiling cut to 10c. Sun Bonnets at 5c, 10c, 17c and 25c. White Marseilles Spreads at \$1.14. Ladies' Vests at 43c, Ladies' Waists at 8½c, La-

dies' Drawers at 25c, Ladies' Corset Covers at 35c, Ladies Vests at 10c.

All the Silk Waists for Monday will be

Gents' 50c Ties cut to 25c, Gents' 50c Shirts cut to 25c, Gents' \$1.75 Shirts cut to \$1, Gents' \$1.25 Undershirts cut to 75c, Boys' Waists cut to 18c, Boys' Waists cut to 35c, Boys' Waists cut to 65c.

We are greater today in fine Bargains than any house in the South.

# Our new shipment of Summer Goods go on sale RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

New Ribbons received Saturday and all the entire stock is a magnificent bargain.

Men's ready made Overalls for 25c; cost 60c any. where else. You don't want to miss our Gingham sale. Over 50,000 yards to select from. They are 5c, 6½c, 7½c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c and 15c and the biggest bargains we eyer did offer in Ginghams.

New lot Yesso Silken Sateens at 30c. Those 18c Printed Mulls go at 10c. Remnants of Printed Swisses at 7½c. Remnants of Fine Sateens at 87%c. Remnants of Creton Calicoes at 61/2c. A table full of those double fold French Percales that everybody sell at 20c. This lot we will sell for 12½c. New stock fine Irish Lawns.

# HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

These two departments are full of New Goods and at less prices than it cost to make them. 40c and 50c Silk Mitts at 25c. 25c Silk Mitts at 15c. 75c Silk Mitts at 50c. For the next thirty days all Kid Gloves will be sold for about half price. Gents' Bicycle Gloves just received. 250 dozen Ladies, Childrens and Men's fine Hosiery, worth 50c, 60c, 75c and 85c. These go at 25c, 33c, 47c and 50c. They are beautiful Hosiery and you can get any color you wish. We own about 375 dozen Drummer's Samples of Handkerchiefs that will go for about the cost of making.

# Lace Curtains. Lace Curtains.

284 pairs of Lace Curtains for this week's sale for 60c on the dollar. These are all fine Curtains and many of them are worth \$6 to \$15. This stock is too large for this season of the year and we are going to make prices so it shrinks in a hurry.

Don't Forget, Our Linen Sale Continues One Week Longer.

This "ad" only gives a small sample line of the immense store full of bargains for this week.

# D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., 46, 48 and 50 Whitehall Street.

# ON TO MONTREAL.

Christian Endeavor Special Train Washington to Montreal,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE R. AND D.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee and a Large Party of Prominent Church Members to Go on the Special Train.

The route to the Christian Endeavor convention at Montreal, Canada, has been selected and a special through train will he run from Washington in connection with the Richmond and Danville from the This train will leave Washington at 9 o'clock p. m., July 3d, running through via Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Saratoga, Lake Champlain and Rouses Point, arriving at Rouses Point at 7 o'clock p. m., July 4th, where supper will be taken and the night spent The party will then go forward, via Grand Trunk railway reaching Montral 9:30 a. m., July 5th. This train will be composed of sleeping and buffet cars as well as day,

The tickets to Montreal will be on sale July 1st to 4th inclusive, good to return until September 15, 1893, and parties desiring to go on the Christian Endeavor special may leave Atlanta as late as 7 clock p. m., July 2d. Of course those not desiring to go on the special may take the various other regular trains and leave

Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta, will be the orator of the occasion and he, with a large party, will make the journey via, the Richmond and Danville.

The route selected is an excellent one, and will be patronized by a great many of our best and most entertaining people. The trip is by far the shortest, and many hour of travel will be saved thereby Diagrams of the special are now in the hands of the Richmond and Danville agents, and it is suggested that those conagents, and it is suggested that those con-templating the trip, call at the office, No. 10 Kimball house, to secure good berths. The Christian Edeavor tickets this year are intended for the use of those actually going to the convention and will of continuous passage form. therefore They will have to be sign

# MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The Masonic fraternity of Atlanta and Fulton county will celebrate St. John's day at Piedmont park, Tuesday, the 27th instant. Basket dinner, speaking and other entertainments. All Masons and their families are carnestly requested. ilies are earnestly requested Peachtree street cars to the grounds. elow Pryor street, where they will be taken in charge by a committee and transported free to the grounds.

The members of the fraternity are requested to bring their aprons with them.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. - De Sheriff Wellborn Hill closed the Atlanta Car-dage Hardware Company yesterday morning. His mode of procedure was the forcelosing of a morigage for \$10,891.57 principal and \$36.31 interest. The morigage was given to the Southern Banking and Tryst Company on February 24, 1893, and fell due yesterday. Three mortgages were filed yesterday morr against the carriage hardware company the amount of \$2,750.36.

The Graduating Class Kept Under Lock and

The following autumn the final examina-tion is given in Pekin by the emperor.

Again great ceremonies take place and the gods are invoked. This time the men are scaled in their rooms for three days and

How They Study and How They Graduate. The Chinese school children have instilled into them at an early age habits of hard, At the age of five a boy begins his school-

CHINESE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

ing. At daylight he rises, and, after dressing as quickly as possible, he starts, breakfastless, to school. He is given a task, and after it is e pleted he is allowed an hour for breakfast again, later he has an hour for luncheon but he is at his study nearly twelve a day seven days in the week. Al time, when he is not reciting his le he is studying aloud at the top of his

under the eye of his master both in school and on his way to and from school. What He Studies. The lad is taught rudimental astronomy

physics and natural history, but greater stress is put upon writing and his literary 'A Thousand Letters," 'a poem, is the

ary education.

In it are taught the duties of children to parents and all such matters.

Whatever the study may be, history, classics or science, every lesson is learned and repeated word for word.

A scholarly voung Chinese hopes to take at least three or four degrees.

Every three years a professor appointed by the emperor holds a district examination for candidates for a degree. A notice is pasted up a month in advance, and on the day appointed a tutor takes his most e day appointed a tutor takes his most

The Triennial Examinations.

All register, and then each candidate is given an extract from the writings of Confucius. He is portioned out the food considered necessary for twenty-four hours, and is then locked in for that length of time to write an original essay upon the subject thus furnished If the young fellow passes, his friends and relatives celebrate by giving dinners and exchanging presents.

He Studies Essay Writing Instead of After the festivities are over the youth is left more to his own choice of masters, and is now given little but lectures on the works of Confucius. He presents, from time to time, essays and poems on any chosen theme. These he repeats to the master. He studies three years on composition, poetry and syntax.

At the expiration of that time he attends

At the expiration of that time he attend the next examination which is held at the Capital of the province.

This second examination is accompanied by many ceremonials. At the door, twenty-four hours previous to the beginning of the work, are stationed monks who offer rice and other refreshments to the gods. The viceroy is there, his lieutenant and his second, third and fourth officer. Also the rice commissioner, the salt commissioner and the custom house officers are present. They worship the gods, the heavens and the They worship the gods, the heavens and the clouds by the beating of drums, firing of firecrackers and sounding of gongs.

Each district sends candidates, who are under the man who received the highest thark at the last examination. After the ceremonies are over the can didates are given subjects, are assigned rooms and are this time locked up for one day and night. The pupil tries his abilities upon the art of writing with elegance and correctness. If so much as a single apostrophe is omitted he is not allowed to pass, and he must wait three years before he cau try again.

Again there is a round of festivities. didates are given subjects, are assigned

haustion in trying to complete his literary | the papers and will probably render his decihaustion in trying to complete his literary essay in prose or verse.

If one should die he is always taken out through a back window, never through the door, as he has committed some black sin and the gods have taken this time to avenge it. If he himself has not, then his father must have done so or some other relative.

The papers are passed upon by the cabinet, and the prime minister and the emperor puts upon each his mark of approval or disapproval

All who pass are now members of the

imperial academy. A second examination is held for the best rank among the successful ones and this fortunate man stands first in the line for political promotion and is considered qualified to teach the emperor's son, and is called a president. The present Chinese minister at Washington is a president.

# NEWS OF THE CITY.

NOT QUOTED VERBATIM.-Judge Anderson, city attorney, while referring to the rolleson case Friday, made the following re Tolleson case Friday, made the following remark, which was quoted only in part in yesterday morning's paper: "That the case is one on its undisputed facts in which no court ought to hunt for reason to turn a mean man loose." Judge Anderson stated that he desired the sentence quoted as above, as he had no personal grievance against Mr. Tolleson, and would not go out of his way in arguing a case in which Tolleson's conduct was involved, to unnecessarily wound his feelings. feelings.

A NEW RITUAL, Atlanta lodge No. 20, A NEW RITTAL. Alianta longe No. 20, Knights of Pythias, will hold an important meeting at their castle hall, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The knights' rank in amplified form will be conferred and there will be an lection. election of officers for the ensuing year. This will be the last time that this ritual will be conferred this summer, and it is the first time that the new ritual has been used.

CONE TO DUNNELON .- Mr. M. J. Clem ent, who recently came to Atlanta for the purpose of practicing law, has been called to Dunnelon, Fla., to take charge of large phos-

of the Utoy Harness, Manufacturing Company, is one of the cleverest men in the state. He opening in Atlanta for a large harness manufactory, he said: "There is money in such a venture, and all that is needed is a man with temerity enough to invest a small amount of money in the necessary machinery. eather that is bought right here; we get the and manage to keep from twenty to thirty-five

A SPLENDID ADDRESS.-Yesterday in Elberton Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., paster of the First Methodist church, this city, made the dedicatory address at the new Ma-sonic temple. Those who were present said the speech was one of much the speech was the speech was one of much thought and great beauty. The doctor is in demand now as he is billed to make an address before the Teachers' State Association that convenes in Dalten next Wednesday, and to make an address before the State Epworth League at Trinity church, Thursday, 30th.

WILL THEY TEACH?-There was an examination of applicants for teachers' licenses yesterday in the basement of the courthouse. Over three hundred negroes were hard at work, scratching away vigorously, while about twenty-five white persons were taking the ex amination also, but in a different part of the room from that occupied by the brothers and sisters in black. About fifty negro and twenty white teachers will be given licenses

COMMITTEE SESSION .- A committee of the grand jury was in session rester-ing preparing a portion of the prese

SUED FOR DIVORCE.—Sallle Alexander filed a divorce suit yesterday evening against her husband, J. T. Alexander. The petition was filed by Mr. L. B. Austin.

TAKES AN APPEAL.—John Conley, of Plowboy fame, was before Judge Marshall Clarke and argued his own case in regard to the judgment against him obtained by Colonel A. E. Buck. Colonel Buck went on Conley's bond for mortgaged goods and was obliged to pay the amount he stored for bond for mortgaged goods and was conged to pay the amount he signed for. Judge Clarke took the case and will give as decision very soon. One of Conley's grounds for an ex-ception to the judgment was that the judge himself had expressed an emission in the mat-

# A CARD FROM J. R. TOLLESON.

He Defends Himself and Defles and Challenges His Defumers. Atlanta, Ga., June 24, 1893.—Editor Constitution: Reductantly I beg to reply to the sensational report in today's Constitution concerning my case on appeal, wherein the recorder of the city of Atlanta was pleased to impose a fine man recorder leaves to the city of Atlanta was pleased to impose a fine man recorder leaves to the city of Atlanta was pleased to the ci recorder of the city of Atlanta was pleased to impose a fine upon me for alleged improper conduct to a young woman in my employ about a year ago. I have patiently borne the many colored and exaggerated newspaper reports of that transaction in silence, preferring to await the action of the appeal ferring to await the action of the appear court in the premises, where I confidently look for vindication. Still, human nature is very weak and the last installment of today quite constrains me to make public reply in my

That the incident of alleged familiarity on my part with the young woman in question was grossly exaggerated is borne out by the official stenographic report of the evidence on file in the cierk's office, and to such persons who may doubt any statements here made I invite them to read the same. Indeed, such record shows that a most ridiculous hullands loo was roised over the matted. Since my first financial reverses of several years ago, I seem to have been made the target for newspaper criticism and attack. The articles of today would indicate that I am always before the courts. This is not true. It is further true, that I have won every case brought sgainst me in the courts, except the judgment of the recorder under discussion, now on appeal.

I am done. To my thoughtless detractors, I beg to remind them that it is so easy to circulate slanders, and so hard to make complete refuta in in the public prints. Many of us thus heedlessly tracheed, have those, who must suffer therefrom, whom we love better than ourselves—innocent hearts in which the shafts of calumny ramble like doubly distilled poison.

To my malicious, wanton defamers I-bld defances I challeges there to result a state of the recorder result of the public prints. That the incident of alleged familiarity on

which the Shifts of doubly distilled poison.

To my malicious, wanton defamers I-bid defiance. I challenge them to point to a single instance where I have proved faithless to a friend, broken my plighted word, cowed to an enemy, or done intentional wrong to a pure woman. Very respectfully,

PHŒNIX AUCTION CO., The area of the state of the st

19 MARIETTA STREET. SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, REGULAR AUCTION every night. Job lots of all kinds of goods always on hand. Money advanced on con-signments. Outside sales promptly attended to.

HENIX AUCTION CO., 19 Marietta St.

Accident Agents Wanted.

What th

COLONEL

Washing is not me Georgia. cost \$1,50 This is not the office. signed par but with to of in the Mr. Quin debit and

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doubt of its